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# JARED INGERSOLL PAPERS

By FRANKLIN B. DEXTER, LITT.D.

Reprinted from  
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NEW HAVEN

1918



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Your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

David Ingersoll

# A SELECTION FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF JARED INGERSOLL.

Edited by FRANKLIN B. DEXTER.

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The Hon. Jared Ingersoll died in New Haven in 1781, and his estate was settled by his son, a resident of Philadelphia; but a large collection of his personal papers was left in New Haven in the keeping of his nephew, the Hon. Jonathan Ingersoll, on the death of whose grandson, the Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll, in 1903, they were presented to the New Haven Colony Historical Society, under whose authority this selection is now printed.

In providing the necessary annotations, the editor has had the great advantage of the assistance of another member of the Society, Professor Charles M. Andrews, whose superior knowledge of the period under review is universally acknowledged.

The Society is fortunate in having obtained, through the kindness of Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, the Director of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, permission for the reproduction of a portrait of Mr. Ingersoll, in the possession of his descendant, Mr. Ingersoll Amory, of Boston, which is believed to have been painted by Copley in New York in 1771, when the subject was in his 50th year. Charles Henry Hart, LL.B., the well-known art-expert of Philadelphia, wrote of this portrait in 1879:

The portrait of Mr. Ingersoll is a superb painting, forty by fifty inches, in Copley's best manner. It is three-quarter length, facing to right. He is represented as sitting in a large green chair, with his right arm resting upon a richly-bound book, which lies upon a table with a polished green top; in his right hand he holds a paper. The table is rich mahogany, with brass handles to the drawer, and on it are books and writing materials. He is dressed in full court suit, a scarlet coat with large gilt buttons,

garnet-coloured knee-breeches, lace ruffles, dressing and sword. He wears a long white satin waistcoat, elaborately embroidered, with buttons, a cambric neckerchief with long lace ends falling inside his vest, which is unbuttoned at the top. His left hand, which is wonderfully well painted, rests on his knee.

# I. NEW HAVEN, 1743-1756.

The documents here included have been selected to illustrate the setting of Mr. Ingersoll's career in the years after his graduation from Yale in 1742, to his entrance on public life.

## ACC<sup>o</sup>. OF HANNAH INGERSOLL ALIAS WHITING,\* ADVANCE IN SETTLEMENT

1744 Octobr & so forward			
½ Doz. large plates	£2.15.0	Brass Kettle	7.19.0
½ Doz. Do.	2. 2.6	Iron pot 26/ frying	
2 Dishes @ 28/	2.16.0	[. . .] 23/	2. 9.0
2 Do. @ 23/	2. 6.0	pail 3/6 10¼ yd Callico	
Small Do.	0.17.0	@ 15/7	8. 3.2½
2 porringers @ 7/	0.14.0	10lb Sheeps wool @ 5/3	2.12.6
pr. Iron Candlesticks	0. 7.0	peice of tape	0. 7.6
Skimmer	0.10.0	2 pint basons @ 3/	0. 6.0
warming pan	3.10.0	½ Doz. pewter Spoons	0. 9.0
Iron Skillet	0. 9.0	tin Cullender 5/	
Sett, tea dishes & bowls	1.12.6	23 [. . .] 92/	4.17.0
Bed ticken	8. 2.0	14lb. 3 oz feathers @ 5/	3.11.0
18 yds. Callico @ 14/	12.12.0	21lb. Do. @ 5/	5. 5.0
looking glass	17. 0.0	bed tick weaving 12½ yd	
Box iron & heater	1. 5.0	@ 3/	1.17.6
Stone mug 4/6 2lbs		weaving 11½ yd. linnen	
[missing]	0.14.6	@ 2/	1. 3.0
7 yds. Callico @ 15/7	5. 9.1	Do. 25 yd. @ 2/6	3. 2.6
4lb. Cotton wool @ 6/	1. 4.0	Cash for Widw. Pierce	0. 4.6
1 Dish 15/ ½ Doz. N.		tea pot 28/ bellows 13/	2.01.0
[. . .] plates 27/6	2. 2.6	pr tongs & peal†	1. 3.0

\* Mr. Ingersoll married, on August 1, 1743, Hannah, eldest child of the Hon. Colonel Joseph Whiting, of New Haven.

Here is given his memorandum of the value of the household furnishings which she brought as her dowry. The reckoning seems to be in Connecticut old tenor.

† Or peel = shovel.



red Earthen ware	1. 11. 2	10lb. Do. @ 5/6	2. 15. 0
3 drinking glasses	0. 5. 0	Chaffing Dish	1. 0. 0
Square whitewood table	2. 0. 0	gridiron	0. 12. 0
Bedstead 35/ Statia*		Chincee Curtains	25. 0. 0
glass 50/	4. 5. 0	pr Small hand irons	
blanket 30/ Carding 4/7	1. 14. 7	wt 7lb	0. 12. 3
tea kettle £5. bason 13/	5. 13. 0		<hr/>
Ladle 1/ Seive 4/6	0. 5. 6		216. 12. 0
Earthen ware	0. 4. 0	old Chest	1. 12. 0
round table 50/ old		Silver tankard wt. 20 oz.	
trunk 10/	3. 0. 0	gross	58. 13. 0
Rugg 5. 15. 6 Coverlid		2 pr Curtain rods	3. 0. 0
5£	10. 15. 6	4 tea spoons	4. 5. 0
4 yds tow Cloth @ 5/	1. 0. 0	2 old holland Sheets	6. 0. 0
pr great handirons wt.		1 Cotton old Do.	2. 10. 0
20lb @ 1/9	1. 15. 0	1 old Linnen Do.	1. 5. 0
peal 4lb ½ @ 1/9	0. 8. 0	1 pr. old holland pillow	
tongs 3½lb trammel†		beer‡	0. 15. 0
7lb	0. 18. 4½	1 holl <sup>d</sup> . towel 12/2 Do.	
Chest draws & dressing		Napkin	1. 12. 0
table	26. 0. 0	2 Diapr. Do. 1 Do. Damask	1. 16. 0
½ Doz. Crown Chairs @			<hr/>
15/	4. 10. 0		81. 8. 0
½ Doz. York Do. @ 12/	3. 12. 0	More tow Cloth	1. 0. 0
½ Do. Slat Do. @ 10/	3. 0. 0		<hr/>
weaving pr. white			82. 8. 0
blankets	0. 12. 0		<hr/>
17lb. feathers @ 5/	4. 5. 0		216. 12. 0
			<hr/>
			299. 0. 0

Allowed to be 350.0.0

Jared Ingersoll

# DEPOSITION IN THE CASE OF HON. WARHAM MATHER.

Jared Ingersoll of New Haven of Lawfull Age Testifies as follows, viz.—In the fall of y<sup>e</sup> Year 1743, I removed from College where I had lived about five years, & settled down an Inhabitant in the Town of New Haven. During my Stay at College I by Sight only, knew the late Warham Mather§ Esq<sup>r</sup>. now Dec<sup>d</sup>.

\* A glass brought from Saint Eustatius, in the Dutch West Indies.

† A series of links hung in the chimney, for pots to hang on.

‡ = pillow case.

§ Warham Mather (Harvard Coll. 1685), born 1666, died 1745, had settled in New Haven about 1705, to take care of his wife's mother, the widow of John Davenport, Jr. Here he practiced medicine, and also held a judgeship.

having then never spoke to him as I Remember. Upon my settling in said Town as afores<sup>d</sup> which I think was toward the End of Octob<sup>r</sup>. 1743, as my Circumstances & business then Led me to an Acquaintance & Correspondence with many of the Inhabitants of s<sup>d</sup>. Town, many of them the s<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Mathers Intimate Acquaintance, I heard it Repeatedly said by one & another—how strangely M<sup>r</sup>. Mather is broken!, M<sup>r</sup>. Mather is become a mear Child, & Expressions of like Import. Some time after this while the County Court sat at New Haven, Col<sup>l</sup>. Whiting\* told me that M<sup>r</sup>. Mather had sent to him desiring to see him. He y<sup>c</sup>. s<sup>d</sup>. Col<sup>l</sup>. Whiting being not very able himself to walk, Desired me to wait upon M<sup>r</sup>. Mather to know his mind. I went, did my Errand to M<sup>r</sup>. Mather, he made Reply to what I said but so brokenly I could understand scarce any thing he said. After a little pause spake again brokenly & gave me a written paper; which I carried to Court & delivered to Col<sup>l</sup>. Whiting, who Attempted to read it but could read only here & there a word; where he could read, the Sence much unconnected; he found out in general that a Conservator was y<sup>c</sup> burden of y<sup>c</sup> Story, it seemed to be a Remonstrance against one, there being at that time a Motion by Somebody as I was Informed, made to said Court about a Conservator to be appointed over s<sup>d</sup>. Mather. I could not read scarce a word of s<sup>d</sup>. Letter my self, which might possibly be Owing to this that M<sup>r</sup>. Mathers usual hand writing was very bad, but I Remember Col<sup>l</sup>. Whiting said that he had been so used to his writing that he could Usually heretofore read it with Ease. At what time this was I Dare not possitively say, but upon the best Recollection think it was in Janu<sup>y</sup>: 1743/4. In the fall of y<sup>e</sup> Year 1744, viz about the Latter End of Octob<sup>r</sup>. or beginning of Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1744 (as to the time I am able by Certain Circumstances to Inform my Self I think with Certainty) having heard that M<sup>r</sup>.

The inventory of his estate includes a remarkably detailed list of theological books, remnants of the libraries of his clerical ancestors.

Other affidavits respecting his loss of mind are preserved among the Ingersoll papers.

\* Col. Joseph Whiting was Mr. Ingersoll's father-in-law.

Mather had some Law Books to be sold I went in order to get some: went first to Mr. Tim<sup>o</sup>. Jones s having heard that he managed Mr. Mathers business by a power of Attorney, he not being at home as I Remember, I went alone to Mr. Mathers house, found him sitting alone by a small fire in an Elbow Chair with his hat on, partly leaning on his Staff. I spake to him, y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup>. Mather, upon which he slowly turned his head round & Looked toward me. I Informed him that I was Desirous to see his books hearing they were to be sold, he Answered me in several words of which I understood only y<sup>e</sup> word Chamber, by which I supposed he meant to say y<sup>e</sup> books were up Chamber, upon that I went up Chamber, found a Large Library. Looked among 'Em about half an hour, then went down again, found Mr. Mather sitting as before, told him I had found no books that suited me & that I had took none—Upon that after a short pause & Intently looking me in the face, he said, who be you? I told him my name was Ingersoll—but supposing he might not know me by my name only, I added that I lived in the Town & that I married one of Col<sup>l</sup>. Whittings Daughters, Conclnding that by mentioning Col<sup>l</sup>. Whiting his Intimate Acquaintance & my Relation to him which he had Doubtless many a time heard of, that he would have had a Satisfying Knowledge of me, but upon my so saying, he turned his head toward the fire & after a pause of about half a minute & seeming Intense thinking, he said Slowly, Colonel Whiting! Where does he live? I was somewhat surprized that he should not know him, took pains to bring him to his remembrance but to no purpose. He asked whether he had any Sons, & a number of Questions about things which I supposed he must have fully known. All at once he broke off from talking about Col<sup>l</sup>. Whiting & asked me if I had not heard of a great whale being Catch't in the harbour y<sup>e</sup> Day before. I told him no: upon that he went on talking strange & Confused things about a whale being Cateh<sup>t</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> Day before &c. I said no more to him, but only after Viewing him a Small Space as a ruined peice of Venerable Antiquity, I bid him farewell, at which he seemed to take no Notice, & Never Spoke to him afterwards. He died, as I remember in less than a Year after this time. At

this time I could not Discern that M<sup>r</sup>. Mather was affected by any pain of Body, but so prodigiously broken as to his Intellectuals, that I must Confess I should as soon a thought of pulling a Dead man out of his grave & getting him to Execute any Deed or other Instrument as he.—Soon after this, I believe in Less than a week, M<sup>r</sup>. James Pierpoint\* Came to me & Desired to draw a Deed from s<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Mather to the people of y<sup>e</sup> Seperate meeting in New Haven of a Certain peice about 10 acres of Salt meadow. I was quite surprized & nonpluss<sup>d</sup>. at the motion, & tho' I had never heard of M<sup>r</sup>. Pierpoint in particular, yet Could not help turning my thoughts on y<sup>e</sup> frequent Reports I had heard that there were Certain people who by a too great Inattention to M<sup>r</sup>. Mathers brokenness, or Actuated by worse principles, were very Industrious to Entitle themselves to his Estate; after a little pause I looked M<sup>r</sup>. Pierpoint in y<sup>e</sup> face & smiling said, why, M<sup>r</sup>. Pierpoint, Do you think M<sup>r</sup>. Mather is able to Execute a Deed that will be Valid in Law? or words to that purpose, upon which M<sup>r</sup>. Pierpoint undertook to tell me Largely how it had been the Constant purpose of M<sup>r</sup>. Mather for a great while to give something to the people of y<sup>e</sup> Seperate Society & the Like. I Determined 'twas not worth my while to enter into a Controversy with M<sup>r</sup>. Pierpoint about it, therefore drew a Deed as he directed, which same Deed as I understand was on or about y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>. of y<sup>e</sup> same Nov<sup>r</sup>. Executed by s<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Mather & since Controverted in y<sup>e</sup> Law, & found wanting. I Remember M<sup>r</sup>. Mather's coming into Court, viz y<sup>e</sup> County Court at their Sessions in April 1745, to prevent, as I understood & as I believe was then y<sup>e</sup> Understanding of all by Standers, a Conservator being put in over him. Indeed twas Diffientl knowing what he Said. He was aided in by persons holding him up by y<sup>e</sup> Arms, he mumbled over Something to y<sup>e</sup> Court, M<sup>r</sup>. Caleb Tuttle one who aided him in, putting words into his mouth, but I remember y<sup>e</sup> Judges of s<sup>d</sup>. Court said they Supposed M<sup>r</sup>. Mather Did not know one person in y<sup>e</sup> room & that he could not by any means have so Effectually Convinced them of

\* James Pierpont, Jr. (Yale 1718), was a leader in the establishment of the White Haven Church in 1742.

his need of a Conservator, as by shewing himself in Court & Objecting against one.

Some time last May I was before Justice Prout in behalf of M<sup>r</sup>. Davenport at the taking of some Depositions, when Tim<sup>o</sup>. Mix\* & Deborah Tuttle gave Evidence Concerning a Deed said to have been given by s<sup>d</sup>. Mather to his Negroes. I knowing that the people of the Separate meeting in New Haven had a Claim of some meadow by a Deed from s<sup>d</sup>. Mather, & that therefore they might be apt to think more favourably of s<sup>d</sup>. Mathers Soundness of mind asked s<sup>d</sup>. Mix whether he was not one of that meeting, he Answered that he was one once, but was now a Conformist to y<sup>e</sup> Church of England—which Question & Answer, was put down, not in the words of y<sup>e</sup> Question & Answer but in such words as y<sup>e</sup> Justice (I suppose) Judged to be of like Import: upon s<sup>d</sup>. Mix s answering as Above, I having always Understood that his, s<sup>d</sup>. Mix s conforming to y<sup>e</sup> Church as afores<sup>d</sup> was but a shew of pretence asked him further where he ordinarily attended publick worship. After some pause he Answered, At y<sup>e</sup> Church of England when I can, at other times Sometimes at y<sup>e</sup> old meeting & some times at the New (meaning as I suppose at y<sup>e</sup> old & new meeting houses in New Haven), & he Insisted on its being penned in words of that Import, at which I was somewhat surprized knowing I had not seen him at y<sup>e</sup> old meeting afores<sup>d</sup> in some Years & having always heard that he very Seldom attended on y<sup>e</sup> Church of England worship. I told him I could not think he would Let his Answer go in that form, telling him of how small Importance soever it might be it was gross misrepresentation; upon which he said smiling it should go for it was truth, for said he I have been to y<sup>e</sup> old meeting two half Days within this Year past, but said he, twas when M<sup>r</sup>. Noyes Did not preach & I think he said twas on Lecture Days.

Some time after this I asked s<sup>d</sup>. Mix if he had not in keeping sundry Wills & parts of Wills Designed for s<sup>d</sup>. Mathers Will, he said he had; I Desired him to send them to Windham Court viz Sup<sup>r</sup>. Court Last Sept<sup>r</sup>, he told me he would. I afterwards

\* Timothy Mix (Yale 1731) was a physician in New Haven.

asked him if he had sent them, he told me he had sent some by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Fitch. I asked him why he Did not send Em all, he said he had sent all that were to the purpose, viz all that had any mention made in Em of y<sup>e</sup> freedom of y<sup>e</sup> Negroes, at which I manifested some Dissatisfaction, upon that he said what signified sending those which were made (or Dictated) by M<sup>r</sup>. Mather when he had not his Senses. I told him I thought it somewhat strange that he was so well Able out of a Number of Wills & parts of Wills so Exactly to Determin which were Dictated by M<sup>r</sup>. Mather when of sound mind & which not, Especially when he had Deposed before Justice Hubbard as I Remembred that tho he was frequently sent for to write Wills for M<sup>r</sup>. Mather yet could never find him able to make any Will by reason of his brokenness, till in Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1744, to which he Answered that he knew well Enough & then went away from me.

Jared Ingersoll

Colony of Connecticut SS. Hartford March 8<sup>th</sup>. 1749/50. then personally appeared M<sup>r</sup>. Jared Ingersoll the Signer to the above and within written Deposition and made Oath to the truth of the same. Coram Roger Wolcott Dep<sup>t</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>

Opened in Super<sup>r</sup>. Court at Windham March term 1749/50  
per Jn<sup>o</sup>. Bulkley one of the Judges

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#### APPRENTICESHIP OF LUCRETIA SMITH.

This indenture\* made between Ruth Smith of New Haven Town & County of the one part, and Jared Ingersol of s<sup>d</sup> New Haven of y<sup>e</sup> other part Witnesseth, that y<sup>e</sup> said Ruth Smith for

\* As town certificates of apprenticeship are rarely to be found in print, it has seemed best to include here both of the documents that relate to the binding out of Lucretia Smith to Jared Ingersoll in 1745 and 1746. Seybolt in his essay on apprenticeship in colonial New England and New York gives no indentures for Connecticut of date later than 1727, and does not follow the colony law farther than the revision of 1702. It is interesting to note that the law was in force as late as 1821. The form of the Ingersoll indenture shows that the customary phraseology, borrowed from England, had

y<sup>e</sup> Consideration of y<sup>e</sup> Covenants and things to be performed by the s<sup>d</sup> Jared Ingersol herein after Express'd, hath put and bound in Service, and by these presents Doth put and bind in Service unto the s<sup>d</sup>. Jared Ingersol, her Daughter Lucretia of y<sup>e</sup> Age of Eight Years the 29<sup>th</sup> Day of May 1745 from y<sup>e</sup> Date of these presents until the said Lucretia shall arrive att y<sup>e</sup> Age of Sixteen Years, provided a meet person will att that Age take and teach y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lucretia y<sup>e</sup> Art and trade of Woman tayloring, if not to be Dismiss'd att y<sup>e</sup> Age of fifteen Years. During which term the s<sup>d</sup> Lucretia, the said Jared Ingersol faithfully shall Serve, his Just & Lawfull Commands always obey and Do.

And y<sup>e</sup> said Jared Ingersol Doth for himself his Heirs, Ex<sup>rs.</sup>, Adm<sup>rs.</sup> and Assigns Covenant and agree to & with y<sup>e</sup> said Ruth Smith her Ex<sup>rs.</sup>, Adm<sup>rs.</sup> and Assigns that during said term he shall and will procure & provide for s<sup>d</sup>. Lucretia sufficient meat, Drink, washing, Lodging & Apparel and also Learn her to Read English and Dismiss her att y<sup>e</sup> End of said term with Cloathing sufficient and proper to go an apprentice to Learn tayloring. In Witness whereof y<sup>e</sup> Parties hereunto, have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and Seals this 20<sup>th</sup> Day of May A. D. 1745.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered  
in presence of  
Abiel Hall  
Elizabeth Whiting

her  
Ruth X Smith  
mark

To all people to whom these presents shall Come Greeting—

Whereas in & by one Statute Law of this Colony in page 95, 96. &c of this Colony Law Book, among other things it is Enacted: "if there shall be any family that Cannot or do not provide Competently for their Children whereby they are Exposed to want & Extremity, it Shall & may be Lawful for the

become greatly simplified by this time. An earlier Connecticut indenture, binding out a girl to service in 1691, which is preserved in the State Archives (State Library, Private Controversies, IV, No. 123), is much more elaborate.

Selectmen & Overseers of the poor in Each Town, & they are hereby ordered & impowered with the Assent of the next Magistrate or Justice of the peace to bind any poor children belonging to such Town to be Apprentices where they shall See Convenient, a man Child until he shall Come to the age of twenty one years and a woman Child to y<sup>e</sup> age of Eighteen Years or time of marriage; which shall be as Effectual to all intents & purposes as if any such Child were of full Age & by Indenture of Covenant had bound him or herself," as by s<sup>d</sup>. Statute may appear: and Whereas William Smith a transient person late of New Haven in the County of New Haven & Colony of Connecticut & Ruth Smith his Wife of said New Haven Do not, nor doth Either of them take any Care of, nor provide Competently for their Children being in said New Haven, whereby they are Exposed to want & Extremity, one of which Children is Lucretia a minor woman Child of the Age of about Eight Years & 9 months,

Now Know Ye that Jon<sup>th</sup>: Mansfield, Sam<sup>l</sup>: Mix, Eben<sup>r</sup>: Beecher, James Peck Sen<sup>r</sup>., Jos<sup>h</sup>: Pierpoint & Sam<sup>l</sup>: Thomson, being Select men & overseers of the poor for the time being of said Town of New Haven, Do by these presents by & with y<sup>e</sup>. Assent of y<sup>e</sup> Civil Authority in s<sup>d</sup>. Town Assign & Bind in Service the said Lucretia unto Jared Ingersol of s<sup>d</sup>. New Haven, his Ex<sup>rs</sup>. & Adm<sup>rs</sup>., him the said Jared Ingersol faithfully to Serve, his Just & Lawfull Commands to perform & do until the said Lucretia shall arrive at y<sup>e</sup> Age of Eighteen Years; And the said Jared Ingersol Doth for himself, his heirs, Ex<sup>rs</sup>. & Adm<sup>rs</sup>. Covenant & Agree to & with the said Select men & their Successors in said Office that during said term he shall & will at his own proper Cost & Charge find & Procure for said Lucretia proper & Sufficient meat, Drink, Cloathing, washing, Lodging & all necessities and Save the said Town free & harmless from all Cost & Charge that may happen or accrue on said Lucretias Account, and also Learn her to read English and Instruct her in the Art of Sewing, Knitting, Spinning & household work and at the End of said term Dismiss her from his Service with two Gowns and other proper Cloathing, the one fit & proper for



Sabbath Days & the other for week Days wear, & give her a Bible. In witness whereof the parties above have hereunto Interchangeably Set their hands & Seals in New Haven this 3<sup>d</sup>. Day of March A D. 1745/6

Jon <sup>th</sup> . Mansfield [S]	James Peck [S]	} Select men of New Haven
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Mix [S]	Joseph Pierpont [S]	
Eben <sup>r</sup> . Beecher [S]	Samuel Thomson [S]	

Sign<sup>d</sup>, Seal<sup>d</sup> & Deliv<sup>d</sup> in presence off

Abraham Bradley Caleb Hitchcock

Done by & with the Consent & Advice of us y<sup>e</sup>. Subscribers being of y<sup>e</sup> Civil Authority within the Town of New Haven within mentioned: As witness our hands y<sup>e</sup>. Date within.

Jos<sup>h</sup>. Whiting Assistant

John Hubbard Just. of Peace

# BOOK OF EXPENCES, BEGUN JANUARY: 1: 1746

		£	s	d
Jan <sup>y</sup>	3 Cash pd. Joel Munson for flour	1	10	9
	7 Cash to Zur <sup>l</sup> . Kimberly for pr. Shoes for } Lucretia	0	10	0
	to Mr. Whittlesey* for tobacco	0	3	0
	to Mr. Whittlesey for rum &c	0	9	0
	to Mr Brown for wine	0	5	8
	to Doctr. Hubbard† for Cinnam <sup>n</sup> .	0	3	0
	9 to Isaac Johnson for fowls	0	6	8
	paid to Mr. Howell in writs on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> . } for Cloathing &c	0	9	0
	pd Mr Cook‡ in writs. ut Sup <sup>r</sup> .	0	9	0

\* Chauncey Whittelsey (born 1717, died 1787) had graduated at Yale in 1738 and studied theology; but in 1745 entered into an extensive business in New Haven as an importer, marrying in the same year a sister of Mrs. Ingersoll. Later he retired from business, and from 1758 to his death was the pastor of the First Church in this city.

† Dr. Leverett Hubbard (Yale 1744) had just begun practice as a physician in New Haven.

‡ Samuel Cooke, Junior (Yale Coll. 1730), a merchant and tavern-keeper in New Haven.

	11 to Step <sup>n</sup> . Howell Deed Book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	0. 3. 0
	to Bill Sale part Mr. Whitt. Do.	0. 0. 5
	13 to Abl. Wood for wood, in writ &c & Cash	0.12. 0
	to Doctr. Wood for Cloaths Basket	0. 3. 6
	14 to Mr. Hall* for wood	0.12. 0
	to Kimberly for Shoes in pt.	0. 2. 0
	15 to Nath <sup>n</sup> . Smith for pig rye	0.13. 6
	18 to Mr. Whittlesey for rum	0.19. 0
	20 to Jos. Humaston for wood	0.10. 0
	23 to Sackets for Soap	0. 2. 0
	to Still house for rum	0. 7. 0
	to Woods wife for washing	0. 4. 0
	25 to Mr. Platt† for Beef 16¾ @ 9 <sup>d</sup>	0.12. 6
	to Mr. Whittlesey for hog fat	0. 3. 0
	to Mr. Cook for dinner &c	0. 3. 6
	27 to Mr. Whittelsey for Sugar &c	0.12. 6
	to Woodin for wood	0.13. 6
	28 to Mrs. Hall Borrowed before	0. 0. 6
	29 to Doctr. Hubb <sup>d</sup> . for Elixir.	0. 4. 9
	31 to Mr. Whittelsey for 6 y <sup>d</sup> . Chints	9. 6. 0
	to Do. for fowl & Eggs	0. 3. 2
	tot.	20.13.11
Feb <sup>y</sup> .	2 to Contribution‡	0. 1. 8
	3 to Widow Barns for Rye	0.14. 7
	p <sup>d</sup> . David Austin on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> . by plead. Jan <sup>y</sup> . Court &c	1. 2. 0
	5 to Mrs. Howell for Soap	0. 4. 0
	to Joel Baldwin for tea	0. 7. 6
	7 to Mr. Whittelsey for Eggs	0. 2. 0
	8 to Mr. Hall for House rent	4. 0. 0
	to Mrs. Hall for Eggs	0. 0. 6
	to Jos. Humaston for Wood	0.16. 0
	to romp money	0. 0. 9
	11 to Brown for Liquor	0. 2. 6
	12 to Mr. Whittelsey 2 <sup>lb</sup> . tobacco	0. 2. 6
	15 to Do. for ½ <sup>lb</sup> tea	1. 8. 0

\* John Hall, who lived on State Street, opposite Mrs. Ingersoll's father. Mr. Ingersoll now lived in a hired house, belonging to Mr. Hall. In 1747 he bought a house and land in the rear of property facing on Church Street, near the center of the space between Center and Chapel Streets. In 1755 and 1757 he bought adjoining land to the west and north, and built, in 1755-58, on Chapel Street the nucleus of the house still standing (on the west side of Temple Street, as laid out in 1784), in which he died.

† Samuel Platt, of Milford.

‡ The regular Contribution collected during the church service on the first Sunday of each month.

17 to Nathl. Brown for Liq <sup>r</sup> &c	0. 3. 6
18 to Tim <sup>o</sup> . Brown on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	0. 3. 0
to Mr. Barker for 23 lb $\frac{3}{4}$ beef @ 9 <sup>d</sup>	0.17.10
to Mr. Whittelsey for paper	0. 7. 0
20 to Thos. Howell mend. gloves	0. 5. 6
to Romp money	0. 0. 8
to Mr. Hall for wood	0.12. 0
21 to Pecks Expences &c	0. 1. 6
to Jehiel Thomas on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	0. 5. 0
22 to Cash pd. Th. Howl. on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	3.10. 0
to Still-house for rum	0. 7. 6
24 to Mr. Howell mending breeches	0. 1. 3
to David Jacobs for 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb butter.	0.10. 4
27 to Atwr. on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	0. 1. 6
	<hr/>
	16. 8. 8
March 1 to Mr. Hall for wood	0.12. 0
3 to Contribution money	0. 1. 4
4 to James Pain Jur. for wood	0.10. 0
5 to romp money	0. 0. 9
to Camp for Oysters	0. 2. 6
to Mr. Whittelsey for Maslin &c	1. 5. 0
7 to Mr. Jones for Starch	0. 2. 7
to Mr. Howell for rum	1. 0. 0
to Mrs. Allin for holland	1.10. 0
to Mr. Whittelsey for ribbon	0.12. 0
to Do. Bag holland	
to Do. for fowl	0. 2. 0
8 to Abr <sup>m</sup> . Cooper for Veal	0.14. 0
10 for Indian meal &c	0.16. 0
to Mrs. W. for Sundris	0. 5. 8
11 to Mrs. Trowbridge for Soap	0. 3. 5
to Mr. Whittelsey for Eggs	0. 2. 0
13 to Mrs. Howell for fatt	0. 3. 9
to Benjn. Warner for Wood	0.12. 6
14 pd Steph <sup>n</sup> . Howell on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	0. 6. 0
to Mr. Whittelsey for butter	1.10. 0
15 to Jo. for Shaving & fowls	0. 3. 1
17 to Mr. Pierpoint for hings	0. 5. 0
to Capt. Sears for tea 45/	2. 5. 0
to John Thomson on Book	0.10. 6
18 to Tim <sup>o</sup> . Howell for Quils	0. 0. 2
19 to Clerk Hotchkis* for my rate	0.10. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
to Do. fathers rate	0. 2. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 pd Atwr & Jn <sup>o</sup> Thomson on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	0. 2. 0

\* Caleb Hotchkiss, Collector of the rate for the First Church; Father in the next line is used for Father-in-law.

	to Mr. Frost for fennil Seed	0. 0. 9
21	to Mr. Howell for rice	0. 2. 7
	to Buttler* for Beer	0. 4. 0
	to Mr. Hall for quils	0. 0. 4
23	to Mr. Cooke for wine	0. 11. 0
	to Mrs. Hall for Eggs	0. 0. 9
25	to Mr. Whittelsey for pap <sup>r</sup> & Nails	0. 10. 6
	to Mr. Platt on Book Acco.	0. 1. 10
	to Mr. Whittelsey for fowls & Eggs	0. 3. 6
	to Mrs. W. for Corn	0. 4. 6
26	to Mr. Cooke for wine	0. 9. 0
28	to Doctr. Mix† for Sal amoni &c	0. 3. 0
	to Jun <sup>o</sup> Bracket for Cord Wood	1. 18. 0
	to Mrs. W. for pork &c	0. 4. 3
29	to Mrs. Pomroy‡ for Earthen	0. 2. 0
30	to Buttler for Matheglin	0. 16. 0
	to Jun <sup>o</sup> . Andrew for tobacco	0. 15. 0
	to Mr. Whittelsey for Eggs	0. 0. 9
		<hr/>
		£20. 18. 4
April 2	to Jos: Humaston for wood	0. 12. 0
	to Nath <sup>l</sup> : Brown for pipes	0. 0. 6
	to Mr. Bishop for fathers rate	0. 5. 6
5	to Mr: Pomroy for Eggs	0. 1. 6
	to Elipht. Beecher for Saddle &c in part	10. 0. 0
	to W <sup>m</sup> . Lyon for Stirup	0. 9. 0
	to Do. on Book Acco.	0. 0. 6
	to Mrs. Howell for fatt	0. 2. 0
	to romp money	0. 0. 9
	to Doctr. Hubb <sup>d</sup> . on Book Acco.	2. 6. 6
	to Steph Howell for Book Artieles	0. 3. 0
8	to Mr. Whittelsey for plad & Shirt Cloath &c	16. 0. 0
	to Mrs. Howell for fatt &c	0. 4. 0
10	to Caleb Thomas wife for Washing	0. 5. 0
11	to Mr. Whittelsey for Biscake§ &c	0. 2. 1
12	to Steph <sup>n</sup> . Howell for qt. rum	0. 5. 0
14	to fisherman for fish	0. 2. 7½
	to Mrs. Hall for Oats	0. 1. 6
	to Expences fairfield ferriage ¼ 2 Days Living Capt Burrs 15/5 Shaving 1/ Wilton tavern 2/ }	0. 18. 8
	to Mr. Cogoshall for 1lb powdr.	0. 14. 0

\* The Butler was an officer of the College who supplied the Faculty and Students with soft drinks and other refreshments.

† Timothy Mix (Yale 1731), a New Haven physician.

‡ Mary, widow of Joseph Pomeroy.

§ = biseuit.

	to Eliphet Beecher for Saddle part	1. 2. 0
	to Doctr. Herpin for Hungary*	0. 4. 0
	to Mrs W. for $\frac{1}{2}$ bushl. Corn	0. 5. 0
22	to Enos Tuttle for Veal	0. 8. 4
	to Jo: Miles for Clams	0. 2. 6
	to           for pig	0. 7. 0
	to Steph <sup>n</sup> . Howell on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	0. 1. 11
25	to Mr. Bradly for flower &c.	1. 0. 5
	to Mr. Whittelsey for toe Cloth	1. 11. 0
30	to Id. for $\frac{1}{2}$ Quartr $\epsilon$ Sugar	1. 12. 0
	to Jo for fowls, Eggs &c part	0. 2. 0
		<hr/>
		£37. 10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	1 to Jn <sup>o</sup> Lewis for Quils	0. 0. 6
	to Mr. Whittelsey on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> for rum &c	0. 18. 0
	to D <sup>o</sup> . for Sugr. part	0. 3. 0
	2 to Mr. Walter for hops	0. 3. 0
	2 to Mr. Whittelsey for holland	7. 10. 0
	5 to Charity &c.	0. 4. 0
	to Nancy for Washing	0. 5. 0
	to Mr. Whittelsey for fowls & butter	0. 7. 2
	6 to Israel Smith for lead	0. 4. 0
	to Jo. for fowls &c	0. 3. 0
	to Mrs. Eliot for Eggs	0. 2. 0
	7 to Sent by Abr <sup>m</sup> Thompson to York for tea,	
	Reed. of Sears 1 <sup>lb</sup>	3. 0. 0
	to charity	0. 2. 0
	8 to Mrs. Lyon for Matheglin	0. 8. 0
	10 to Mrs. Toles for fowls	0. 4. 0
	12 to Mr. Hall for house rent	3. 14. 0
	13 to Mr. Howell for Soap	0. 4. 0
	14 to Jo: for Eggs &c	0. 2. 0
	15 to Mrs. Pomroy for Cartouch Box & flints	0. 7. 0
	17 to Mrs. Howell for Soap	0. 4. 0
	21 to Mr. Whittelsey for butter	0. 5. 0
	22 to Capt. White for tea $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>lb</sup>	1. 10. 0
	to Mrs. Toles for butter	0. 8. 9
	to Mrs. Thomas for Eggs	0. 1. 0
	23 to Joel Munson for flower	2. 8. 3
	24 to Mrs. Sacket for beans	0. 2. 0
	to Mr. Howell for thread	0. 1. 0
	26 to Lazarus Ives for 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ pork	1. 9. 9
	28 to Mr Eliot 2 Quts rum part	0. 5. 3
	30 to Jn <sup>o</sup> . Row for Veal	0. 9. 0
	to Mrs. Toles for butter	0. 7. 6

\* Dr. John Herpin and his son Dr. John Herpin, Junior (Yale 1741) practiced medicine in Milford. Hungary water was distilled from rosemary flowers infused in spirit of wine.

	31 to Mr. Whittelsey for Check <sup>d</sup> Cotton part	0. 2. 6
	to Id. for Wafers	0. 0. 6
		<hr/>
		£25. 15. 2
June	2 to Mrs. W. for beef &c	0. 3. 6
	to Thos. Howell for making and finding Cloathing &c	5. 0. 0
	3 to Jo for Eggs	0. 2. 0
	to for Sand	0. 5. 0
	to Tim <sup>o</sup> . Brown on book Acc <sup>o</sup> . for ax, hoes &c	0. 15. 0
	to D: Punderson for buttons part	0. 6. 0
	4 to Sister Alling* for Veal	0. 3. 9
	5 to Sand Merchant for Sand 1½ bu	0. 3. 0
	6 to Jonth. Atwater for lime on Book	0. 2. 8
	to Nancy for washing	0. 5. 0
	to Expences at Cookes. for wine	0. 4. 0
	to Jn <sup>o</sup> . Row for mutton	0. 3. 0
	10 to Eliph <sup>t</sup> . Becher for saddle &c in part	2. 0. 0
	to Rog <sup>r</sup> . Alling for butter	0. 15. 2
	to Gid: Todd for load wood	0. 16. 0
	to Mr. Whittelsey for loaf Sug <sup>r</sup> .	0. 12. 0
	to D: Pund: for Buttons	0. 10. 0
	to Mr. Hall for hooping tubb	0. 2. 8
	11 to Tim <sup>o</sup> . Brown on Book for hoe &c	0. 3. 0
	12 to Mr. Eliot for 2 Q <sup>ts</sup> . rum	0. 9. 0
	at Browns wine	0. 3. 6
	to Tim <sup>o</sup> . Brown on Book for hoes &c	0. 3. 0
	16 to Mrs. W. on Book for Corn &c	0. 8. 0
	18 to Jn <sup>o</sup> . Miles for table in part	1. 12. 0
	19 Browns for wine &c	0. 6. 0
	20 to Squaw for Basket	0. 1. 0
	21 to Jos. Miles mending Shoes	0. 0. 9
	to Mrs. W. for Veal 12 <sup>lb</sup> . @ 8 <sup>d</sup>	0. 8. 0
	to Stacy† for Whitewashing	0. 11. 9
	to Mr. Whittelsey for Veal &c	0. 14. 3
	23 to Jn <sup>o</sup> . Miles for table	5. 0. 0
	to Brown for wine	0. 3. 0
	24 to Joel Munson for brawn	0. 7. 0
	26 to Still house for 1 Gall: molasses	0. 14. 0
	to Mr. Whittelsey for 1 Gall: rum	0. 18. 0
	28 to Gorge for fish	0. 0. 4
	to Jonth. Atwater for pipes	0. 2. 6
	to Mrs. Smith for plaister &c	0. 15. 0
	30 to Jos: Miles for pr. Shoes my Wife	0. 18. 0
		<hr/>
		£26. 6. 10

\* Mary (Whiting), sister of Mrs. Ingersoll and wife of Stephen Alling.

† Joseph Stacy, died 1754.

July	1 to Mrs. Howell for Veal	0. 2. 8
	to Mr. Whittelsey for ribbon	0.12. 0
	2 to Dr. for Veal	0. 5. 1
	to Hez: Gorham for tole Bell	0. 3. 0
	4 to Mrs. Hall for Oats	0. 0. 9
	to Beech for peas peck	0. 1. 9
	to Seth Heaton for Dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ bushl.	0. 3. 0
	5 to Abrm. Thomson for 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. beef	0.13. 0
	7 for book Doctr. Johnsons*	0. 5. 0
	8 to John Lewis for Clams	0. 3. 0
	to for butter, 4lb	0. 8. 0
	9 Mr. Whittelsey for pr. Stockins	2.18. 3
	to Mrs. W. for Corn on book	0. 5. 0
	10 to Mr. Green for blanks	3.15. 3
	to Danl. Smith for Veal 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	0. 8. 6
	11 to Seth Heaton for peas	0. 3. 0
	12 to Charity	0. 0. 6
	14 to Pomp for pipe &c	0. 0. 6
	15 to Jos: Miles mending Shoe	0. 1. 0
	to Mr. Howell for tape	0. 2. 0
	17 to Abrm. Thomson for beef 8lb	0. 6. 0
	19 to Mrs. Pomroy for Indigo &c	0. 1.11
	to Sarah W. for	0. 1. 6
	to Capt. White for $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tea	1.14. 0
	23 to Mr. Diodate for Newspapers	0. 4. 0
	25 to Lazarus Ives for Veal	0.12. 3
	to Mrs. Allen for Shirt buttons in part	0. 1. 6
	28 to Mr. Whittelsey for butter	0. 4. 0
	to Id. for $\frac{1}{4}$ yd Cambric	1. 4. 0
	to Mr. Diodate for hogs fat	0. 3. 4
	to Mr. Whittelsey on book Acco.	0. 0. 8
	29 to Stephen Howell for rum	0.11. 0
	to Noah Wolcot for load wood	0.15. 6
	30 to Mrs. W: Indian meal	0. 1. 3
		<hr/>
		£16.12. 2

## August

	1 & 7 Expences in a Journey to Ridgefield	0.17. 7
	8 to Mr. Whittelsey for fish & butter	0. 8. 0
	11 to Thos. Howell for papr.	0. 2. 6
	to Abrm. Thomson for beef 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb @ 9d	0. 5. 9
	12 to Mr. Hall for house rent	3.12. 0
	to Wm. Lyon for gimblets 3	0. 3. 6
	to Abner bradly for Cyder	0. 2. 0

\* *Ethices Elementa. Or the First Principles of Moral Philosophy.* By Aristocles. Boston, 1746. This book was well known to be written by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson (Yale 1714), of Stratford.

13	to Thos. Howell for paper	0. 7. 0
	to Mrs. W. for Corn	0. 2. 6
	to Mr. Whittelsey for Cloth, linnen &c	0.17. 10
14	to Abm. Thomson for beef	0.10. 6
	to Jehiel Thomas Admr* Shoes &c	2. 6. 0
	to sd. Admr. on sd. Acco.	1. 2. 0
15	to Mrs. W. for Corn &c on book acco.	0. 4. 0
16	to Abner Bradly for Cyder	0. 2. 0
	to Lad for Quils	0. 0. 6
18	to Wm. Lyon for paper	0. 2. 0
19	to Mr. Whittelsey for rum	1. 0. 0
20	to Browns for wine	0. 3. 6
	to Thomson for beef 26 <sup>lb</sup> @ 8d	0.17. 4
22	to Mr. Noyes† for Sider	0. 3. 6
	to Mr. Whittelsey for handkerchfs	2. 5. 0
23	to Wm. Lyon for paper	0. 0. 8
26	to Lyon for Ink horn	0. 1. 6
	to Jo: Miles mending Wifes Shoes	0. 2. 0
	to Mr Noyes for Sider	0. 3. 0
27	to Mr. Whittelsey for butter	0. 9. 0
	to Browns Expences wine	0. 3. 0
29	to Browns for Wine	0. 7. 0
	to Mr. Noyes for Sider	0. 3. 0
	to Mrs. Pomroy for Soap	0. 5. 0
		<hr/>
Septembr.		£17. 2. 8
1	to Amos Pirkins for Veal	0. 4. 9
2	to Benjn. Morris for fowls	0. 4. 0
	to Danl. Woodin for Wood	0.17. 6
	to Jethro for Oysters	0. 5. 0
3	to Mr. Noyes for Sider	0. 3. 0
	to Thos. Ives for BB‡ Sider	0.16. 0
6	to Mr. Diodate for psalm book	0. 8. 6
8	to Mr. Noyes for Sider	0. 3. 0
9	to Stephen Howel for rum 2 Quts.	0.11. 0
	to Mr. Whittelsey for pepper	0. 5. 7
10	to Lazarus Ives for pig Quartr.	0. 7. 6
11	to Mr. Whittelsey for 4 yds holland	5.15. 0
	to Do. for 11 <sup>lb</sup> : 6oz. butter @ 2/3	1. 5. 7
12	to Lazs. Ives for Mutton	0. 6. 0
15	to Jno. Hall for Oysters	0. 4. 0
	to Mr. Whittelsey for ½ peck Salt	0. 3. 9

\* Jehiel Thomas died in April, 1746, and his widow, Mary (Miles) had been appointed his Administratrix.

† Rev. Joseph Noyes (Yale 1709), Mr. Ingersoll's pastor.

‡ Barrels.



16 to Mr. Whittelsey for paper	0. 7. 0
to Abr <sup>m</sup> . Thomson for beef	0. 5. 9
18 to Mr. Whittelsey for thread & fowls	0. 8. 0
to James Thomson for hooping	0. 7. 0
to Caleb Atwater for wood	0.17. 0
23 to Laz <sup>s</sup> . Ives for Veal	0. 9. 4
to Mr. Whittelsey for Rye 2 bushels	1. 0. 0
to M <sup>rs</sup> . Pomroy for Mug & Nutmeg	0. 8. 0
24 to Jo: for Eggs	0. 1. 6
26 to Stephen Howell for 2 Q <sup>ts</sup> . rum	0.12. 0
to Jos. Miles for pr. Shoes for my Wife	1. 0. 0
29 to Mr. Gibb* for ½ <sup>lb</sup> tea	2. 5. 0
30 to Jon <sup>th</sup> . Atwater on Book for ½ bush <sup>l</sup> . Oysters	0. 1. 9
to James Peck for hoe handle	0. 1. 6
to Steph <sup>n</sup> . Howell on Book Acc <sup>o</sup> . for } checks, rum &c }	0. 6. 0
to Mr. Whittelsey for quaity binding	0. 3. 6
	<hr/>
	£20.13. 6
Octobr. 3 to Eliphelet Beech <sup>r</sup> . for beef	0. 6. 2
to James Thomson on book Acc <sup>o</sup> for } hooping &c }	0. 8. 6
4 to Thomas Howell for buttons	0. 2. 0
to M <sup>rs</sup> . W. on Book for Ind: meal &c	0. 8. 0
5 to Contribution	0. 1. 0
6 to Widow Bradly for 3 bb <sup>l</sup> Cyder	2.17. 0
to Williams for mutton	0.11.10
to Susa: Prout† for loaf Sugar	0.15. 0
8 to Steph <sup>n</sup> . Howell on book Acc <sup>o</sup> .	0. 3. 0
to Thom <sup>s</sup> . Howell for tayloring, Cloathing &c	7. 0. 0
to D <sup>o</sup> . for Cloathing, tayloring &c	4. 6. 5
9 to Capt Allin‡ for 1 Gall. rum	1. 0. 0
to Jos. Miles for Soleing Lucretias shoes 3/9 } —9d Due }	0. 3. 9
10 to Joel Munson for 131 <sup>lb</sup> flower, 5 <sup>d</sup>	2.14. 7
to Mr. Whittelsey for 3 fowls @ 2/	0. 6. 0
11 to M <sup>rs</sup> . W. for Corn	0.10. 0
to D <sup>o</sup> . for Indin meal &c	0. 7. 0
to Laz <sup>s</sup> . Ives for pig	0.15. 6
14 to D. Punderson on Book for Cheese	0. 7.10½
to D <sup>o</sup> . for handkeret	0.11. 0

\* Probably Thomas Gibb, of Milford.

† Susanna Prout, born April, 1718, daughter of John Prout, Junior (Yale Coll. 1708), married Timothy Bontecou, November, 1747, died October, 1755.

‡ Probably Jonathan Alling.

15 to Benj <sup>n</sup> . Wilmot for wood	0.14. 0
to James Thompson for barrel	0.13. 0
16 to Mr. Jones for 1 Doz. pipes	0. 5. 0
18 to Benj <sup>n</sup> . Morriss for fowls	0. 6. 8
19 to James Thomson for bbl &c on book	1. 0. 0
21 to Mr. Whittelsey for tow cloth	0.12. 0
to Do. for ribbon 8/ for Wine &c 2/	0.10. 0
22 to Capt. Allin for 1 Gall. molass.	0.14. 0
23 to W <sup>m</sup> . Lyon for Nails	0. 2. 6
to Abr <sup>m</sup> . Thomson for beef	0. 7. 6
24 to R. Baldwin for 4bbl & 1/6 Sider	3. 9. 0
25 to Jos: Miles for Soleing & mending my Shoes	} 0.10. 6
10/ & for Soleing Cretias in part 6d	
to Jon <sup>th</sup> . Atwt. for 1/2 bushl. Oysters	0. 1. 6
to Stephen Howell for bushl Salt	1.10. 0
to Mr. Whittelsey for 9 y <sup>ds</sup> Camblet 28/2.	} 14. 0. 0
11 1/2 y <sup>ds</sup> Osnubrigs, 3/4 y <sup>d</sup> blue Callico.	
2 fowls, thread & Cheese	
28 to Mrs. W. for Beef 9 3/4 @ 8	0. 6. 6
29 to Mr. Whittelsey for goose	0. 4. 8
2lb butter 5/ hops 4/6 Silk 3d	0. 9. 9
31 to Benj <sup>n</sup> . Wilmot for bb Sider	0.18. 0
to Mr. Eliot for Rum	1.18. 6
to Do. for Sugar	0.13. 9

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£53. 1. 5

Novembr.

1 to Samuel Gilbert for boards	0. 1. 0
to Danl. Sanford for 1/2 pig	0. 9. 3
2 to Contribution	0. 1. 3
3 to Jos. Sperry for load wood	1. 0. 0
to Mr. Platt for 15lb Beef @ 8d	5. 0. 3
to Mrs. Pomroy for pig, piece of	0. 2. 0
4 to Mr. Bishop for my Rate	1. 1. 11 1/3
to Do. for fathers rate	0. 6. 11 1/2
6 to Abr <sup>m</sup> . Thompson for 1 Day highway work	0. 6. 0
to Mrs. W. for 3lb tobacco @ 1/6	0. 4. 6
9 to Jo: for Cutting wood &c	0. 1. 3
10 to W <sup>m</sup> . Johnson for 2 bushl turnips	0.12. 0
11 to Mr. Whittelsey for 2 Cask	0. 8.10
12 to Mr. Hall for house rent	3. 9. 6
to Leint Baldwin* for load wood	1. 0. 0
14 to Mrs. W. for Corn 1/2 bushl. &c	0. 6. 8
to Mr. Cooke for 2 Dinners	0. 5. 0
15 to Atwater for pig	0. 6. 9
to Jo. for Cutting wood &c	0. 0. 7 1/2

\* Barnabas Baldwin, Junior, of New Haven and Milford.

	to Mrs. W. for Corn &c	0. 0. 10
17	to Jon <sup>th</sup> . Atwater Jun. for Oysters	0. 1. 9
	to Expences at Fairfield for myself & horse	1. 8. 4
	to Wynkoop* for pr. buckles	3. 15. 0
	to Do. for pr. Do. for my Wife	4. 2. 0
	to Do. for making 3 Silver Spoons	2. 5. 0
	to Do. for 3 pwt. Silver	0. 7. 0
	left 47 oz Silver for sd. Spoons	
	gave Ely for sd. Silver	9. 0. 0
	to Mrs. W. for Corn	0. 2. 6
20	to Leah† for Washing pd. in holland & } making up . . . Apron }	0. 14. 0
25	to Kimberly for 2 Qts. Matheglin	0. 8. 0
	to           for 4 fowls	0. 5. 3
	to Mr. Howell for Corn part bushl.	0. 10. 6
26	to Miss Cable‡ for ¼lb. tea	1. 5. 0
	to Do. for 1oz. Coffee	0. 12. 0
28	to Mr. Whittelsey for Cash paid Mrs. } Hotchkis on my Acco. for fowls }	0. 6. 8
	to Mr. Whittelsey for 9oz butter	0. 1. 4
	to Do. for thread & tape	0. 1. 9
	to Do. ½lb Raisins	0. 2. 0
	to David Punderson for 1½ Checks linnen	1. 9. 0
	to Do. for 1 Doz: basket	0. 4. 0
	to Doctr. Lev. Hubbard for Adhiernium &c.	0. 1. 6
29	to Mrs. Thomas for goose	0. 6. 0
	to Mrs. Beechr. Jo. for Eggs	0. 1. 3
		<hr/>
		£42. 12. 8

## Decembr.

1	to Dan <sup>l</sup> . Thompson for Combing wool	0. 5. 0
	to Mrs. Thompson for Candle	0. 3. 0
3	to Jo. for Cutting wood	0. 3. 3
	to James Peek for seraping Bucks horn	0. 0. 6
	to James Thompson on book for barrel	0. 13. 0
	to Jethro for killing hog	0. 3. 0
5	to Stephen Howell for highways working Qt rum	0. 5. 6
	to Benj <sup>n</sup> . Todd for 20½lb Mutton tallow @ ½s	1. 14. 2
	to Charity	0. 5. 0
7	to Contribution	0. 1. 0
9	to Benj <sup>n</sup> . Wilmot for load Wood	0. 15. 0

\* Benjamin Wynkoop, of Fairfield.

† Mr. Ingersoll sold Leah, his negro slave, in 1778, to Pompey Punchard, a free negro.

‡ Mrs. Sarah, wife of William Cable, died in August, 1751, aged 40.

10 to Mr. Whittelsey for Eggs	0. 1. 0
to Alling for load wood	0.18. 0
to D. Punderson for fowls	0. 3. 6
to Jo. for fetching home Do.	0. 0. 6
11 to Mr. Hays for Qt. Brandy	0. 7. 0
12 to Mr. Eliot for rum	1. 0. 0
to Mr. Howell in full of bushl. Corn	0. 0. 6
13 to Mr. Whittelsey for Mutton	0. 7. 6
to Do. for Do.	0. 0. 6
to Mrs. Rosbothum* for tansey water	0. 2. 0
17 to Mr. Jones for an Almanack	0. 1. 0
to David Punderson biscake	0. 4. 0
18 to Mr. Whittelsey on Book for one Partridge	0. 1. 9
to Do. for Quire paper	0. 7. 0
to Jonth. Allen for load wood	1. 6. 0
19 to Miss Pomroy for Gall: rum	1. 0. 0
21 to Miss W: for Indian meal	0. 1. 6
24 to Mr. Whittelsey for handkerf	0.11. 0
25 to Saml. Beecher for 19½lb. butter	2. 9. 0
to Mr. Whittelsey for handkerfs	1. 5. 0
to Do. for fowls 3/9 for pipes 5/	0. 8. 9
26 to Steph. Howell on book for rum &c	0. 3. 0
29 to Wait Chatterton† for 60lb. flower	1. 7. 6
to Mr. Whittelsey for fowl	0. 1. 9
to Doctr. Hubbl. for physick &c	4. 0. 0
31 to David Punderson on Book for Bisket	0. 3. 0
to Mrs. W. for pork	0. 2. 9
	<hr/>
	21. 1.11

SUM TOTAL of Expenses in the foregoing year 1746 £319..17.. 6

#### PARTICULARS

Victuals, Including tea‡ drank as well } afternoon as in ye morning }	76.. 0.. 9
Drink for Victuals, viz Sider & Beer	10.. 0.. 0
Strong Liquors, viz Rum, Wine, Matheglin &c	20.. 0.. 0
Wood	15..17.. 0
Saddle, bridle, Baggs &c	13.. 0.. 0
Laid out in Silver	19.. 9.. 0
A table	5.. 0.. 0
house-rent	15.. 0.. 0

\* Sarah, daughter of Gershom Brown, and wife of Benjamin Rosbotham, born March, 1699.

† Of Mount Carmel.

‡ The amount expended for tea during the year was £13.14.6; and the price per pound, so far as given, varied from £3. to £5.

Cloathing	100.. 0.. 03
Doctering	5.. 4.. 9
tobacco	1.. 10.. 0
pipes	0.. 13.. 6
Candles	2.. 10.. 0
	<hr/>
	284.. 5.. 3

Remains £35.. 12.. 3. for paper, washing, Charity, powder, Lead, Casks, Gimblets, Cutting wood, boards, books & a thousand other Incidental things.

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#### LETTER OF WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

Sir

I find by your Letter of the 10th Instant & the account therewith, that there is still in your hands a Ballance of £10.2.0 old Tenor in my favour on Acc<sup>t</sup> of the Philosophic Solitude. I am at a Loss how to make you Satisfaction for the trouble you have been pleased to take in that affair, especially since I find that you have not so much as Charged the usual Commissions (which in a Gentleman of your Profession I must look upon as a most sublime pitch of self-denial &) which I should have been exceeding willing, & am still willing, to allow you. But if you are still resolved not to accept them (and indeed they would be but a very inadequate Recompence for your Trouble) I can only say, that if it should ever be in my power to serve you, I shall not fail to embrace the welcome Opportunity of testifying my gratitude. And as to the said £10.2.0, I having no occasion for your unfortunate Currency,\* you would still add to the

\* As the currency of Connecticut is frequently referred to in these papers, a brief explanation will be of service.

*Old tenor* was the term used for all Connecticut paper money of the issues to 1740, still outstanding in 1744, including possibly some bills of 1746 printed from the old plates. *New tenor* consisted of the bills of 1744 and years following. Little reckoning was done in *new tenor*, calculations being made in *old tenor* at the rate of three and a half *old tenor* to one *new tenor*. In comparison with the normal value of paper, that is, six shillings to a silver Spanish dollar or six shillings eight pence to an ounce of silver, which was also the rate at which foreign silver coins were made current by the Proclamation of 1704 and so known as *proclamation money*, the depreciation of *old tenor* in 1748 was about six to one. In comparison

Obligations you have already laid me under, if you wou'd be pleased to lay it out in the following Works of Dr. Watts (which I doubt not you'll find in Daddy Diodates\* Shop, & I trust Mr. Whittelsey your Brother will take the Trouble to Convey to my hands) viz: His Treatise on the Passions, Philosophical Essays, Strength & Weakness of human reason & Reliquiae Juveniles, or as many of them as the said Sum will purchase.

I am, Sir (with my best Respects to you & Mrs. Ingersoll)

Your most humble Servt

Wilm. Livingston.†

N: York Oct<sup>r</sup> 25, 1748

with *sterling*, in which four shillings and six pence were equal to a Spanish dollar, the depreciation was a third more, or eight to one.

There was a difference of opinion at the time as to the meaning of *lawful money*. Manifestly it was any medium made legal by law, but whether by the law of England or the law of the colony was not so clear. Some held that *lawful money* was silver, either the silver shillings, six-pences, and threepences coined in Massachusetts, 1652-1684, and still in circulation, or the foreign silver made current at the same rate by the Proclamation of 1704 and the Coinage Act of 1708. Others, constituting probably a majority of the people of New England, held that *lawful money* was paper money, which at par equated with both Massachusetts silver and *proclamation money*, a six shilling paper bill when first issued, six Massachusetts pine-tree shillings, and a Spanish dollar all being of the same value. In the Dering *vs* Packer case (below, p. 239), the Privy Council decided in favor of silver, either Massachusetts silver or *proclamation money*, but Ingersoll was undoubtedly right when he said that this decision was not in accord with the "understanding of the people" of New England.

\* William Diodate, a native of London (who settled in New Haven in 1717, married in 1721, and died in 1751), kept a general store on State Street, at the southwest corner of the present junction with Court Street.

† The writer (born 1723, died 1790) was graduated at Yale in 1741, and was now gaining distinction at the New York bar. In his later years he removed to New Jersey, where he served in Congress and became the first Governor of the State.

In 1747 he published anonymously in New York *Philosophic Solitude: or the choice of a Rural Life. A Poem. By a Gentleman educated at Yale College*. A subscription-paper in Mr. Ingersoll's hand for this work (the earliest publication in pure literature by a Yale graduate), which was circulated in the College, and is still preserved in the Yale University Library, is appended to this letter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR M<sup>R</sup>. LIVINGSTON'S POEM\*

Prepared for the press & upon proper Encouragement will be Speedily published, A Rural Poem both Instructive & Delightfull, M<sup>R</sup>. William Livingston of New York the Author, to be printed on good paper in Quarto, being Somewhat in length more than an Ordinary Sermon, the price of one will be about four or five Shillings old tenor.†

We the Subscribers willing to Encourage the publication thereof Do for that purpose Engage to pay the Undertakers for So many as to our names are annexd.

Jared Ingersoll	2	Eleazar Porter	1
Chauncey Whittelsey	2 p <sup>d</sup>	Thomas Williams	1
Enos Alling	2 p <sup>d</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> Smith	1
Samuel Fisk	2	John Cuyler	1
William Russel	2 p <sup>d</sup> .	Naphtali Daggett	1
Sam <sup>l</sup> Fitch	4 p <sup>d</sup> .	Elijah Lyman	1 paid
W <sup>m</sup> Sam <sup>l</sup> . Johnson	2 paid‡	David Baldwin	1
Nath <sup>l</sup> Lloyd	2	Dan <sup>l</sup> . Bennitt	1 p <sup>d</sup>
Rich <sup>d</sup> Mansfield	2	James Hillhouse	2
Jon <sup>th</sup> . Colton	2 p <sup>d</sup>	John Sherman	1
Aaron Day	2	Nehemiah Greenman	2
W <sup>m</sup> . Bryant	3	John Colman	2 p <sup>d</sup>
Lyman Hall	1	Jeremiah Burton	1 p <sup>d</sup>
Nath <sup>l</sup> . Huntington	1	Matthias Crane	1
Joseph Clark	1	Daniel Hubbard	2
Deliverance Smith	1	John Hotchkiss	1
Oliver Wolcott	2	James Bebee	2
Daniel Shelden	1	Mr. Bastwick, Greenwich	2
Timothy Pitkin	1	Mr. Mather, Middlesex	2
William Cooke	1	Mr. Dibble, Stanford	2
John Benedict	1	Mr. Lamson, Richfield	2
Benj <sup>n</sup> . Fisk	1	Mr. Woolsey, L. Island	4
Jonathan Elmer	1	John Reynolds	1
John Hubbard	1	Eliphalet Ball	1

\* All the subscribers were graduates or undergraduates of Yale. There were then probably from 105 to 110 students in College, and of these, 58 persons subscribed for 83 copies,—20 being Seniors (Class of 1747), 20 Juniors (Class of 1748), 12 Sophomores (Class of 1749), and 6 Freshmen (Class of 1750); Burton, a Senior from Stratford, Sumner from Hebron, and Sherman, Sophomores, and Mitchel, a Freshman from Woodbury, died or left College before graduation.

† That is, about a shilling proclamation money or nine pence sterling.

‡ One of these copies is now in the Yale Library.

Daniel Welch	1	{ Simeon Mitchel	6
Reynold Marvin	1 <sup>pd</sup>	{ Mitchel Recd 2 & <sup>pd</sup> for	
Nathan Starr	1	{ 2 Do. 1 Do.	
John Clark	1	Elihu Tudor	1
David Ripley	1	Izrahiah Wetmore	<sup>pd</sup> 1
Nymphas Marston	1	John Maltby	3
Elisha Steel	1	Jedediah Mills	1
Peter Buel	2 <sup>pd</sup>	Daniel Griswold	1
Samuel Reynolds	2 <sup>pd</sup>	Aaron Hutchinson	1
William Sumner	2	Noadiah Warner	2
Nathaniel Bartlet	2	Hobart Mason	1 paid
Austin Munson	2	Sam <sup>l</sup> Seabury	2
James Brown	2 paid	Jamison Johnston	2
Isaac Lyman	1	Isaac Isaacs	2 <sup>pd</sup>
		Sam <sup>l</sup> Brown	2
<hr/>			
Recd	0..11.. 0	of Mr. Whiting	0.. 5.. 6
	1.. 7.. 6		0.. 5.. 6
	0..11.. 0		1.. 2.. 0
	0..11.. 0		0..11.. 0
of Doctr. Fitch	0.. 5.. 6		0..11.. 0
	0.. 5.. 6		0.. 5.. 6
	0.. 5.. 6		0..11.. 0
	0.. 5.. 6	Recd of Sumner for {	5..14.. 6
	0..11.. 0	Sundry Sold }	
	0.. 5.. 6	of Do.	2.. 0.. 0
	1.. 2.. 0		<hr/>
	0..11.. 0		17..18.. 0
	<hr/>	Sept. 11: 1747	
	6..12.. 0	Delivd to Sr Smith*	£7.. 3.. 0
		Bradly for freight	0.. 2.. 0
		. . 1748 postage Letter	0.. 5..10

[Endorsed on back]

Recd. for books	£17..18.. 0	paid out	
		to Bryant	7 . 3 . 0
		freight	0 . 2 . 0
		postage Letter	0 . 5 .10
		to Mr. Diodate for books	
	@ 5/6 viz	Accidencies pr order	1..13 : 0
	to Sumner &c for disposing	{	0 . 11 . 0
	of ye pamphlets	}	

\* By Sir Smith is meant William Smith, Junior (Yale 1745), a law-student (with Livingston) in the office of Hon. William Smith, Senior (Yale 1719), of New York City and afterwards Chief Justice and historian of the Province of New York.



## LETTER OF WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

New York No<sup>r</sup> 28, 1748.M<sup>r</sup> Jared Ingersoll

Sir—Mr. Wittlesey tells me that you could not get the books I wrote for; be pleased therefore to lay out the money in Chevers's\* exidences & Vocabularies (or Nomenclatures) Latin & English, half for one & half for the other, & send them by the post for as reasonable a price as you can agree. My respects to your Spouse.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>W<sup>m</sup> Livingston.

N.B.—You will be pleased to send them by the next post, I wanting them for my brothers Children, & charge the postage of this Letter to my Acc<sup>t</sup>.

## BILL OF SALE OF NEGRO BOY.

To all people to whom these presents shall Come Greeting. Know ye that I Stephen Alling of the Town & County of New Haven & Colony of Connecticut, for the Consideration of the Sum of three hundred & twenty pounds old tenor rec<sup>d</sup>. to my full satisfaction of Jared Ingersoll of New Haven afores<sup>d</sup>., have Sold, set over & Delivered & Do by these presents fully & absolutely Sell, Set over & Deliver unto him the said Jared Ingersoll a Certain Negro Boy, a Slave Called Cambridge aged Eight years or thereabouts, To have & to hold the said Negro Boy unto him the said Jared Ingersoll and to his Executors, Adm<sup>rs</sup>. and Assigns for Ever. And I the said Stephen Alling Do for my Self my heirs, Ex<sup>rs</sup>. & Adm<sup>rs</sup>. Covenant with the Said Jared Ingersoll his Ex<sup>rs</sup> & Adm<sup>rs</sup>. that Until the Ensealing of these presents I am Lawfully possessed of the said Negro as of my proper goods & have good right to Sell him in manner as is above written & Do by these presents bind my Self & my heirs.

\* Ezekiel Cheever (born in England in 1614, died in Boston in 1708). a noted schoolmaster in New Haven, and in Boston and its vicinity. published a *Latin Accidence* which continued in use for many generations of schoolboys.

Ex<sup>rs</sup>. and Adm<sup>rs</sup>. for Ever To Warrant & Defend the s<sup>d</sup>. Negro to him the said Jared Ingersoll and to his Ex<sup>rs</sup>., Adm<sup>rs</sup>. & Assigns against all Claims & Demands whatsoever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal this 31<sup>st</sup>. Day of May AD: 1751.

Signed, Sealed & Deliv<sup>rd</sup>.

Stephen Alling [L. s.]

in presence of

Chauncy Whittelsey\*

Charles Whittelsey

EPITAPH ON ISAAC STEADY ESQ<sup>R</sup>.†

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AP<sup>L</sup>. 8: 1754 BEING PROXY-DAY.‡

Here Lies, Squire Steady, for Religion Ever fam'd  
 who ne'er in all his life got drunk, nor Ever gam'd.  
 he had the Pious Nack at right godly Devotion  
 yet was troubled with an Itch for Worldly Promotion  
 of which he long Laboured. Ah! fatal Disease  
 while flattering all, Courting all, he all did displease.  
 So Equi-poised was his mind 'twixt One thing & another  
 he never knew his own mind for two hours together.

\* Stephen Alling, Jared Ingersoll, and Chauncy Whittelsey had married sisters, the daughters of Colonel Joseph Whiting, of New Haven.

† These verses, in Mr. Ingersoll's hand, are unsigned, but the erasures and interlineations betray the author. The subject is Isaac Dickerman, of New Haven, born 1677, died 1758, who on April 8, 1754, was defeated in the nomination of Deputies in the General Assembly of the Colony, of which he had formerly been a member. He served as a Deacon in the First Church from 1727 until his dismissal early in 1754 to the Separate or White Haven Church; in which he was a Deacon from April 2, 1754, to his death.

He married, as his second wife, on June 12, 1754, Elizabeth (Alling), widow of John Morris, of East Haven.

A very bitter feeling prevailed at this time between the supporters of the Rev. Joseph Noyes, of the First Church (of whom Mr. Ingersoll was one), and his opponents, some of whom had founded the White Haven Meeting in 1742.

‡ The day of the meeting of freemen in Connecticut towns for nominating Deputies to the General Assembly.

Long did the two houses for Religious Worship prepar'd  
 Contend for his presenee, which neither wholly shar'd;  
 he turn'd, to true blue & turned back & then turn'd again  
 & doubtless in all had his godly Ends t' obtain;  
 but See fickle fortune! when most She Seems to favour  
 Says there's Something Suspicious in his Motly behaviour,  
 too good for one Side, not prov'd Lasting good o' the t'other,  
 is bid to give way to a more Deserving Brother;  
 Ev'n Just as his faith was Declar'd to be right Sound  
 between those two Stools, he fell flat to y<sup>e</sup> ground  
 & falling Died—his worldly Life's no more.  
 As to his Stature it was tall & his Age almost four Score,  
 but what was worldly life to him who hopes E're long  
 to Shine Illustrious Among that pious throng,  
 where Join'd to South-End's Rich Widow full of grace &  
 true light  
 he'll Rise Immortal & Reign as Lasting full & bright  
 as does a falling Meteor in a dark Cloudy Night;  
 flaming with pious Social Love at Seventy Seven  
 Vigorous & Strong—Just like good folks in heaven.

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LETTER OF COL. GURDON SALTONSTALL.

New London Nov<sup>r</sup>. 3, 1755

Mr. Jared Engersoll

S<sup>r</sup>.

I now adress you by my son Winthrop,\* & on his behalf.

Upon mature Consideration, & advice, he has resolved to Study the Law; and as he will stand in absolute need of

\* Winthrop Saltonstall, son of Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall (Yale College 1725), and grandson of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, was graduated at Yale in 1756, and spent his life in his native town of New London, employed in public office.

As a day-book of Mr. Ingersoll shows, young Saltonstall boarded in his family through his Senior year, paying five shillings a week.

advice, & direction, I take the Freedom to ask the favour, of You to admit him into your Family, & under your Patronage; if it be consistent with your Practice as well as agreeable to the Family.

Haveing consider'd Winthrop's Genius, am of Opinion, that there is as much reason to hope, he will make as good proficiency in the Study of the Law, as in any other branch of Literature.

Should you consent to take him, favour me with the Terms on which you'll accept him; which I doubt not will be reasonable, that I may give him such directions as may be necessary, with all convenient speed.

And youl highly Oblige

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G: Saltonstall.

LETTER OF PETER V. B. LIVINGSTON.

N York May 31<sup>st</sup>. 1756

S<sup>r</sup>.

The Corrispondents to the Society in Scotland from [? for] Propigating Christian Knowledge are about buying a tract of Land in New Jersey for the use of the Indians & purpose to settle the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. John Brainerd\* amongst them as their Minister; their Cash is so low that I can[not] see that they can possibly compleat their design unless they can very speedily get the money which M<sup>r</sup>. Brainerd put to interest to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Cook, Day & Dyer, whose bonds M<sup>r</sup>. Brainerd tells me he has put into your hands. Wherefore I beg the favour of you to let me know how that affair stands by the very first opportunity, what sum you have rec<sup>d</sup>. & what you still expect to receive and

\* John Brainerd (born 1720, died 1781) was graduated at Yale in 1746: and from 1747 to 1755 was employed by the Edinburgh Society for Propogating Christian Knowledge as his brother David's assistant and successor in the mission to the Delaware Indians in New Jersey.

He then had charge for a year of the Presbyterian Church in Newark. but in June, 1756, resumed his former labors, largely supporting himself from his private means.

when. I beg you will be very perticular, that the Corrispondents may know what to depend on & act accordingly.

I am

S<sup>r</sup>.

Your most hum<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

P. V. B. Livingston.\*

[To

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

New Haven]

LETTERS OF REV. JOHN BRAINERD.

New York, July 1, 1756

Sir,

I received the Money you left and all is right except that clip't Piece which I took for a double Pistole.† That is a Counterfeit & will by no means Pass. I have left it with M<sup>r</sup>. Peter Livingston to send by Cap<sup>t</sup> Bradly. I hope M<sup>r</sup>. Day knows who he had it of and will be able to return it, to the right owner.

In Hast,

Sir,

Your humb Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Brainerd

Newark, Mar. 1, 1758

Sir,

Yours 23<sup>d</sup> Jan: came to hand last Evening. I had Just prepared a Line for you, which now you wont have the Trouble

\* Peter Van Brugh Livingston, an elder brother of Mr. Ingersoll's intimate friend, William Livingston, was graduated at Yale in 1731, and became a merchant in New York.

† Pistole was a Spanish coin, appearing in a single piece, a double or two-pistole piece, and a four-pistole piece or doubloon. Its value in the colonies varied from 16s, 6d to 22s, but in Virginia it was in common use as the equivalent of an English pound or 20s.

of.—I am not Sorry to hear *you have received the full of my Debt from Yale Bishop*. You will be so good as to send it to M<sup>r</sup>. P. V. B. Livingston by the first Safe Opportunity, and Just Signify to him that it belongs to me Personally, otherwise he may keep it in the Treasury and not send me Word.

I am sorry for so many Delays with Respect to the publick Money. But I doubt not you have done your best, and will do your utmost to procure the Remainder for us. The Want of it has been a great Disadvantage. You will please to send what Money you have by you, belonging to the Mission, also to M<sup>r</sup>. Livingston.

I hope you take Care of yourself, by the Way, as well as of us. It has been a troublesom Aff<sup>r</sup>. all round. I long to have it done with.

In hast,

Sir,

Your humb Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Brainerd

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at New Haven]

#### LETTER OF JOSEPH GOLDTHWAIT.

At Onida Great Carryin Place,\* Aug<sup>t</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup>. 1756

Dear Sir,

Perhaps these Lines may surprise you. But, though I am absent from you have a Regard for my frinds at your Place, & have wrote to many of Them. Therefore take the Freedom of writeing a few Lines to you, & Encloseing one to my Dear Girle who, I hope is Well.

I have not no Particular News to tell you off. Every thing this way Lays Dorment, waiting Lord Lowden† Orders. No

\* The site of the present city of Rome, N. Y., where the waters that flow to the Hudson River divide from those that flow to Lake Ontario.

† The Earl of Loudoun arrived in Virginia in July, 1756, as commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America.

Expedition will be Carryed on this way this Year. We are only upon the Defensive; we are fortyfing This Place. I am Posted Here till further Orders. It is Report<sup>d</sup>. that our Regiment will be order<sup>d</sup>. to Hallifax, but Cant say How True it is, but Wish it may be so.

Hope our Countrymen will do something at Crown Point; wait with Impatience to Hear of their Success which god Grant.

My Compliments to your Lady, Master Jerree, & all Inquireing frinds, or any Body you have a Mind to. Beg yo<sup>l</sup>. favor me with a Line, and a News Paper &c. will be Exceptable & an

Dear Sir your most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Joseph Goldthwait<sup>\*</sup>

Jared Ingersole Esq<sup>r</sup>.

\* The writer of this letter, Joseph Goldthwait, Junior, bought land in New Haven in 1751, but sold out his holdings in 1754. He was born in Boston in 1730, attained the rank of Major in the Old French War, was loyal to the Crown in the Revolution, and died in New York City in 1779.

## II. NEW HAVEN AND LONDON, 1758-1764.

In May, 1758, Mr. Ingersoll was appointed as Agent for the Colony of Connecticut at the Court of St. James. He reached London in January, 1759, and after resigning his agency in May, 1760, remained there for over a year longer. Before his return he contracted with the Commissioners of the Navy to send them from America a ship-load of masts, etc.

The following papers relate to his preparations for the voyage to London; his life there; his London landlady's letters after his return; details of the fulfilment of his contract with the Navy Board; and other incidents in his personal history.

## LETTER OF REV. JONATHAN INGERSOLL.

New York, June 14, 1758.

DE. Brother;

I this munit received a Line from you by Mr Darling, and am Sorry I had it not sooner. However, in my last, which I hope you have received, I gave you my Advice respecting your taking y<sup>e</sup> Smal Pox by Inoculation;\* and y<sup>e</sup> more I hear, y<sup>e</sup> more I am encouraged. I lodged at Mr Bostwicks y<sup>e</sup> Presbyterian Minister of this Place, last night: a man of Sense & Religion, who Strongly advises to it. He is considerably gross, and was inoculated last Summer with all his Family consisting of eight or nine, and, I believe, all together had not so large a Crop as I had, and were scarcely ill enough to keep House. I hope you will be preserved, & should rejoyce to be with you was it

\* Inoculation as a preventative of small pox, one of the most dreaded of diseases in the colonies, consisted in the injection of small pox virus from a mild case, in order to induce in the individual a mild form of the disease. Many objections to it were raised in the colonies, partly because of its dangers, and partly because of its interference with the "prerogative" of God. The Assembly of South Carolina forbade its use in 1764. The Suttonian method was that commonly used. The "crop" to which Jonathan Ingersoll refers is evidently of "pock-marks".



possible; but it seems not possible, Consistent with &c &c. I heartily rejoyce in your Prosperity, and so bid you farewell wishing the best of Blessings may rest upon you, and y<sup>t</sup> you may be made a rich Blessing to your Country. D<sup>r</sup> Sir, dangerous, tempting Scenes you expect will open, watch & pray. Hope we may See each other again in Life; be this as it will, let our highest Concern be to Serve our Generation by y<sup>e</sup> will of God, y<sup>t</sup> we may die in Peace; and possess Eternal Bliss.

Your Affectionate Brother

Jon<sup>th</sup> Ingersoll.\*

[To

M<sup>r</sup> Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

at Brook-Haven

on Long Island

to be left at D<sup>r</sup>. Murisons]

#### LETTER OF WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

No one among y<sup>r</sup>. Friends does more sincerely & heartily than I do, Congratulate y<sup>r</sup>. Return Home & recovery from the small Pox. I had great Concern for you on Account of the hot Wheather which happened at the Time I imagined you had the disease upon you: And was sorry you had not before Innoculation been advised of the surprising success of the Jersey Physicians in the use of Mercurry & Antimony, as means to correct the virulance of that distemper, & render Innoculation safe for all Ages & Constitutions. But as the Event of the course you took has been so happy, it is now of no consequence. May this first fortunate step be an Omen, of a happy Voyage, & prosperous undertaking throughout. . . . .

\* Jonathan Ingersoll, born 1714, the eldest brother of Jared Ingersoll, was graduated at Yale in 1736.

He was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1739; and served in that office until his death in 1778. His eldest son was graduated at Yale in 1766, and became a distinguished lawyer in New Haven and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

I shall be glad to know whether we shall have the Pleasure to see you at Litchfield, or whether you conclude not to attend this Circuit.

I am with true Regard

Dr. Sr. Yr. Friend & humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Wm. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Johnson\*

Stratford, Aug. 2, 1758.

Jared Ingersoll, Esq: New Haven.

#### LETTER OF DR. GEORGE MUIRSON.

Good Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> Your Kind letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> July Informing me of the surrender of Louisbourg; tho' the Account proved premature I made no doubt but that it would be so soon, If it was not so then, from the Constant; heavy; and Almost perpetual fire with w<sup>ch</sup>. we ply'd them.

(I had also great Confidence from the known Ability and Integrity of two of the principle Commanders, one I had the honour and pleasure of being Acquainted with.)

It is So now. I give you Joy thereof and Wish it to Every Englishman.

Had we Succeeded to the Northward in that one battle only, In My Opinion this part of the World Would have bin our own Soon. I most firmly beleive God In his good time Will Deliver us from Slaughter and put the North as Well as East in our hands. I would have a Small Matter of humain Means Made Use off, for great ones dont Avail us to the Northward, w<sup>ch</sup> I am both Sorry for, and Ashamed off.

I hope M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersall is well and happily freed from the Secret

\* William Samuel Johnson, born 1727, died 1819, was graduated at Yale in 1744, and became a lawyer in Stratford.

In common with a large number of other leading citizens of Western Connecticut, Dr. Johnson refrained from active participation in the events which preceded and accompanied the American Revolution; but when the struggle was decided, he accepted the result cordially, and took an important part in the construction of the new republic.

and hidden fear's that Some body said She was possessed off, For  
 as to Manifest ones no body On Our He Was Wise Enough to  
 discover. Pray give my Hearty Regards to her; M<sup>rs</sup> Muirson  
 and the Whole doth the Same. I wish you Well Sir Here; on  
 your passage to England; there; and When you Return.  
 Shall always be very glad to hear from you Especially when In  
 Europe and be assured Dear S<sup>r</sup>, you are among the Number of  
 the professed friends of

Geo Muirson\*

[1758]

10<sup>th</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup> At Night

Your fingers—but my Eyes begin to fail me.

[For

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

at New Haven]

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LETTER TO REV. JONATHAN INGERSOLL.

London, 16th Ap<sup>l</sup>. 1759.†

D<sup>r</sup>. Broth<sup>r</sup>.

I now write you from this far distant land of Old England,  
 as I did frequently from N<sup>o</sup>: York while I was waiting there for  
 a passage, during all which time I have not had the pleasure of  
 receiving a line from you. I know your late Sickness must be  
 your Excuse in great measure & perhaps altogether.

I have not heard from any of my friends in America since  
 my Coming away. Perhaps you are Still Labouring under  
 weakness & infirmity tho I hope it is otherwise with you. Be so  
 good as to write me one line at least. I myself was greatly

\* Dr. George Muirson, Jr., of Brookhaven, Long Island, born 1708, died 1786, was the earliest practitioner in America of mercurial inoculation.

† Another letter, dated on the day after this, to his friend William Samuel Johnson, is given in part in Beardsley's *Life and Times of Johnson*, pp. 15-16.

A subsequent letter, written on December 22, 1759, is given in full by Dr. Beardsley, pp. 19-24.

relax'd at first coming here & for some time after, owing, I Imagin, partly to the moistness of the Air in this Climate & partly to my being Confined almost all the way over, to my Cabbin in a close pent air. The Ocean was in Such a rage we Could not go forth upon Deck nor yet Sit or Stand in the Cabbin great part of the time. The passage was truly terrible & alarming, nor did we but with the utmost hazard Escape Shipwreck finally at our making the Land, which was in the horrors of a Dark & Stormy night with the wind fiercely blowing on Shore. But through the Divine protection we Survived all those dreadfulls; & how many & what Kind of disasters Still await you & me, after those we already escap'd, God only knows. 'Tis a good thing to preserve a firm & Equal mind at all times, tho' 'tis difficult sometimes to preserve such a temper.

And now methinks you want to have me break off this Strain & tell you Something of this Same Country I am in. What shall I tell you but that human nature is the Same here & three thousand miles off; here is pain & pleasure; here are Rich & poor, Noble & ignoble, Some worthy & Some very unworthy persons of Every Character & Denomination of men; 'tis true here are vast improvements, many are the monuments of immense Labour & Skill & the Land is fine beyond what I expected. The winter has been Exceeding mild but the growth of the Earth is unaccountable. I walk'd lately in the fields where I found the grass full Anele high & better, thick & rank: twould now mow as good rowen.

As to the Political world, they are all at work but those without Doors know little what is doing.

His Majesty is in usual health, but Advanced in years, as you know; 'tis a great Satisfaction to the nation to know that so well disposed a person as the Prince of Wales appears to be, is Likely to succeed to the Throne when his Majesty shall be no more. I have had the pleasure of frequently Seeing all the Royal Family; of being present in both the Houses of Parliament, Courts of Common Law, &c. &c. But of these things more particularly when we meet, as God grant we may in this Life again in Due time.

My kind regards to your family & proper Compl<sup>ts</sup>. to all friends.

I am y<sup>r</sup>. Cordial friend & Affee<sup>l</sup>. Brother  
Jared Ingersoll.

[To  
Rev. Jonathan Ingersoll,  
Ridgefield]

# NOTES OF DECISION OF CASE, DERING vs. PACKER.

Lords Com<sup>te</sup>. of Council, Cockpit, Whitehall\*

1760 July 10	}	Deering	Deering of Boston, New England, V <sup>s</sup> .
		vs	Packer of N: Hampshire on an appeal
		Packer	from a Judgment of Supreme Court in N

Hampshire on bond Dated 30 July 1734, from Packer to Deering payable 30 Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1735, Conditioned for payment of £2460. *in good publick Bills of y<sup>e</sup> Province of y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts Bay or Current Lawfull money of New England* with Interest. Case:

The Def<sup>t</sup>. sometime about y<sup>e</sup> year 1752 made a tendry of a Large Sum in the then Current bills of New Hampshire, or out of which he told the Pl<sup>t</sup>. to take his due, there having been many payments made & indorsed. The Pl<sup>t</sup>. refused y<sup>e</sup> money & afterwards brought his Action in which he obtained Judgment for y<sup>e</sup> penal part of y<sup>e</sup> bond by Verdict of y<sup>e</sup> Jury in Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 1758. Upon which the parties were heard in chancery of y<sup>e</sup>

\* Henry Dering, a Boston merchant (born 1684), in settling in 1734 a business transaction with his wife's brother, Thomas Packer, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, agreed to accept payment in Massachusetts currency or in "current lawful money of New England."

Mr. Dering died in 1750, and in 1760 his son and executor, Thomas Dering, appealed to England against a decision of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire on the interpretation of the above-quoted phrase. The debt had already been paid in part, and the appeal was against the acceptance of New Hampshire and Connecticut currency in payment of the remainder.

The briefs in this case are in the British Museum, Additional Manuscripts, 36,218, f. 44, transcripts of which are in the Library of Congress.

bond agreeable to y<sup>e</sup> Law of y<sup>e</sup> Province, & y<sup>e</sup> Court gave Judgment for y<sup>e</sup> Sum of £354,6.91 $\frac{1}{2}$  Bills of Credit of N Hampshire N: Tenor, being y<sup>e</sup> nominal Sum due at y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> tendry, deducting y<sup>e</sup> Sums paid & indorsed, so that y<sup>e</sup> Court went upon a principal that the Cred<sup>r</sup>. was holden to take y<sup>e</sup> bills as tendred & that y<sup>e</sup> Debtor was not holden to make good the depreciation of y<sup>e</sup> Same nor to pay in Silver or real money.

On y<sup>e</sup> side of y<sup>e</sup> Appellant, viz y<sup>e</sup> Cred<sup>r</sup>., it was Insisted that the payment ought to have been Either in the Bills of y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts Bay (which it seems were all Called in & Sunk before the tendry) or in Silver money agreeable to the proclamation of Queen Ann, which they Insisted was the true meaning of that part of y<sup>e</sup> Condition, viz *Current Lawfull* money of N England; twas also by him Claimed to have all y<sup>e</sup> Sums that were indorsed reduced in nominal Sum down to y<sup>e</sup> Value of Silver at y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> giving of y<sup>e</sup> bond which was about 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  p<sup>r</sup>. oz.

On y<sup>e</sup> Side of y<sup>e</sup> Def<sup>t</sup>. twas Urged that Current money of N England at that time meant & was understood to be indifferently the bills of Credit of any, all, or Either of y<sup>e</sup> four N England Colonies, that therefore y<sup>e</sup> tendry was in the Specie Contracted for, & that y<sup>e</sup> Sums indorsed were not only of Course upon that Supposition Equal to the very Sums Expressed, but that the Cred<sup>r</sup>. by indorsing had agreed to & accepted of so much as y<sup>e</sup> Same Expressed in real as well as nominal Sum.

Earl Grenvill Lord Presid<sup>t</sup>. & Lord Mansfield L<sup>d</sup>. Ch. Justice of the Kings Bench, Expressed themselves fully upon y<sup>e</sup> words—Current Lawfull money of N. England, in favour of y<sup>e</sup> Cred<sup>r</sup>., to which y<sup>e</sup> other Lords agreed, that it did not mean Bills of publick Credit of any Colony, but were put in Contradistinction to y<sup>e</sup> Same.\*

Upon the whole L<sup>d</sup>. Mansfield said he was Clear on y<sup>e</sup> one hand that the Sums indorsed ought to be allowed according to the nominal Sums so indorsed, Equal to y<sup>e</sup> Same Sums of money mentioned in the bond, & that the Pl<sup>t</sup>. had no right to

\* [Note by Mr. Ingersoll.] Perhaps they were mistaken in that matter, not being acquainted with the Currency & Understanding of y<sup>e</sup> people in N. England, and y<sup>e</sup> Def<sup>t</sup> not well prepared to shew that matter.

have the Same any way reduced or altered—on the other hand that the tendry was not good in any respect, not only in that it was in a Species of Curreney different from that Contracted for, but also in that it was out of time, being many years after the time for payment was Lapsed and also without Notice. He said, what! Shall a man meet his Cred<sup>r</sup>. in the Street Unawares & tender a Debt to him. The Chancery he said allow Six Months Notice to be given of time & place. He said the Law of the Province Enabling the Court in such Cases to turn itself into a Court of Equity, & Chancer down the bond to the Sum due by y<sup>e</sup> Condition, was a very good thing & what S<sup>r</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. More in his time Laboured so hard to obtain an Act of Parliament for here, & because the Judges with whom he had Several Conferences about y<sup>e</sup> matter were for retaining the old Artificial way, he declared he would always grant Injunctions in these Cases. He further said he was at no loss that the Judgment appealed from ought to be Reversed, but he was at some loss what Rule to go by in Ascertaining y<sup>e</sup> quantum of y<sup>e</sup> Debt, *Since the Province Bills Contracted for were Called in & gone, & Seemed desirous to know what the practice had been in N: England in such Cases.* Upon this the Solicitor General being of Council for y<sup>e</sup> Def<sup>r</sup>. referred his Lordship to me as I was present, for information. Being asked I told the Court that old tenor when Contracted for had been allowed to be tendred, altho' depreciated in Value, if tendred in Season, that toward the Close of the Existence of old tenor and after the Same was Called in & Sunk when Judgments were given for real money this matter was much Agitated, viz how much to give. Some were for giving the Value of y<sup>e</sup> Old tenor or bills of Credit Contracted for as the Same was at the time when y<sup>e</sup> Obligation was out or y<sup>e</sup> Debt become due, others would have it Settled as it was when at the least & worst period, others again were for taking a Medium, tho' the more general method where I was acquainted had been to take for the Rule the Value of the bills when they should have been paid by y<sup>e</sup> Contract. L<sup>d</sup>. Mausfield upon it was pleased to say he had received much light & was relieved from his difficulty from what I had

Informed, that he thought much might be said for taking as a Rule the Value of the old tenor at the time Set by the Contract for payment, that that, upon the mention of it, Struck him as the Rule of right as a general Rule; *however, as this Case was Circumstanced*, a bond outstanding so very long,—as the bills of publick Credit which were very much the Currency of the Currency [? Colony] Sunk gradually & became in Some measure Every one's Loss, he thought the Same in this Case to be in Some measure at least divided between the parties; So upon the whole instead of taking the price of Silver at y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> Contract and at y<sup>e</sup> time Set for payment\* which was about 27/ p<sup>r</sup>. oz, the Lords of Appeal fixt it at 37/ and Computed y<sup>e</sup> Debt accordingly. This made about £100. Sterling in favour of y<sup>e</sup> Appellant but as no Costs are allowed in these Cases upon the Appeal he could not be much a gainer by promoting y<sup>e</sup> Appeal.

N. B. L<sup>d</sup>. Mansfield in discussing this point said in all Appeals from determinations in the Plantations the Court from which the Appeal comes ought to Certify the whole matter as it Lay before the Court, & if the Judgment was founded upon a general Verdict the Court ought to State and Certify the whole Evidence as well the parol as any other, and that the Lords of Appeal had dismissed an Appeal because that had not been done.

This might be difficult to be done when the Judges make no minutes; here the practise is for the Judge to take minutes of the Substance of all Evidence as the Same is Delivered in to y<sup>e</sup> Court & Jury.

#### NOTICE OF DRAWING OF LOTTERY.

Lottery office, within Two Doors of Lord Mayors  
in the Poultry London Novem<sup>r</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup>. 1761

This day N<sup>o</sup>. 53,697 in the Present State Lottery, Register'd  
at this office, in your name was Drawn a Blank.

Your most Humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Gray for G: Fearn

\* Dr. Stiles in his "Itineraries" gives the price of silver in 1735 as 27s. 6d. and in 1734 as from 24s. to 27s.



P: S: [Illegible] Tickets, Shares, & Chances, are every day, mornings and evenings, during the whole time of Drawing are Selling at this Office; where most Ready money is paid for Blanks and Prizes of This and former Lotteries.

[To

Jared Ingersal Esq<sup>r</sup>. of New Haven in  
the Collony of Connecut. To the care of Rich<sup>d</sup>.  
Jackson Esq<sup>r</sup>. Conneiler at Law of the  
Inner Temple]

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LETTERS OF ANN DAVIES (OR ROBINSON).

London: Sep<sup>r</sup> 14: 1761

Sir

M<sup>r</sup> Harrison of Bread street was hear to day for places to see y<sup>e</sup> procession of y<sup>e</sup> Coronation and he told me he should send your Hankerchifs in a few days. So I tack this opportunity of troublen you with this and hope it will find you & your good Lady & son and all your frends well and am in hopes to have a Confirmation of it soon from your hone hand writing. I sent the book as you order to Portsmouth with a Letter and M<sup>r</sup> Bucknell was so obligen as to send them back and wrote me word that y<sup>e</sup> Made was saild and no prospect of Her return; as I judge you wold be glad to have theam, got Mr Harrison to put them in y<sup>e</sup> parsal for you. I now must give you som account of y<sup>e</sup> hurly-burly we are in for I can not Call it anny better. Was you to see paleas yard you wold not know it: is all bealt round with Scaffold at y<sup>e</sup> tops of thair houses: but I beleave that will not answer, as I cannot find any will go at y<sup>e</sup> top of mine; not with standing I have had Ladders maid to go up and down, as you know how y<sup>e</sup> rufe is bealt and y<sup>e</sup> house [so] very grat hight that y<sup>e</sup> peple seams to be afeard. Our Queen\* Com to town last tusday arrived at S<sup>t</sup>. James at three aclock and was Marrad at ten that night. She was very fine, thair was grat

\* Queen Charlotte, consort of King George III. was married on September 8, and crowned on September 22, 1761.

rejoycings and a brilliant ball y<sup>e</sup> next night. Y<sup>e</sup> people differ much in thair opinions of her; as she landed at Harridge she Com y<sup>e</sup> new road, and M<sup>r</sup> Harrison rode by y<sup>e</sup> side of Coach for half a mile and he says she is very agreable but as not much buety; I hope what she wants in purson she will have in mind. Thair was two Gentman of my aequatance as says thay wold not gave two pance for her, was she to be had. I have not seen hur so Can not gave my opinion. So soon as thair comes out a good print of her I will send own to you. I have sent M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll a Coronation feaver and som ribbn which is much y<sup>e</sup> tast hear at this time and hope she will be please to except of it. Y<sup>e</sup> Gentman as took ye two pair Stares is a marchant, his name is Vennen. M<sup>r</sup> Life recommend them to me, and M<sup>r</sup> Pen of Pensavinea and his wife Lady Juliet is of y<sup>e</sup> partay and seavearl Quakers. I was at own of thair houses last week and dined thair and was treated with a grat deel of good Manners. Miss Pen is to Com ye night befor and is to lay with me. Thair is no news talk of but waddings and Cornation show; not a word do I hear of Peace, but you know I am no Politician; I never trouble my self with state affears, so Can not say much about that. I had like to fogot y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Queen was proclaim last satterday in y<sup>e</sup> same manner as ye wadding and Coronation was. M<sup>rs</sup> Galman was hear that day and inquired after you and desird her Compl<sup>ts</sup>. to you and like wise did my Neace Nancy Robts. I dont I shall tyher you with this long scroll but know you will be so good as to excuse all defects, so I conclude Wishing you & yours halth & happiness and am Sir you frend and hum<sup>b</sup>. servent to Command.

Ann Davies.\*

P. S.—pray my Comp<sup>ts</sup>. to good M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersall and Master and hope y<sup>e</sup> Close was liked and bag, likewise my respacks to M<sup>r</sup> Harrison.

\* Mrs. Ann Davies (afterwards wife of William Robinson) was the landlady at whose house in Palace Yard Mr. Ingersoll boarded during his stay in London in 1759-61.

London Feb. 28: 1762

Sir

Your Letter dated Oct 20: at N: York Com to hand in January last. I was very glad to hear you was safe arrived after baine so long at See; but, as you had good Company and your good friend Temple you posable might pass your time agreable on bord a ship. I likewis was feaverd with a letter da<sup>t</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>. 9 of Dece<sup>m</sup>, ware in you tell me you found good M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersall & Son & all your friends well which no doubt must Contribute gratley to your happiness which I Congratulate you on. I wrote you in Sep. last and sent y<sup>e</sup> Books that Com from y<sup>e</sup> Arts & Sciences and took y<sup>e</sup>. liberty to send M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersall a Corronation feaver and some Ribbn. Mr Harrison was with me and told me he should send your Handkerchief and expect y<sup>e</sup> ship to sale Derectley, so I maid huse of that optuney and wase in hopes they got safe some time sence. I now must give you som account of y<sup>e</sup> Corronation; it was Conducted very badley; it was quit darke when y<sup>e</sup> possession Com back from y<sup>e</sup>. Abbey, which maid y<sup>e</sup>. Company very angry as it was y<sup>e</sup>. bast part of y<sup>e</sup>. Show, but ware y<sup>e</sup> falt lay I know not, but som says it was y<sup>e</sup> Bishops: his Majeste was not pleased with it. I beleave thair neaver was so maney people assemble to gather before and realy maid a very fine apprence as every own was drest and strove to out do each other. Palace yard was scaffold all round and ye possession want round Mr Nins Corner which maid places and rooms let much more. I beleave I was as well of as any own in y<sup>e</sup>. row except M<sup>rs</sup> Cam and she M<sup>r</sup> Matterson sude and recovear 1 hunderd & 50 pouns dammage this turm, and likewis M<sup>r</sup> Car he as sued and got 1 hunderd pounes of him. Mr Car was y<sup>e</sup> new Commer and had y<sup>e</sup> hansom Daughters. M<sup>r</sup> Matterson is very ill; y<sup>e</sup> Lord send him a good jurney for I thank him a very bad man. Thair is sad affair at Lord Penbrucks,\* he is gon of with a yong Lady, Daughter to a Gentle-

\* Henry Herbert, 10th Earl of Pembroke, had just eloped with Miss Hunter; but returned to his wife and to his employments in 1764.

man who is own of y<sup>e</sup> Lords of y<sup>e</sup> Admaltry, his name is Hunter; his Majsty is very angry with Lord Penbruck and as tuck all his imployments from him and his Lady is all most mad.

I have seen y<sup>e</sup>. Queen and indead I think her a very bad peace, for she is very short and a disagreeable face; she has not y<sup>e</sup> luck of a gentlewomen, much more a Queen. I am much disturbe ye King as not a hansomer wife, but what she wants in buety I hope she will make up in goodness. I will send you a print of her as soon as thare is own like her; thar is a grat maney that is don but not any that is like.

now for Mr Pit. you diser I will gave you acount how he Cam to be out; you know I am no Politician but will gave you as good account of it as I Can. The chief reason of Mr Pits resigning is that he was of Opinion that tharr should be imeadiatly Warr declared against Spain as it would be greatly for y<sup>e</sup>. Nations advantage, as a Spanish Warr seemd quite unavoidable to him & there fore the sooner they began it, the better it would be for the publick good; but the Majority of y<sup>e</sup>. Gentlemen in y<sup>e</sup>. Ministry was of a different opinion, upon which he thought proper to quit his Commissions, but thay soon found thar mistake and was obliged to follow his measures.

I now must say som thing of my self. I am in Buckingham Stret, york Buildings,\* but did not geat in to my house til y<sup>e</sup>. 11 of Nov. and Stronds time was up 29 of Oct, but I was oblige to storm ye Cassal and Com in by force. I have not got all my money from Strond and beleave I neaver shal for he plays lest in site. I found my goods very much dammaged and thay have Cost a good deal to put tham in repeair; as to what I am doing I do asure you I pass my time but very porley. I wish I could say palace yard seamed Dream to me. I have neave ben well sence ye Corronation. I am very low spirits and geat leatle or

\* "York Buildings" was a term applied to the houses and other buildings between the Strand and the river Thames, a short distance east of where Charing Cross station now stands. They formed a group of streets and alleys named after George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Alley, and Buckingham Street. "Of Alley" is all that now remains.

no sleep at night the fortage [=fatigue] of y<sup>e</sup>. Corronation Day was more then my Spirats Cold bair. I fainted a way and fell down twis, a hurt own of my arms very much, I was up all ye night before Corronation. I neaver went thron so much fortage in so shot atime. Aeordon to your ordars I have paid y<sup>e</sup> money to your Banker 50 pounes and wish it had bin 5 hundeard. I maid but 15 Shealins of y<sup>e</sup>. top of y<sup>e</sup>. hous, as I did not scaffal, and thay that did got but litle and som out of poeket. It Cost 12 pouns of money, y<sup>e</sup>. benches and repares in y<sup>e</sup> in side of y<sup>e</sup>. house and the Mob Com from orthr houses. I got Mr Cuttel to keep gard thair but it was more than he cold do. The top cost 4 pouns to mend it, not but I beleave I was imposed on by work man, but what cold I do. I paid Mr Fuller and we parted very good Frinds.

I beleave I shall tyeare you with this long letter. You see I dont falow your Example for I mus say your letters is very short. Pleas not to make no more use of y<sup>e</sup>. franks, for at y<sup>e</sup>. post office thay know ware y<sup>e</sup>. Letters Coms from and thay Charge duble postage. I paid two shealens for that Letter as you put in y<sup>e</sup>. frank I beg y<sup>e</sup> feaver you will let me know how M<sup>rs</sup>. Ingersall liked her Close & goods and what ye people said of them and if thay was liked in geanral and how Temple behaved. It was said hear that Lord Stirlin was arrasted for to or three thousens pouns as soon as he got to new York; pray send he word if that is trew. . . .

Give my Comp<sup>ts</sup>. to your good Laday and son and if I can be of any Servies to her in this part of y<sup>e</sup>. world I bag she will Command me. My nees diserd her Comp<sup>ts</sup>. to you and says she shal be glad to see you heare. I hope you excuse all y<sup>e</sup>. defects in this Letter, and I Conclude wishing you & yours all halth & happiness and am your friend and humble Servent to Command

Ann Davies

P. S. Ye InClosed Letters, two Com to my hans in November and y<sup>e</sup> rest in January. I though it proper to send them as I did not know but they might be of som Consequence; it is said hear that Mrs Wright expects Temple onver in May next.

I hope you will be kind a nuff to ansure this Seroll and you will much oblige yours. I have had two Gentleman to lodge but thair are gon in y<sup>e</sup>. Centry and I now quit a lone which makes time pass very dull.

London Oct<sup>r</sup> 4: 1762

Sir

I Received your Letter, dated June 16, which Could not but gave me great pleasure to hear you & you good Lady & son was well. I was seprised you had not received won of my Letters. I have sent three since you left this plase. I was with Mr. Harrison and he was a good deal Concern'd you had not received the Handkerchen but hope you got them be fore now.

I must answer both your Letters in won, as I was Favoured with that dated 19 of July soon after y<sup>e</sup>. first, and was glad to hear you at last got won of my Letters. I assure you it is a great pleasure to hear from you, and I will do every thing in my power to return y<sup>e</sup>. obligation. I have ten thousand things to say, Cold it be don by word of mought,—however I moust gave you som acount of my sealf. I am at preseant in Buckingham street and have a gentman & Lady Bord with me, but will not be for any time. If Mrs. Ingersoll is enclined to have a pr of Stays I will do my indeavour to send her a pair of the most fashionable that is wore. As to Jumps no one wares them but what gives suck; half Boned stays is what is most wore, some of Sailk and some of stuff. The silk is two pound five & the stuff one pound five; but if she pleases she may have them full boned as useal, only very limber.

There is a great talk of paice at present, but it is to be hoped not before the parliament meets. In one of yours you say you don't know but you may wunce more see England and then you will make me a visite. I know no one I shall be so glad to [see] as my good frend Mr. Ingersoll, and then hope I shall have the pleasure to see your good Lady, for if I was in her plase you should not leave me behind, for you know how often you wished for her when you was in England before: so if

you come without her you know the Lose. But of that you are the best judge. So I Conclude with my best respects to you both, wishing you every Earthly Blessing that this world affords.

I am Sir your most obliged servant,

Ann Davies.

P. S.—According to my promise I have sent you a print of the Queen, the last and best that has been done, and two small prints of the [Thames?] which I hope you will please to except: they will sarve to devert you at your leasure hours.

I have had a great los of my purs with three guineas & some silver which give me som uneasiness; but that wold not fetch it again.

London Feb<sup>y</sup>. 2: 1763.

Sir

I reciv'd your most Esteem'd favour of the 7 Augst by the way of Ireland last week. I must beg leave to asure you that it gives me the greatest pleasure to Hear that you and your family are well, and I flatter my self that you will continue that pleasure to me when ever you have an opportunity. It makes me extremely happy that any Little thing that I have done meets with M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll Aprobation, and I hope you will do me the Justice to believe that there is nothing within the compass of my small Abileties shall ever be wanting to serve you both when you think proper to employ me. I am inclined to believe that the additional Kitchen will answer your Expectation.

I am a very bad politician, therefore you must not Expect much political news from me. I dare say you had been informed long ago of the Glorious and Advantageous peace our new Ministry has made. I can't tell what you Gentlemen in America think of it, but it struck the good people here with amazement, and thay talk'd lowdly of bringing the Adviseres to the Scaffold when the Parliament mett: but thay were

greatly mistaken: the Scott\* had the Majority in both Houses 4 to one, he has intirely altered the good old System of government. The whigs are out to a man, and in their room the most notorious Jacobites sit Trumphant over the ruins of thair Country. Yours and his Countris frind Pitt spoek against it near three hours, but could not find any to Second him in all that Asembly; Bribery and Corruption had so blinded them, that thay quietly Suffered their Country to be shamefully sold. Bute and a Certain Lady† entirely governs the three Kingdoms with a very high hand, and it is greatly to be feared they will soon set it in such a flame that thair posterity will Curse thire memory; this much for Politics.

I shall only add that I am at present under som difficulty. I wish that I was near you. I am sure you would not deny me your good advice. My Case is this. Our army & Navy beeng disbanded, the Gentlemen have nothing to do but plague us poor women. One of them has taken it into his pate to plague me with his nonsense; he has laid very Close Siege som time, and how to make him raise it I am at a Loss. I know you will say, the old fool has got Matrimony in her Silly noddle again, and she will certainly have the man; I realy cannot tell whither I shall or not. I wish I had your Opinion of him. He is neither old nor ugly, has plain sense and som money; as for his Temper, I intend to try Suffisiently before I trust him. I must beg your advice in your next. I hope to hold out till then, if it is between this and the middle of the summer. I wrote to you some time ago and Committed it to the Care of Mr Harrison (with a print of her majesty), where in I give you some account of the stays you mentioned. M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll was certainly in the right, for no Ladys wears Jumps but those that gives Suck. The Stayes worn at this time are called half Bone. Thay are made both sides alike, so thay may be turned at pleasure. Thay are what I have wore some years. They are made of Callimanco or Silk Tabby or rich sattin as Ladis likes. Silk

\* The Earl of Bute, first Lord of the Treasury and head of the Ministry.

† The Princess Dowages of Wales, mother of King George III.



are two pounds five and stuff one pound five: if M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll will please to inform me which of them she chooses, and send me her measure, there shall be nothing wanting in me to Execute her Commands.

I suppose I have tyred you, therefore shall only repeat my former request; that is, I may have the pleasure of hearing that you and your family are well at all opportunities. Present my best respects to M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll and Son and please to except the same from,

Sir, Your most Obedient and Humble Servant

Ann Davies.

I told you in my last I had the misfortune to lose my P<sup>ur</sup>s with three guineas & some silver. I can't help letting you know my misfortunes.

[To

Jer<sup>d</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

in New Haven Connecticute

to the care of M<sup>r</sup> Theophyl. Brache

Merch<sup>t</sup> in New York]

June: 29: 1763

Sir

your Letter dated 28 of April Com safe to hand and I have sent you the things you disird to have and hope the Jumps will fit and pleas Mrs Ingersall as thay are ye best sort that Can be maid. I likewise send the hat Cover and 12 p<sup>r</sup> of Socks, 6 pr Cotton and 6 pr wosted and som laces for the Jumps. I am very sorry you have not receav no letter from me as I have wrote to you several times. I forgot to mention in my last Letter the prints were in a Trunk to Tho<sup>s</sup> Hancock Esq<sup>r</sup> in Boston whear Mr Harrson sends to. I shal write to you by y<sup>e</sup>. post which posably will reach you before this. Please to make my Compliments to M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersall and son and tell her very thing that is in my power to oblige her she may command

and am S<sup>r</sup>. your frend and

Hum<sup>b</sup>. Servent Ann Davies

P. S. the Box you had with some  
writings of Mr Davies Com back  
to me and the person that brought  
them demand 5 shealens  
[To

Jar'd Ingersal Esq']

London Oct<sup>r</sup>. 18. 1763.

Sir:—I received yours dated y<sup>e</sup>. 8 of June a few dayes after I had sent the Jumps and things you write for in two former Letters, and took it for granted that Mrs. Ingersoll Chose Jumps, and am very sorray thay was made as she like Stays better. As they are very hansom and fit for any lady to ware; I Dare vanter to say if she dislikes them then thair is a nough that will be Glad to take them of her hands.

Now as you say a word upon politicks I am sorry it should give you so much disgust. I only ment to let you know what the people said hear; but now thear quit turnd Cap in hand, and thay that was for his Lordship is much against him and say thay will have his head next sesions of parliament. But no more of that as I am no politician. Hope you will excus all I say as I wold not Chus to fall out with my frends a bout state afeairs.

I was feaverd with a letter from you dated 6 of July, and have sent the muffs & Tippetts and hope thair are what the Ladys will like. Thear are what is most Fashionable hear. The things have been bought this month, but cold not send them before. I waited on Mr Harrison and Mr Bridgell (he was kind anough to send the last things) but neither of them had any thing to new york. I therefore imbraced the present Opportunity which is by a young gentleman that Lodged at my House who goes to new york and as promised to take the same care of them as his own and see them delivered to Mr Theophylact Bache your acquaintance in new york in whoes care I have Directed them and hope thay will go safe to you. The Gen-

tlemaus name is Pringle, a Relation of General Murrays,\* Governor of Quebeck, to whom he is going. The name of the [vessel?] is the New Hope, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Fell. You talke of Coming to England, and hope you will bring M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll with you, as you know how much you was at a loss with out her. Please to make my best respects and tell her I shall be very glad to see you both in this Country and hartily wish you a safe Voyage. I am now to acquaint you that I am in for life again. I am afraid you will laugh at me but I cannot help it, it is now too late. Mr Robinson joyues me in our best respects to you & family, and am Sir

Your most Obliged Humble Servant

Ann Robinson

P. S.—I hope to hear in you next that you have recd. all the things safe. I have here sent you a Bill of the Whole:

	£	s	d
Hatt Case . . . . .	0	12	0
Jumps . . . . .	2	5	0
Lacess . . . . .	0	3	0
Socks . . . . .	0	9	6
Box . . . . .	0	1	0
Muffs and Tippiets & Box . . . . .	2	9	0
	<hr/>		
	5	19	6

London 10<sup>th</sup>: Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1763

Sir

I rec'd your much Esteemed fav<sup>r</sup>. of the 6<sup>th</sup>. of July (Some time ago,) and according to your disire went emmediately & purchas'd the muffs and Tippiets: you may depend upon it, that I laid out the money to the best of my knowledge: they are what is entirely the present Taste. I showed them to several Ladies of my Acquaintance who all pronounced them extreemly

\* James Murray was military governor of Quebec, 1759-1764. and the first civil governor of all Canada, 1764-1766.

pretty. I shall think my self hapy if M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersall is of the same Opinion when she sees them, which I hope will be soon: the Ship Sail'd a fourtnight ago. I embraced the first Opportunity to send them. They come by a young Gentleman of the Arme<sup>y</sup> that Lodged at my House who promised to take particulare care of them and see them deliverd to M<sup>r</sup> Theophylact Bache your acquaintance in New York to whoes Care they are Directed. The Ships name is the good Hope Cap<sup>t</sup>. Fell and the gentlemans Name that has them in Charge is Pringle, a near Relation of Gen<sup>l</sup> Murrays Governor of Qubeck tow home he is going. I am in hopes to have the pleasure of seeing you and M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersall in England soon; when ever it hapens I sincerely wish you a safe Voyage. Mr Robinson Joins me in our best respects to you, M<sup>rs</sup>. Ingersall and Master, and I hope you will belive me to be with great Truth

S<sup>r</sup>. your most Obligd

Humble Servant

Ann Robinson

S<sup>r</sup>

I received your favour of the 13th of Nov<sup>r</sup> last inclosing your Draft which I have Reed. It gives me great pleasure to hear that you and your family are well. I sent you a letter the first of Nov<sup>r</sup>. last, to acquaint you that I had sent the Muffs & Tip-pits you desired me to buy: they are the genteelest that is wore and what is the present Taste, and I hope they will please. We have been informed that the Paquet that had my letter in was cast away on the Coast of Carolina and the mail was entirely lost: therefore you have had no advice, and I have not heard that the Ship is Arrived at new York, that had them on board. Her name is the New Hope Cap<sup>t</sup> Fell and Saild from hence in Nov<sup>r</sup>.; the gentlemans that had them in his care went from my House, is Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Pringle a very near relation of Gen Murrays Governor of Qubeck to whom he was going. He promised to deliver them into the hands of Your friend at new York Mr Bache to whoes care they are directed, and I hope you have Recev<sup>d</sup> them before this. I flattered my self with the hopes of seeing you before this in England by your last Letter I sin-

cerily wish you a safe passage when ever you doe com. I am glad you have put it off till the Spring for neaver was there a more Tempestuous winter nor so many loses at Sea; the Accounts are Terrible. We have had a marriage between the Prince of Brunswick and the Princess Augusta; he stayd about a fourth night, and has been gone about ten days with his wife. I had the pleasure of Seeing him at Court, and think him Extreemly agreeable; he was universally Esteemed by all ranks of People. Please to make my best respects to M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll & Son and am with great Esteeme S<sup>r</sup> your most Obliged Humble Servent

Aun Robinson

Febry 9: 1764

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LETTERS TO GOV. BENNING WENTWORTH.

N: Haven Nov<sup>r</sup> 14 1761.

S<sup>r</sup>

having Engaged with y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy to procure one Ships Load of Masts &c by y<sup>e</sup> way of Connecticut River for y<sup>e</sup> Kings Use, I am to Desire you to appoint Some proper Person to Designate the trees & timber to be made Use of in order to y<sup>e</sup> fulfilment of y<sup>e</sup> Contract,\* agreeable to his Majestys Directions Signified upon y<sup>e</sup> Copy of y<sup>e</sup> Contract which I herewith send to you for your perusal.

the Bearer Cap<sup>t</sup>. Wyllys will be able to acquaint you more particularly when & where it will be needfull to have y<sup>e</sup> Service performed.

I am S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup>. Very Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J. Ingersoll.

Benning Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup>

[Copy.]

\* Ingersoll's contract with the Navy Board was dated December 19, 1760, and called for eighty masts of so many inches diameter at a certain height from the ground. The best timber for masts ran from 35 to 36 inches in diameter and while not to exceed the latter figure at the butt, was to measure as many yards in length as inches in diameter. The average mast ship carried about 50 sticks, but Ingersoll's ship seems to have carried the full number called for by his contract.

N. Haven 18<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 1761S<sup>r</sup>.

Your favour of y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> Ult. I Duly rec<sup>d</sup> by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Wyllys, & in Answer beg Leave to acquaint you that I have agreed with y<sup>e</sup> Said Cap<sup>t</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Wyllys & Mathew Talcott Esq<sup>r</sup>. both of Middleton in this Colony to procure the Stores Stipulated for in my Contract with y<sup>e</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup>. of his Majestys Navy, & that it is intended to procure y<sup>e</sup> Same upon Connecticut River, as near y<sup>e</sup> Same as may be, along y<sup>e</sup> borders of y<sup>e</sup> Same from Deerfield & y<sup>e</sup> Cowhees\* Inclusive.

You will therefore be so good as send y<sup>e</sup> proper Licences as mentioned in your Letter by the bearer.

I am S<sup>r</sup>.

with great Respect

Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>.Humb<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J. Ingersoll

Gov<sup>r</sup>. Wentworth

[To Benning Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup>. Surveyor General of the Kings woods. Copy.]

## LETTER OF THE NAVY BOARD.

Navy Office 26<sup>th</sup>. Janry: 1762.

Sir

As We have not yet heard from you, since your return to Connecticut, concerning the dependance We are to have on being supplyd with the Cargo of Masts for which you Entered into Contract with U<sup>s</sup> on his Majesty's behalf the 19<sup>th</sup> of December 1760; and it being of great consequence to his Majesty's Service, that We should have this information as soon as possible for Our government in appointing the time for coming to a new Contract for supply of American Masts; We have thought it necessary to desire you will give U<sup>s</sup> the most early and full Account you

\* Coos or Cowhees is on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut river, a short distance below the Canadian line. The name is now given also to the northernmost county in the State.

can both as to the time of supply, and whether from the fresh information you must have had since your arrival at Connecticut, the number and sizes of large Masts will conform, as you gave Us reason to hope, to the aforesaid agreements. We are

Your humble servants,

G Cokburne	Tho Slade	W. Bately	E Mason
T Brett			R Temple*

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Newhaven in Connecticut.

# LETTERS TO THE NAVY BOARD.

New Haven in Connecticut 13 Feb: 1762

S<sup>r</sup>

this Serves to acquaint you that Since my Arrival home I have agreed with Several persons here of good reputation & firmness & well acquainted with Mast Timber, to Carry into Execution the Contract I Entered into when in England for Supplying One Ships Load of Masts &c.

the persons So Undertaking have been & viewed the timber & River by which the Sticks are intended to be Conveyed to y<sup>e</sup> Sea, & have applied to & Obtained of y<sup>e</sup> Surveyor General the Necessary Licences &c, and have now Every thing ready for making the trial, of which I hope to be able to give you a good Account in my Next.

I am S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> Very Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Slade Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Copy

N. Haven 13 May 1762

S<sup>r</sup>

Your favour of the 26<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>. I received this Day and for answer am to acquaint you that I wrote you the 13 Feb Last,

\* The Navy Board consisted of the principal officers (treasurer, comptroller, and surveyor) and three commissioners. Of the names here signed Cockburn was comptroller and Slade and Bately were surveyors.

which I hope you have received before now, in which I informed you that I had procured Certain Gentlemen here of Undoubted Ability & Judgment in the business, to Undertake to Execute y<sup>e</sup> Contract I made for Supplying One Ships Load of Masts &c, and that they had reconnoitered the Country—found Every thing agreeable & had procured the Necessary Licences from the Surveyor Gen<sup>l</sup>. &c and intended Soon to Enter upon the business.

I have now to acquaint you that these Same Undertakers have felled and got down near y<sup>e</sup> River Some & are now at work getting the whole of y<sup>e</sup> Sticks agreed for, & hope to have them all at the Sea Side this Season. Nothing that I know of will prevent, Unless a Scarcity of rain should occasion the waters of y<sup>e</sup> River to be too Low; of this I shall be able to inform you in about Six weeks time.

if the Sticks Can be got down this Season, I shall hope to have them Delivered at Portsmouth by Next Christ<sup>s</sup>.

I believe Sticks of any needed Size may be had.

I am S<sup>r</sup>.

Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

Humb<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll

G. Cockburn Esq<sup>r</sup>

Controller of his Majestys Navy

Copy

Navy Office 5 July 1762

Sir,

We have received your letter of 13<sup>th</sup> May last, and as we have thereby the satisfaction of finding that you have no doubts about complying with the Agreement you are under for Masts, We have only to recommend to you, to omit nothing that can enable you to make the delivery in as short time as possible; and to repeat our request, that so soon as it is in your power, you will send us some more particular Accounts concerning the Number and Sizes of Masts that you find may be procured in



Connecticut, as you have said in your aforesaid Letter, that you beleive Sticks of any Size may be had. We are

Your humble Servants,

G. Cokburne      Tho Slade      W. Bately      E Mason  
R Temple

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>  
New Haven in Connecticut

N Haven 12 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1762

Gent<sup>n</sup>.

I rec<sup>d</sup>. your favour of y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> July last week & have now to Inform you that the most of y<sup>e</sup> Sticks are felled which are to furnish the load of Masts & I am to provide for the Kings Use, among which are two which tis Expected will work 36 inches. The people are now busy in getting the Sticks to the border of y<sup>e</sup> River & you may Depend that y<sup>e</sup> very first Opportunity of a freshit will be Embraced for getting them to y<sup>e</sup> Rivers mouth, which however may not happen before y<sup>e</sup> next Spring—immediately after which they will be laden for Portsmouth.

I pay the greatest Attention to this business, from Views not only of discharging my present Obligations but also of future benefits as well to y<sup>e</sup> publick as to myself.

I am Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed

Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll

To y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup>. Commiss<sup>s</sup> of his  
Majesty<sup>s</sup> Navy

Copy

N Haven 1 March 1763

Gentlemen

I have now to Acquaint you that I received Information a few Days since, from the Managers under me, of the Mast affair, that they have got down to the River Side a sufficient number of Very fine Sticks to Complete the Load agreed for, among which are two of thirty Six Inches: and as there is at this time a great body of Snow on the ground in those parts, there is no doubt of Sufficient water in y<sup>e</sup> River within a Month or two to float y<sup>e</sup> timber to the place of Lading. As soon as this is done

I shall write to London for a Ship to Carry y<sup>e</sup> Same to Ports-mouth.

I am told M<sup>r</sup> Wentworth, the Surveyor General of y<sup>e</sup> woods, has Sent to Inspect y<sup>e</sup> Conduet of y<sup>e</sup> workmen & is about to Seize a few Sticks which have been felled under Contract dimensions, & tis not Unlikely he may Communicate to y<sup>e</sup> board whatever of this matter he shall think worthy of Notice. I have therefore to Inform you on this head that there has not been any more of those Smaller Sticks felled than was absolutely necessary to Clear y<sup>e</sup> way to the Larger—that there is but very few of these & nothing near so many as have been Usually felled on the like occasions. I hope no prejudices will be Conceived on this or any other Account relative to my Conduet in this Affair, as I mean nothing more or less than to Execute the Contract with all fidelity. I should not have mentioned this Circumstance but that I am Sensible my Undertaking in this Affair is not unlikely to meet with many discouragments of Various kinds, and I should be loth to have so promising a beginning meet with any from Small matters.

if things Succeed according to Expectation tis not Unlikely I may think of going over to England myself with the Masts; if so shall hope to have y<sup>e</sup> pleasure of Seeing you & y<sup>e</sup> honour of receiving your further Commands,

I am

Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

Hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll

to the

Commiss<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Navy

[Copy.]

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LETTER TO COL. SYMES.

Hartford March 3: 1763

S<sup>r</sup>

I have Just time to acquaint you with my Surprize at hearing you have Orders from the Surveyer Gen<sup>l</sup> of his Majestys Woods to sieze a part of the Sticks felled by the Gentlemen who

have Undertaken to Carry into Execution the Contract I have made with the Commissioners of the Navy. I am made to believe none have been felled but such as have been Expressly designated for that purpose by one of the Surveyers own Deputies. I have therefore obtained to my self the property of those trees so felled, agreeable to his Majestys express directions, & shall resent in a proper Manner any Infringment that shall be made on such my property. I doubt not you will be disposed from the account I have of you to act the fair part. I have sent the bearer M<sup>r</sup> Burnham to Learn more particularly the part you have been Instructed to act in the affair, to whom I shall be glad you will Communicate freely Every thing on that head Consistant with your Duty; and doubt not with your ready Compliance which shall be gratefully acknowledged.

if you shall think your self to Enact any such orders as before Mentioned I trust you will Look on your self as holden to do me the least prejudice in your power.

I am S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obedient

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

J Ingersoll

P S the sirplus number of sticks are ment only to suply Losses that may happen in the bringing down the River, and I am ready to give any Security that none shall be applyed to private uses.

J. I.

Col Symes\*

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LETTER TO THE NAVY BOARD.

N: Haven 8 June 1763

Gent<sup>n</sup>.

I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that my people have got down the River a number of very fine Sticks of the Dimensions as Set down in the Inclosed list, to which are to be added about 8 or 10 more of dimensions not yet sent to me, that have Come down over the rapids since the main body.

\* This copy is in a clerk's handwriting.

the only misfortune that has attended the floating down was the breaking in two a fine 37 Inch which will only make a Bowsprit as it now is—also a 36. is at present lodged on a rapid with about 20 other Sticks, where they must Lie till next Spring: the water has been remarkably Low this Season.

We have now Learnt that the best & Even Largest of Sticks may be Obtained this way, but that Some little Expencc ought to be had to make y<sup>e</sup> thing as it should be: we have also learnt this at no small Expencc as being the first Attempt—Every thing new—& all materials to provide.

I should have wrote for a Ship by this Oportunity, but that we have sent for an Experienced Liner whose Judgment & actual proof of y<sup>e</sup> Sticks we Choose to have first. I shall hope to be able to send by y<sup>e</sup> next Packet at farthest, when I shall take the liberty to desire my Correspondent to wait on y<sup>e</sup> board with an Exact acc<sup>o</sup>. of y<sup>e</sup> Number & Size of y<sup>e</sup> Sticks as they shall turn out when hewed, in order to be Informed what burdened Ship will answer. I hope y<sup>e</sup> Load will reach Portsmouth at farthest by Christmas, & that it will meet with y<sup>r</sup>. approbation.

I am

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Hum<sup>bl</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll.

Copy

Commiss<sup>s</sup>. of y<sup>e</sup> Navy

#### LETTER OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE NAVY BOARD.

Sir

It gives me pleasure to hear of M<sup>r</sup>. Ingersoll. I did every thing in my power to assist that Gentleman when he was here, and shall on all occasions continue to do the same, as I am in great hopes by His means the Government will, not only for what He has now contracted for but in future, be furnishd with Masts on better terms than heretofore. If the Gentlemen you mention as M<sup>r</sup>. Ingersolls Correspondents have not yet chartered a Ship, and will apply to M<sup>r</sup>. Slade, Surveyor of the Navy at

the Navy Office, He will inform them what sort of Ship will be proper for the purpose. As Peace has taken place Convoy is certainly unnecessary, tho mentioned in the Contract. . . .

Sir

Your most Obedient

and most hum<sup>b</sup>le. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G Cockburne\*

August 19<sup>th</sup>. 1763

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#### LETTER TO THE NAVY BOARD.

N: Haven 7 Feb. 1764

Gent<sup>n</sup>.

After having waited Sometime, with some little impatience, for the arrival of a Ship to take in the Masts &c which I have before acquainted you I had ready to transport to England, I have received advice from my Correspondent at London that a Suitable Ship was not to be had till after Christmas, and that Such Ship is now provided & ordered to Sail for N: London at about this time, so that I may not Expect the Masts can arrive in England much before midsummer next.

I hope this little disappointment will not prejudice your affairs or mine: my good friend M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson acquaints me that the Comptroller M<sup>r</sup> Cockburne has been pleased to speak kindly of me & to wish me Success, for which goodness I shall think myself much Indebted to the Comptroller & to the board.

I do assure you I have spared neither pains nor Expence to accomplish the Undertaking in such a manner as should be acceptable, and have only to Desire that the Board will be so good as not to take any Steps, unless quite necessary, that may prejudice my affairs or disappoint my future hopes, until my Arrival, as I am determined, God willing, to Come myself to England in the Mast Ship. I shall bring with me M<sup>r</sup>. Willis, one of the two Gentlemen who Undertook under me to Carry this Contract into Execution. He is well acquainted with Nav-

\* This letter was probably addressed to Richard Jackson, and by him forwarded to Mr. Ingersoll.

igation, Ship building & with timber, & has a personal knowledge of the kings yards in England. This Gentleman has been Constantly with the work people in getting this load & can therefore give the Board a particular Account of the Country where the Sticks grew, of the practicability of getting further Supplies, & in Short with Every thing relating to the Mast Affair in these parts, as he is a Gentleman of Strict Veracity & honour as well as good intelligence. I trust the board will think they shall receive better information from him in these matters than from any Vague Accounts which they may have from others, whose knowledge may perhaps be justly Suspected and as it may happen, their motives too.

I have nothing further to add but that I shall hope for the honour of seeing you at the board before very long & of satisfying you of my faithfull Endeavours to Serve his Majestys Interests, & of my being

with great respect

Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>. & most Humb<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll.

To the Hon<sup>l</sup> Comm<sup>s</sup>.  
of his Majestys Navy.  
[Copy.]

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#### AFFIDAVIT OF GIDEON LYMAN.

GIDEON LYMAN\* of North Hampton in the County of Hampshire in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, one of the Assistants to Benning Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup>: Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods in North America &c: Being duly

\* Gideon Lyman was deputy surveyor of the woods in Massachusetts, as Daniel Blake was deputy surveyor in Connecticut, under Benning Wentworth, Surveyor General, who was also Governor of New Hampshire from 1741 to 1767.

Ingersoll does not appear to have desired an independent vice-admiralty court for Connecticut, but wished to serve as deputy under the judge of vice-admiralty in New York, who at this time was Richard Morris, successor to his uncle, Lewis Morris, who died in 1762. It is doubtful if Ingersoll ever received the desired deputation. (Below, pp. 272, 275.)

sworn, deposeth & saith that he has been informed by the said Benning Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup>: that Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>: when in England made a Contract with the proper Officers of the Navy for a number of Masts, Yards and Bowsprits for the use of the Navy, which in the whole were to be eighty Sticks and a few more in case any of them should prove useless or unfit for the purpose for which they were designed. That he has been Informed that Instead of the said eighty sticks, one hundred and Sixty sticks and upwards are cut by the persons employed by the said Jared Ingersoll to the great waste of the Kings woods, from which tho' he has a high opinion of M<sup>r</sup>. Ingersoll's Character as an honest Man he conceives him an Improper person to set as Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in the Colony of Connecticut concerning or relating to any pine Logs or Masts that may be seized or Libelled in the said Colony as forfeited for the use of his Majesty for having been cut without Licence therefor being first obtained.

Gideon Lyman.

Sworn this second day of April 1764

Before me: Re<sup>d</sup> Morris

Copy

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LETTERS TO GOV. BENNING WENTWORTH, AND ENCLOSURE.

N Haven 3<sup>d</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup> 1764

S<sup>r</sup>

I received y<sup>r</sup>. favour of the 3<sup>d</sup>. of Jan<sup>y</sup>. yesterday, & not before, having been from home about a month last past.

in answer to your request I have to Inform you that, the Gentlemen Mes<sup>s</sup>. Talcott & Wyllys who undertook to Carry my Contract with the Navy board into Execution, always affirmed to me that out of the whole number of Sticks which they felled they have been able to get Scarcely Enough to Answer the Contract,—that many broke Coming over the rapids, others in falling, that Some Lodged by y<sup>e</sup> way & Some proved Defective in working—the particulars however of this matter I am not now able to furnish you with, but will Send to them immedi-

ately, (about 40 Miles from hence) for a Circumstantial Account of the transaction which you may depend I will transmit to you as soon as possible.

You may S<sup>r</sup>. rest assured that I neither have nor will Suffer the least Spoil of the Kings woods to be made, that lies in my power to prevent, & am quite willing that Every person Employed by me should be Scrutinized to the utmost—& here I beg Leave to tell you in my turn that I have through y<sup>e</sup> Course of y<sup>e</sup> Last Summer heard with much Concern of incredible havock being made in y<sup>e</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> woods upon the River Connecticut, by great numbers of persons, & that Y<sup>r</sup>. Deputes Employed to Seize the timber have so Conducted as to Leave it worth while for these pillagers to Continue their trespasses. I Cannot Vouch for y<sup>e</sup> truth of this, but think it high time that this matter was thoroughly Lookt into. I shall do myself y<sup>e</sup> honour to write to you again, as Soon as I Can obtain y<sup>e</sup> Acc<sup>ts</sup>. you ask for. In the mean time

I Remain

y<sup>r</sup> mos obed<sup>t</sup>.

Humb<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll

Hon<sup>l</sup>. Benning Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup>.

[Copy.]

Middletown April 9<sup>th</sup> 1764

Sir,

Yours of the 3<sup>d</sup>. Instant we rec<sup>d</sup>. wherein you Inform us that his Exclency Benning Wentworth y<sup>e</sup> Surveyor General of the Kings Woods hath had a Representation made to him that we have made wast in the Kings Woods, and that we must give an Account of our proceedings; And Indeed from our first appearing in that part of the Country we foresaw from the reluctance that some of the People there Shewed, to y<sup>e</sup> Experiments being made, that Suggestions to our Disadvantage were to be expected, and have experienced the same by the many low



things which have been done, Especially the Carrying off the hay. But to proceed, as soon as we received the Surveyour Generals Licence and time convenient offerd, we proceeded into the Woods where after long Search we fell 89 Trees that appeared to be sound, some of which broke in falling, 5 of them fatally, so that they were fit for no part of the Service, leaving 84 that appeared outwardly to be sound; in doing this we fell a Number of Defective Trees, among which was 63 Trees, not so Defective but that there was hope that they might Answer some Part of the Service and make up some of the Defects that would inevitably happen to those Trees that appeared Sound as well as the various Disasters that must happen in going down the River. Those 147. Trees we halled to the River: all but one, a Tree intended for a 30 Inch Mast Lying something further than the Rest, we could not hall for want of the hay taken away in our absence by Cap<sup>n</sup>. Zedekiah Stone of Petersham, which would have lasted one team 5 or 6 Days. According to the best of our Judgment and such other advice as we could get we were in great want of three or four Large Sticks, and accordingly was at the expence of Searching the Woods and had found Two large Trees fit for Masts of 35 or 36 Inches and which was greatly wanted to make good the places vacant and the Disasters which afterwards happened, but for want of hay we Could not hall them, & therefore we did not Cut them. When the River broke up we put all those Sticks into the River except two which broke in Roling down the Bank, and excercise we may venter to say the most Strenuous Efforts in our Power to get them down the River, but in Coming down the falls in Walpole the most compleat Stick we had which we depended upon for a 36 Inch Mast broke in two pices not far from the middle; y<sup>e</sup> other 36 Inch Received some Damage at the top end and afterwards Lodged on a Rock in the middle of the River in the Rapids at Deerfield; several others broke; some galled & bruised so deep that it greatly diminished the Size of the Sticks. When we came to work them we found many of those that we deemed sound trees proved defective, so that of what we got down that season we are greatly short of the Tonns of Timber contained in

your Contract, although we worked up every Stick & piece of a Stick that woud make as low as 18 Inch Mast, 24 Inch Bow Sprite or 17 Inch Yard. We sent Men up the River at low Water (viz) in September and Febuary & Rolled y<sup>e</sup> great Sticks off the Rocks and all others that are to be found, and have Men now up the River in Order to bring them down that are behind, after which if we have Sucess we shall be able to give some more particulars—which we shall be always ready to do. In the Interim we remain your most obedient & Humble Servants.

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Willis

Matthew Talcott

P. S. We expect to work up every Stick that will Answer in the Kings Service as low as is contained in [illegible] Contract, or not have the Ship full, and them that are below your Contract we must run the Risque of there not being Receiv<sup>d</sup>. by the Naval Board.

M. Talcott

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Copy [in a clerk's hand]. Original Sent Gov<sup>r</sup>. Wentworth.

N Haven 25 April 1764

Sir

agreeable to my promise in my last I now send you Mes<sup>s</sup>. Talcott & Wyllys Acc<sup>t</sup>. of the trees they felled in order to fulfill my Contract with y<sup>e</sup> Navy Board, And, S<sup>r</sup>.

Y<sup>r</sup> most obed<sup>t</sup>.

Most Humb<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll

P. S. if the Acc<sup>o</sup>. is wanting in any particular please to favour me with your Commands & I will Endeavour to get the Defects Supplied.

J. I.

The Hon<sup>l</sup>. Benning Wentworth Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Copy

## LETTERS OF JOHN SLOSS HOBART.

St<sup>a</sup>. Croix Sep<sup>r</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1761

Sir,

You will undoubtedly be surprised to hear from me in this Part of the World; 'tis what I least expected when last I had the Pleasure of seeing you, but Business growing dull at Home & hearing much of the West Indies as a Place to make a Fortune in a short Time, I ventur'd out about 18 months since & have been trading from Island to Island ever since, tho' not with so much Success as I could wish, tho' I can't complain.

At present we are all taken up with the Thoughts of an Attack upon Martinique, for my last Accounts from Home are that Mr. Amherst has collected together a large Number of Transports, the Regulars in Garrison are releiv'd by Provincials & in full March for N. York; which I look upon as favourable Prospects; Lord Rollo\* is already arrived with 1500 Men & has taken Possession of Domineco, for which Island I intend in about ten Days.

Sir, the Kindnes & Civility I have always rec<sup>d</sup>. from yourself & Family embolden me to beg you will recommend me to some Post in the Customs at Martinique (should the English Conquer it as undoubtedly they will) or at least in Domineco.

Had I any other Patron to apply to I would not trouble you on this Occasion, but my Fathers situation in Life is such that it don't lead him into any European Correspondence which could be of Service to me in that Way. I therefore apply to you as the only Gentleman with whom I am acquainted who has Interest enough to serve me in that way; if you think me impertinent, beg you will impute it to the Favours I have already received from you, which induce me to think you would willingly oblige me in such a Trifle, & should it be attended with any Expences I will reimburse them as soon as I know what they are.

I dare not attempt to discribe to you any of these Islands as

\* Andrew Rollo, fifth Baron Rollo (born 1700, died 1765), captured Dominica in June, 1761, and in February, 1762, took part under General Monckton in the capture of Martinique.

I know myself unequal to the Task, therefore conclude by subscribing with the sincerest Respect

Your most obedient & most hble. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J. S. Hobart.\*

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Agent for the Collony of Connecticut

In

London]

S<sup>t</sup>. Eustatius 9<sup>ber</sup>. 1st 1761

Sir

I did myself the Honour to write to you some time since from the Island of S<sup>ta</sup>. Croix by the Way of Copenhagen, which I hope will arrive safe, the Purport of which Letter was to desire you to recomend me to some Post in one of the Conquer'd Islands as I am determined to tarry some time in the West Indies. The great Humanity & Condesention with which I was formerly treated by you encourages me to hope that you will get a Place for me in which I may make an easy Fortune. Had I any Friend or Acquaintance who had Interest enough to serve me I would not be troublesom to you, but as I have none I beg you will assist me if possible, which if you don't, for ought I can see at present, I shall be condemn'd to spend my Days in these Islands, & I am sure no living Creature need envy my Situation, continually broiling from Morning till Night under the very Muzzle of the Sun, & that for a bare Subsistance only, without seare a probability of ever raising enough to return & live at ease at Home, which is the heighth of my Ambition.

We have rec'd an Account just this moment that y<sup>e</sup> Griffin

\* John Sloss Hobart, a son of the Rev. Noah Hobart, of Fairfield, Connecticut, was born in 1738, graduated at Yale College in 1757, and died in 1805: through the year 1756 he boarded in Mr. Ingersoll's family. Through his mother he inherited property on Long Island, where he settled soon after the date of these letters. He entered public life, and filled the offices of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, United States Senator, and Judge of the U. S. District Court.

Frigate Cap<sup>t</sup> Taylor was cast away two Days sine on Burbada\* when in Chase of two French Privateers, oweing it seems to the Obstanaey of the Cap<sup>t</sup>. in Opposition to the Pilot, who gave up the Charge of the Ship.

We are in daily Expectation of an Armaument from N. York to attack Martinique if not stop'd by a Peace.

When you have an Idle Hour on your Hands & can't bestow it any other Way beg you'll favour me with a Line. I'll not trouble you any longer only beg leave to subscribe

Sir

Your most humble

& most obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J. S. Hobart.

P. S. it seems that the acc<sup>t</sup>. of the Griffin was brought by some of her Sailors & we are not certain but they make it in order to justify their Desertion.

#### LETTERS OF WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

New York 26<sup>th</sup>. May 1762

Dear Sir

Being really concerned about the Money due to me from Mr Jedidiah Mills,‡ not only on Account of his surprizing Answer to one of my Letters on that Subject containing his Conjectures concerning the 2<sup>d</sup> Beast mentiond in the Revelations, of which I acquainted you when here, but also from the Report that his Sons are considerably involved among our merchants, I must beg the favour of you, as soon after your receipt of this as possible, to write him a line informing him that I have desired you to issue Process against him & all the obligors in the two Bonds unless they are immediately discharged.

It is with reluctance that I am obliged to trouble the old

\* Or Barbuda, a British island among the Leeward Islands, north of Antigua.

‡ Jedidiah Mills, born in 1697, and graduated at Yale College in 1722, was settled as pastor in Huntington, then part of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1724, and died there in 1776, leaving an estate of about £135.

Gentleman, but I must work so confounded hard for three or four hundred Pounds, that I can not in justice to my family take up with *theological Conjectures* in lieu of *lawful money*.

I inclose you Copies of both Bonds with the several receipts of the payments that have been made. I suppose the Copies will be sufficient to lay the Action, till you are obliged to give Oyer & perhaps he will pay the Money without the Originals upon your discharge. However if you must have the originals you will be pleased to inform me, & I will send them as soon as I return from the river Cirenits.

With my Compliments to Mrs Ingersol & never forgetting Mr Whittelsey, I am

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Wil: Livingston.

[To

Jared Ingersol Esqr

At

New Haven

Connecticut]

New York 28 July 1762

D<sup>r</sup>. Sir

I received yours of the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant, & it would be peculiarly agreeable to me to have it in my power to oblige you in the instance you mention, but I have not the least expectation of the office & can learn of no one that has made interest for it except M<sup>r</sup> Dick Morris, who has not however any promise for it.\* But whoever of my acquaintance may get it you may depend upon my interest to serve you in your request. . . .

I lately had a Letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Mills with a payment of £50 upon which he desired me to direct you to stop proceedings, but as I think myself far from being secure by that payment & as he made the marvellous proposal of paying all his other debts

\* Mr. Ingersoll was desirous of obtaining the appointment of Deputy for Connecticut of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

For his success in this object, see, also, p. 275.

first, the better to enable him to pay mine at last, I wrote him that I could not restrict you in any directions I had given you. . . .

With my compliments to your Family I am

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Wil: Livingston

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

New Haven

Connecticut]

New York, 19. Oct. 1762.

Dear Sir:

I receiv'd yours of the 12th Instant, and am greatly oblig'd to M<sup>r</sup>. Mills for his opinion of my being so Ingenious a Gentleman as you are pleased to mention. But as I think that the Ingenuity of a man with nine Children ought to resemble what we are told of Charity, that it begins at home, I know of no other way to deserve M<sup>r</sup>. Mills's Compliments than by shewing my Ingenuity in being so Ingenious as to use the Ingenuity of the Law in disappointing his Ingenuity which seems to consist in the most ingenious Contrivances to keep me out of the money in Perpetuity. You will therefore be pleased (instead of listning to so evil a Genius as proposeth a Security that shall only be liable on the happening of certain contingencies that may non plus the brightest Genius to produce proper Proofs of their having happened, that is a responsible Security which may never be responsible) Ingeniously to exert the utmost Efforts of your Ingenuity in applying the true Genius of the Law which abominates all such cunctatory & procrastinating Genius's as my Reverend Friend seems to be inspired with. I am,

Dr Sir:

Mr Mills's hitherto-most ingeniously disappointed  
& your most affectionate & humble Ser<sup>t</sup>.

Wil: Livingston.

P. S.—The spending an Evening at your fire side with my

good friend M<sup>r</sup> Whittelsey, & each of our Ribs\* wou'd really affect me with such singular pleasure as neither M<sup>r</sup>. Mills's nor my Ingenuity is capable of expressing.

[To

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>

In

New Haven]

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LETTER OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Philad<sup>a</sup>. Dec. 11, 1762

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your kind Congratulations.† It gives me Pleasure to hear from an old Friend, it will give me much more to see him. I hope therefore nothing will prevent the Journey you propose for next Summer, & the Favour you intend me of a Visit. I believe I must make a Journey early in the Spring to Virginia, but purpose being back again before the hot Weather. You will be kind enough to let me know beforehand what time you expect to be here, that I may not be out of the way; for that would mortify me exceedingly.

I should be glad to know what it is that distinguishes Connecticut Religion from common Religion:—Communicate, if you please, some of those particulars that you think will amuse me as a Virtuoso. When I travell'd in Flanders I thought of your excessively strict Observation of Sunday; and that a Man could hardly travel on that day among you upon his lawful Occasions, without Hazard of Punishment; while where I was, every one travell'd, if he pleas'd, or diverted himself in any other way; and in the Afternoon both high & low went to the Play or the Opera, where there was plenty of Singing, Fiddling & Dancing. I look'd round for God's Judgments but saw no Signs of them. The Cities were well built & full of Inhabitants, the Markets fill'd with Plenty, the People well

\* Chauncey Whittelsey (Yale College 1738) was now a merchant in New Haven, and his wife and Mr. Ingersoll's were sisters.

† On Franklin's return from England, where he had been since 1757.

This letter has already been printed, in Bigelow's *Works of Franklin*, 1888, and Smyth's *Writings of Franklin*, 1906; but is here copied directly from the original.



favour'd & well clothed; the Fields well till'd; the Cattle fat & strong; the Fences, Houses and Windows all in Repair; and *no Old Tenor* anywhere in the Country; which would almost make one suspect, that the Deity is not so angry at that Offence as a New England Justice.

I left our Friend Mr. Jackson well. And I had the great Happiness of finding my little Family well when I came home; and my Friends as cordial & more numerous than ever. May every Prosperity attend you & yours. I am, Dear Friend,

Yours affectionately,

B. Franklin.

LETTER OF JUDGE RICHARD MORRIS.

New York Dec<sup>r</sup>. 23<sup>d</sup>: 1762

Sir,

I was honoured with your favour of the 17<sup>th</sup>. Instant this Morning; I had it not in my power to Answer M<sup>r</sup> Livingston on his first Application, as I then only had an App<sup>t</sup>. for this province. Since which I have Rec<sup>d</sup> Advice from my friend of a Warrant being made out to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty to make out a Commission to me for the three provinces, and when that Comes to hand I shall be under the Necessity of going as farr as Norwalk to Notifie the Governor of it and to publish it. I shall Endeavour to give you notice of it and shall be glad to meet you there, when I shall be proud to Appoint you as my Deputy for your Colony; this I told M<sup>r</sup> Livingston who I am Obliged to for notifying you of it. Am Greatly Obliged to you for your kind Invitation and shall with pleasure Embrace it if I travell your Way. I am

Sir

Your Verry Hum<sup>bl</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Ri<sup>d</sup>. Morris.\*

[Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

att

New Haven]

\* Richard Morris, born 1730, died 1810, received a degree from Yale in the Class of 1748. On August 2, 1762, he was commissioned as Judge of the Court of Admiralty for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

## LETTER OF DR. BENJAMIN GALE.

Killingworth Aug<sup>t</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1762S<sup>r</sup>

I receiv'd your Fav<sup>r</sup> & note y<sup>e</sup> Contents. I am apt to think y<sup>r</sup> Sentiments are very Just. With regard to y<sup>r</sup> Request from me, I have laid by y<sup>e</sup> Weapons of my Warfare it is true, but not untill I obtain'd what I aim'd at, Viz to Convince the World that the President was an Assuming, Arbitrary, Designing Man; who under a Cloak of Zeal for Orthodoxy, design'd to govern both Church & State, & Damm all who would not worship y<sup>e</sup> Beast. I begun the Controversy when it was disreputable, to oppose one, esteem'd a Man of God. I was Alone; them who wish'd me well, dare not appear for me, but I was not thereby Intimidated. I have been Call'd all y<sup>e</sup> Mean, Lying, Vilinous Rascals, by y<sup>e</sup> Clergy, & their Dupes, that Religious Bigotry could suggest, But S<sup>r</sup> I am alive, & I thank God I believe can be rely'd on further by y<sup>e</sup> Better Sort of this Gover<sup>t</sup> than the President & his Party with all their religious Chicanery.

if You now Undertake y<sup>e</sup> Cause, you will engage at a time when it is reputable, & I wish you good success. As for materials I have now none. You if you will read my three last pamphlets will there find some stubborn Facts. I think it a very great Crime for him to draw mony out of y<sup>e</sup> Pockets of Parents, by seducing Minors to Subscriptions for Air Pumps, Clocks, Pendulums &c. I do not know had you not Lead my good Father into a mistake with regard to y<sup>e</sup> Last Corporation Meeting you might have Improv'd that to good purpose. Indeed I do not know but it may Still; it was no Corporation meeting, nor they could not make it a meeting at that time, if there was one Dissenter. Our Charter Enables y<sup>e</sup> Gove<sup>r</sup> to Call together, or in his Absence y<sup>e</sup> Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>, the General Assembly; whenever y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Adjourns y<sup>e</sup> Assembly Sine Die it is in fact a Dessolution, & we are adjourn'd in these words (till the Gov<sup>r</sup> or in his Absence y<sup>e</sup> Dep<sup>y</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> sees fitt &c) placing y<sup>e</sup> Power of Call<sup>g</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Assembly, where the Charter has fix'd it. y<sup>e</sup> College Charter tells how a Corporation meeting is to be call'd, viz by y<sup>e</sup> Presi-

dent & two Fellows. Now the President, that he might be like the Gods of the Nations that are round about him, had y<sup>e</sup> Meeting adjourned sine Die till y<sup>e</sup> President should see fitt &c. Now S<sup>r</sup> the Corporation by vote could not place y<sup>e</sup> Power of Call<sup>g</sup> where y<sup>e</sup> Charter had not Plac'd it. I ask Pardon for Assum<sup>g</sup> y<sup>r</sup> Province or rather Invading it. The Bearer Waits. I am Sincerely S<sup>r</sup>

Your Hum<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Benj<sup>a</sup> Gale.\*

[To  
Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>  
N Haven]

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LETTER OF THOMAS BRIDGES.

Hedley Sept<sup>r</sup>: 30<sup>th</sup>: 1762

Dear Sir.

I have received your favours of the 23<sup>d</sup> of June last, which gave both me & M<sup>rs</sup>: Bridges great Pleasure, to find that you were safely arrived at New Haven in Perfect Health, & have the Satisfaction of Enjoying the Company of Your Lady & son, from whence you have been so long absent, the joy of which none can be sensible off, but those that have experienced a long separation from those that are most dear to them. I do Assure you M<sup>rs</sup>: Bridges & myself take it exceedingly Kind your remembring of us so soon, & that you are so good as to think

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\* Benjamin Gale (born 1715, died 1790), after graduation at Yale in 1733, studied medicine with the Rev. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth, a member of the Yale corporation, settled there in practice, and married Dr. Eliot's daughter.

He was a Deputy to the General Assembly of the Colony for many years; and between 1755 and 1760 printed several bitter attacks on President Clap of Yale College, whose attitude towards the formation of Separate congregations (like the White Haven Society in New Haven, and the Church in Yale College) was unwelcome to both Mr. Ingersoll and Dr. Gale.

Dr. Gale was a man of intense prejudices and violent partisanship. Though at first highly critical of the revolutionary attitude of the patriots in Eastern Connecticut, he ultimately gave a hearty support to the new government.

any of our Civilities worth your Calling to mind, which were no more than the Pleasure we had in your company doubly repaid us for: indeed this summer we have greatly missed you, tho we have often talk'd over the many agreeable hours we have Passed together, & particularly the little debates you & M<sup>rs</sup>: Bridges had concerning your Preferring North America to Old England, & she is in hopes she shall some time or other see you and M<sup>rs</sup>: Ingersoll come over & settle in Old England, notwithstanding you now seem to Prefer Newhaven to all the rest of the world. I conclude long before you receive this, you will have heard that M<sup>r</sup>: Franklin the Elder, is returned to Philadelphia, without his son;\* he left England about the latter end of July, & a few days after he was gone, the Young Gentleman took unto him a Wife, I will not leave you Guess who, for You cannot suppose it to be any other than his Old Flame in S<sup>t</sup>: James's Street: we think the Lady has great luck on her side, to get a Smart Young fellow for her Husband, & the Honour of being a Governor's Lady, for I suppose it will be no news to you to Acquaint you that he is made Governor of New Jersey. I hear there was some difficulty in his being Confirmed in his place, for in our Consciencious Age, many Scruples were raised on account of his *being Illegitimate*, which we were Strangers to till very lately. I hear the Old Gentleman intends soon to bring over his *Lady* & Daughter to spend the remainder of their days in England; My Brother (who is now in Norfolk with my Father & Sister who are all well) I take for Granted you often hear from, so shall say no more of him, than y<sup>t</sup>: he & the rest of the family will be in Town about the 20<sup>th</sup> of October, about which time shall also be in Town for a few days, & then proceed to Bath, not for my own health, (which, thank God, has been better than Usual this summer, & I had the gout more favourably last winter, than for some Years Past,) but for M<sup>rs</sup>: Bridges's, who has been far from well, for above this Year past. She has consulted several Physicians who all advise the Bath: we are therefore determined to Try it, & am in great hopes it will be of Service to her.

\* Governor William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, was born in Philadelphia in 1729, and married Miss Elizabeth Downes, a West Indian lady, then residing in St. James Street, London, on September 5. 1762.

I must now congratulate you on the approaching Peace, which hope is not far off, & believe it would have been Settled before this time, had not all parties been desirous of first knowing the fate of the Havannah, the news of the taking of which arrived hear but last week; the Spaniards made a most noble defence, & our Army had made no Breach till the 29<sup>th</sup> day of July about two o'clock, when they sprung a mine which made one sufficient for a file of men to go abreast in; they immediately storm'd the Fort sword in hand & carried it, the Town surrendered by Capitulation Eleven days after: it is a most Glorious acquisition, & I hope it will be the means of our making an advantagious & lasting peace, tho some People are of Opinion it will not hasten one, as they suppose we shall require better Terms. The Duke of Bedford has been at Parris & the Duke de Nevernois at London for near this month past, about the salutary work, & I believe the Chief obstacle was on the Part of Spain, who believe never thought of our Succeeding at the Havannah. I assure you it gave me great peasure to hear of the welfare of my Grey Horse. I hope his Colts will turn out to your satisfaction & the Gentlemen of the Country, & that he will mend your Breed; he was always a great favourit of mine, & a most excellent Servant, for he carried me very safely a Hunting for Seven Years. I should be Obliged to you to send me a few large Ears of Indian Corn, as I want to sow a little in my Garden by way of Tryal, but if it is attended with the least inconvenience beg you will not give yourself any Trouble about it. If M<sup>rs</sup>: Bridges or I can be of any Service in Buying or Procuring you, or M<sup>rs</sup>: Ingersoll, any thing you may want here, beg you will command us; we Both join in Compliments & best wishes of Health & Happiness to yourself, & Lady tho unknown, & am

Dear Sir

Your Most Sincere Friend  
& Obedient Hble Servant

Tho<sup>s</sup>: Bridges.\*

\* Thomas Bridges, died 1768, was a brother of Sir Brook Bridges, Baronet, of Goodneston, Kent, who was a Member of Parliament at this date: and a brother-in-law of Richard Jackson, Mr. Ingersoll's intimate friend.

P: S: when you are not better employed  
 I shall always Esteem it a favour to  
 hear from you.

Hedley Octr: 7th: 1762.

[To Jerrard Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>:  
 at New Haven  
 In the Province of Connecticut  
 in  
 North America

By the New York  
 Packet.]

LETTER OF GOV. WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Perth Amboy, July 22, 1763

Dear Sir

Your obliging Favour of the 7<sup>th</sup>. of April, I had not the Pleasre of receiving till a few Days ago. Where it could have been detain'd so long a Time I cannot conceive, unless it was sent to Burlington after my leaving it, & there kept in Expectation of my Return, which I intended upward of Six Weeks ago.

I should have been extremely glad to have seen my old Acquaintance Col. Whiting, by whom you mention your Letter to be sent, but I never heard of his being in Jersey.

If you should come to this Province, as you give me Reason to hope you may some time this Summer, it will afford me particular Pleasure to see you at Burlington, where I propose to reside.

M<sup>rs</sup>. Franklin joins me in best Compliments to you, with many thanks for your kind Congratulations.

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most humble Servant

W<sup>m</sup>. Franklin.

To J. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

## LETTERS OF JOSEPH CHEW.

Dear Sir

I thank you for your Letter by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Miller. Your Behaviour at Hartford has answered my Expectations. I have on all occasions asserted you were two Honnest and had two great a regard for truth then to say one thing and mean another—in short that you would not Cringe, Twist and Turn Twenty ways to get into any post the Colony had to give. I wish all I know had the same noble Spirit; we should have Less Confussion then I think is Coming Fast upon us. I shall write you a Long Letter by Next Post. I find our Friend Col<sup>o</sup> Dyer determind to Pursue the affair of Susquehanna.\* I don't Expect to succeed, but will use Every argument I can to induce him to drop the thing as honnourably as he can—for I see no kind of Prospect he has of Coming of with Credit any other way; he writes me he is soon to set out for Phil<sup>a</sup>. to Conver with M<sup>r</sup>. Franklin, but I suspect I shall at Least diswade him from that, as I think he must know M<sup>r</sup> Franklin will on no Terms interfere in any matter disagreeable to the Ministry—this it is Reasonable to imagine. I am

S<sup>r</sup>

Your Affectionate

Jos Chew†

\* Eliphalet Dyer (born 1721, died 1807) was graduated at Yale in 1740, and became a lawyer in his native town of Windham, Connecticut.

He was one of the leading promoters of the Susquehanna Company, formed in 1754 for the development of colonization in the Wyoming region in Pennsylvania, under the title of the Connecticut charter as fortified by a questionable treaty with the Indians. He went to England in 1764 in one of Mark Hunting Wentworth's mast ships to promote this business.

In 1765 he sympathized actively with the radical movement, centred at Windham, and was a delegate to the Stamp-Act Congress in New York; as a member of the Governor's Council he refused to remain in the Council chamber while the oath to observe the Stamp Act was administered to Governor Fitch.

† Joseph Chew was born in Spotsylvania County, Va., in 1720, but settled in New London, Connecticut, as a merchant before 1750, and held the position of Assistant to the Collector of the Port. In 1752 he acted as Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court held in New London to act on the Spanish Ship case, and took a prominent part in that affair.

At the time of the Revolution he sided with the British government.

New London            )  
                   June 8. 1763   )

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

New Haven]

Dear Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup>. your Letter by the post & shall forward that to Col<sup>o</sup> Dyer, who I am very sorry to find so much Engaged in pursuing the Susquehanna affair. I find my name is mentioned in Phil<sup>a</sup> & other places as a person who is much interested and has the success of the Company greatly at heart. Now God knows I only came into it out of a mere Banter, supposing it was to cost me about five or six Dollars only, & tho I found the Expence much more I did not trouble my self, as you and many others who I new to be good Company were engaged, & I expected we should have some Little Deversion for our Money. Since I was at S<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup> Johnsons, I think I must discover great want of Capacity to Entertain a thought of our Ever obtaining a Grant of those Lands By Virtue of the Indian Purchase—and you know what Pretentions our West Sea Charter can give us. I have a very great Respect for Col<sup>o</sup> Dyer and would go very great Lengths to serve him, but at the same time think I should be much to Blame if I did not tell him my Real Sentiments, for which Reason I Last week wrote him a Letter, a Copy of which I now inclose to you, and Immagine it has quite Destroyed any Favourable opinion that infatuated Company might have Entertained of me. You'l not mention the affair of this Letter to any one. The Company Depend much on M<sup>r</sup> Franklins Friendship and the Interest that I have with him to Introduce them. Was Ever any thing so Rediculous? supposing M<sup>r</sup> Franklin had as much Friendship for me as one person Could have for another, is it Reasonable to think he would Carry it to such a Length as to Engage and Interest himself in an Affair of this kind at my desire? I rather think he would believe me forward & impertinent for giving him any trouble of the kind; &



that he may Imagine at Present, for what I know, as I am informed my name has been mentioned to him as a very warm Advocate for the Company. I daresay you'll agree with me that he has two much good sense and sound judgment to Concern himself with a matter of this kind, *Provided other Reasons did not weigh with him.* I Expect him this way soon and if I Can have notice when he is at New Haven propose to meet him there, when hope may have the Pleasure of half an hours Chat with you.

Every thing I hear from the Late Assembly Convinces me that the Religious Junto or those who assume that Carracter will throw this Colony into the greatest Confusion.\* You Cannot imagine what pains this Party take and how their Disciples and Emissarys are dispersed thro' the Government. As I dare say you will be tired of this Epistle. . . . I am

Dear Sir

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

Jos Chew

New London, June 17<sup>th</sup>. 1763

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

[Enclosure in the last letter.]

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>.

Yesterday I Rece<sup>d</sup> a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Franklin who is now on his journey this way, but as he will make some stay in New York 'tis uncertain whether he will be here before the last of the month. When he Comes I shall advise you of it and as he will stay some days theres no doubt but you will have an opportunity of seeing him. I have seen the speech deliver'd by the Deputys of the Six Nations and the Governors Answer, both Printed and much to the Purpose. I assure you I begin to Entertain a very Poor opinion of the Success of the Susquehanna Company, and

\* At the May Session of the General Assembly of the Colony, Mr. Ingersoll had appeared as senior counsel of certain gentlemen who presented a Memorial, asking for a Committee of Visitation for Yale College, on the ground of a general discontent with the administration of President Clap.

by what I can gather from Persons of the first Carracter the very mention of it is odious to the Crown & Ministry, and I believe those who Exert themselves most will not only gain the Displeasure of the great on the other side the water, but of many in Power in the Colonys. My Situation in Life is such that I think it my duty to steer Clear of any thing that may tend to that Purpose—for tho' I am not immediately appointed by the Crown to the small Posts I injoy, I Receive them from Persons who will by no means incourage any one who would be troublesome. Since this Speech of the Indians I have had an Opportunity of seeing many Gentlemen, no ways Concerned, who all say that it appears to them the Purchase if Ever made was a very unfair one, that if it had been made Ever so fairly & the Indians were sick of the Bargain the Crown would be in favour of them, that theres not Even a Prospect of its Ever being Granted by the Crown, and in short that one word from Sir W<sup>m</sup> Johnson, whose duty it is to set the matter in the most Clear Light, will have more weight with the King, Privy Council and Parliament then the oaths of ten thousand such unknown Witnesses as we have to the Deed obtained by Lydius.\* My best friends at N York are of opinion I should by no means intermeddle about this affair unless with a View to discourage it, and as I most sincerely interest myself in Every thing which Concerns you I wish from my heart you was fairly clear of the matter. Indeed if you are well paid I should prefer your Vissiting England at the Companys Expence before any other Person—but am fearfull when they find their Golden Dreams Vanish, as they surely will, they may, as they are Composed of the same unsteady materials of the Rest of Mankind, throw all the Blame on you and Charge you with Countinancing and Incouraging them in this Pursuit. Believe me, my Dear Sir, these Reasons are the Result of the Best advice I could get from those friends who I am in a great measure dependant upon, and my

\* Sir William Johnson was widely recognized as the leading representative of the British government in negotiations with the Indians: while John Henry Lydius, on whose treaty obtained from a few inferior natives Connecticut relied, was a man of unreliable character.

own serious Reflections. However as I expect to see you soon will then talk the matter over better than it Can be wrote.

I am &c

N London June 9<sup>th</sup> 1763

A Copy of a Letter sent to Col<sup>o</sup> Dyer

Dear Sir

I have been so much from home that I have not had time to send you the Lists of Shipping &c, but will by the Next Post. Col<sup>o</sup> Dyer Leaves Windam Next Monday for Portsmouth, there to embark on Board a Mast Ship for London—in order to obtain a Charter for the Susquehanna Country in which S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Johuson and you are not to have any Share—at Least I imagine so; from the Present very great disputes and unsettled State of the Ministry as well as the Indian Disputes believe he had better have waited a Little Longer.

Pray give me your opinion of the Court and tell me what your friend M<sup>r</sup> Jackson says, whose opinion & sentiments I depend much upon, and you may be sure not one word shall transpire from me. Make M<sup>rs</sup> Chews & my Respects acceptable to good M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll. Accept the same from

Dear Sir

Your Affect.

Jos Chew

New London July 27<sup>th</sup>. 1763

Yours of the 19<sup>th</sup> has been Carryed to N port in that mail & only this moment Come to hand. The hott weather occasion'd M<sup>r</sup> Franklin's going by watter to N port. There I saw him and he thinks as you and I do of Susquehanna &c. &c. Col<sup>o</sup> Dyer says he is sure of his firm Friendship &c. in that affair. The Col<sup>o</sup> has said that the Deputies at Hartford from the Six nations &c are in his opinion no more than Vagabond Mohawks,\*

\* For the visit of the Mohawk Deputies to Hartford in May, 1763, see Stone's *Life of Sir W. Johuson*, v. 2, pp. 185-89.

who S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Johnston hired or sent to deliver that Speech in order to intumadate & Prevent the Settlement. I was very free with him and assured him I would write to S<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. and acquaint him of the Report. As only Col<sup>o</sup> Fitch<sup>z</sup> & a few friends were Present I would not Choose for Col<sup>o</sup> Dyers sake it should be mentioned, but I will give you the whole history Next Post.

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Yrs

Jos Chew.

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

New Haven]

New London Aug<sup>t</sup>. 10<sup>th</sup> 1763

Dear Sir

Col<sup>o</sup>. Dyer is gone for Boston and is there to take his Passage to London, and is quite sure of Returning with a Charter or Charters for the Greatest Part if not all the Lands to the West Sea's. The Col<sup>o</sup>. told me he saw M<sup>r</sup>. Franklin who was Extremely friendly and very much approved of the Settlement. Upon inquiry I find the Col<sup>o</sup>. met with M<sup>r</sup>. Franklin at Greenwich, where the Latter was Confined with a hurt occasioned by a Fall from his Chair. They were only about two hours together and never saw Each other before, but this was time Enou<sup>g</sup> to discover that Gent<sup>ls</sup>. Sentiments—who you know is not apt to Communicate them very soon. This I know, M<sup>r</sup> Franklin told me it was uncertain whether he saw Col<sup>o</sup>. Dyer or not, and desired me to let him know his Errant would be to no Purpose unless the Indians were Really willing for the Settlement, and *more* that the ministry would Expect to Receive an Acc<sup>o</sup>. of their being willing from S<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup> Johnson, the Person they imployed here in matters Relating to Indians—that if we Expected a Governm<sup>t</sup>. and to obtain a Charter we should be

\* Eleazer Fitch (born 1726, died 1796), of Windham, a graduate of Yale in 1743, a year after Mr. Ingersoll.

disappointed—that our Claiming all the Lands to the West Seas was Idle and Ridiculous—that no Person could pretend to think it Consistant w<sup>th</sup>. Common Sense to have a Governm<sup>t</sup> 60 miles wide & 3000 miles Long—and many things of the kind. I am Surprized when I think of the strange Bustle this affair has made and at the Little Reason there is ever to expect any thing from it. Col<sup>o</sup>. Dyer does not doubt of having the Land &c. The Post waits; pray give M<sup>rs</sup> Chews and my very sincere Respect to good M<sup>rs</sup>. Ingersoll. Accept the same from D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>.

Your Affect. Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Jos Chew.

LETTERS OF COL. ELIPHALET DYER.

London Nov<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1763

Dear S<sup>r</sup>

Ariv<sup>d</sup> at this place after about Seven Weeks passage. It is now near four weeks since my Arival. Have had my health very well ever since have been in London. I find M<sup>r</sup> Jackson\* Vastly friendly and agreeable and as yet have acquainted only him with my affairs. He advises not to be Sudden in my Applications, as it is very uncertain at present who will be the persons in Power after y<sup>e</sup> Sitting of the Parliament, which will be y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> Instant, as the present Ministry are not Suposd to be permanent. M<sup>r</sup> Jackson Informs me the Ship for New London to take in your Masts will saile from hence In January next. I should much rejoice to see you here, which shall Expect in that Ship if not before. Have nothing of News of Consequence to write you at present; this is only Just to let you know of my Arival and that I am in good Comfortable Spirits. Have taken very agreeable handsome Lodgings at the Upper End

\* Richard Jackson was the London Agent of the Colony of Connecticut from 1760 to 1771. Yale College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1773.

of Lancaster Court\* near S<sup>t</sup> Martins Church, first stair, consisting of a large Dining room, bed Chamber & dressing room, all Neatly furnish<sup>d</sup>., and Enjoye my self as well as can be expected considering Absence from my Dear family and friends. You will not forget to write me by y<sup>e</sup> York Packets as was stipulated. Youll excuse my brevity as have many Letters to write & y<sup>e</sup> Ship very soon to sail. Remember me with proper regards to particular Friends & Enquirers. My respects to M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersol and believe me S<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>r</sup>.

Very H<sup>le</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Elipht Dyer.

To Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>.

London 14<sup>th</sup> April 1764

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>

I reciev<sup>d</sup> yours of y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> of February yesterday, and as I know you while here often had the pleasing Sensation that arises on the receipt of a kind letter from a friend or an Acquaintance from your Native Country, it is Needless to Inform you with what pleasure I reciev<sup>d</sup> yours. What I wrote you before am very uncertain as it was in Utmost hast & took no Copy thereof, but it being soon after my arrival every thing here was then new, which Now in y<sup>e</sup> Course of six months seems very familiar. I have since frequently attended all the Courts att Westminster, Viz. Chancery, B: R: C: B:† Court of Exchequer and especially when any Cause of Consequence has been depending, M<sup>r</sup> Wilkes<sup>s</sup> among y<sup>e</sup> rest, fm Nine of y<sup>e</sup> Clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning till 12 at Night, an account of which you have doubtless had in y<sup>e</sup> publick papers. Also was in House of Lords at y<sup>e</sup> opening the Parliament, heard the King Deliver his Speech, & have been there sundry times since; have frequently attended the House of Commons & have often heard their best Speakers on affairs of Consequence, & have Especially

\* A short street running north from the Strand, a few doors to the left from Charing Cross.

† Bancus Regis, King's Bench: Common Bench, or Common Pleas.

attended there when the affairs that Concern<sup>d</sup> the Colonys were under Consideration, tho on those arose no great debate as they seem<sup>d</sup> almost universally agreed to whatever was propos<sup>d</sup>. by M<sup>r</sup> Greenville to lay upon them, the particulars of which have lately wrote Gov<sup>r</sup> Fitch, as also a Copy of the Resolves therein, as also to sundry others, the particulars of which doubt not but you will have before this comes to hand. As to the King & Queen have very often seen them, as I make a point of it allmost every Week to make my appearence att Court att S<sup>t</sup> James<sup>s</sup>. Was att y<sup>e</sup> Ball one of y<sup>e</sup> most Brilliant after y<sup>e</sup> Nuptials of y<sup>e</sup> Prince of Brunswick & Princess Augusta, present King, Queen, y<sup>e</sup> Royal family, Nobility, Gentry &c; & so in General at Court once a Week, att Church once a Week, at play near as often. I have seen often both Commedys & Tragedies, Operas, Oratorios, Burlettas, Balls & Ridottoes\*, & lately at Renelaugh, & expect soon at Vauxhall &c &c as beside giving my Principall Attention to y<sup>e</sup> affair I come upon, as also when have an opportunity to say a word or two in favour of y<sup>e</sup> Colonys, especially that to which I belong, I make it my Indeavour to see & hear whatever seems of any Consequence to a Stranger. Have been at Bristol & Bath; expect next week with Gen<sup>l</sup> Lyman, M<sup>r</sup> Trumble† &c &c, an agreeable party, to take a Trip to New Market, Cambridge &c; but to descend into Particulars would be Tedious. M<sup>r</sup> Jackson has been Vastly kind, complaisant, friendly, & agreeable, and for whom I have the highest Value & Esteem, & indeed Esteem him of more Consequence than all y<sup>e</sup> other Agents for y<sup>e</sup> Continent, as according to my present apprehension he appears not only most knowing, but heartily Engag<sup>d</sup>. for the Interest of the Colonies, tho by the way you are sensible he is in the Interest of the present Ministry, & as such, believe by his Influence y<sup>e</sup> propos<sup>d</sup> Stamp duty is at present postponed. Dear S<sup>r</sup> it would give me singular pleasure to see you here, before my return, as also my Dear friend Sam<sup>l</sup>

\* Ridotto, an assembly or entertainment, with music and dancing.

† Phineas Lyman (Yale 1738) had recently gone to England to apply for a tract of land for the settlement of the officers and soldiers in the late war. Joseph, son of Governor Trumbull, was then in England.

Johnson.\* Indeed it would Induce me to tarry here some months rather than to miss the opportunity, tho if you tarry for your Mast Ship you will not be here before late Next fall, as she is not yet gone from y<sup>e</sup> Downs. As I came over in the Mast Ship I gain'd Considerable Intelligence of what might be Expected to hinder Success in your Scheme & plan about the Mast affair, & very soon acquainted M<sup>r</sup> Jackson therewith, of which I suppose he has long Since wrote you; was in hopes you would not have waited for the arrival of your Mast Ship before you had Set out for England, if you had a design still to prosecute that affair, for I have y<sup>e</sup> greatest reason to believe that M<sup>r</sup> Hennika† & others in Contract with M<sup>r</sup> Wentworth are Determin'd to break all your measures & frustrate your designs, as they have allready Indeavour'd to propagate an Opinion that the Masts you have got & prepar'd to send here are good for Nothing for that purpose, & will not half pay y<sup>e</sup> freight, and doubt not they will Indeavour to procure the Inspecters here, who are much under their influence, even to say the same when they arrive, let them be ever so good; this I mention that you may be Sufficiently guarded against all those Vile Attempts &c.

You mention that the Guard Le Coasta‡ sent Alarm the Trading port &c; it is but the beginning of Troubles, as it seems determin'd to fix upon us a large Number of regular

\* "Samuel Johnson," familiarly so called, was the Hon. William Samuel Johnson (Yale Coll. 1744), of Stratford.

† John Henniker was a merchant of London and a member of parliament for Sudbury, Suffolk, 1761-1768, and Dover, 1774-1784. He was interested in the American trade and served as a sub-contractor for masts under the royal mast contractor, Mark Hunting Wentworth, brother of Governor Benning Wentworth and father of Governor John Wentworth of New Hampshire. With his father-in-law and business partner, John Major (afterwards Sir John), he was engaged in supplying provisions for the British troops in America and with Governor John Wentworth was interested in obtaining land grants in Nova Scotia. His intimacy with Governor Wentworth appears from the fact that the latter, from motives of personal friendship, caused the town of Henniker, New Hampshire, to be named for him, at the time of its incorporation, November 10, 1768. Henniker became a baronet in 1781, and in 1800 was created Baron Henniker of Stratford upon Slaney, County Wicklow. He died in 1803 at the age of 78.

‡A Spanish vessel sent to prevent smuggling.



Troops under pretence for our Defence; but rather design'd as a rod & Check over us, & are determin'd to raise a fund in America for their Support, at first by dutys on Trade as being y<sup>e</sup> least alarming, a Stamp duty propos'd but for y<sup>e</sup> present postpon'd, a direct & possitive tax is not Scrupled & believe will be soon attempted. M<sup>r</sup> Grenville\* strongly urg'd not only the power but right of Parliament to tax y<sup>e</sup> Colonys, & hop'd in Gods Name as his Expression was that none would dare dispute their Sovereignty: but much has been said here by Agents & others from y<sup>e</sup> Continent, but to but very little purpose, & fear all the United Indeavours of y<sup>e</sup> Colonys will not Avert the Impending blow.

How far on my return I may be helpful (as you hint) in Law affairs &c is very uncertain, as I cannot bare the thought at present of going into that Slavish practice again on my return, but if can find any other way to live, rather retire with my wife & children & in some rural way spend y<sup>e</sup> remainder of my days, tho' if we could find out an easier way of Practice similar to y<sup>e</sup> Counsellors here and a little more gainfull, might possibly be Induced further to pursue the business. Have very lately wrote my Friend M<sup>r</sup> Johnson, but my sincere regards to him & to M<sup>r</sup> and M<sup>rs</sup> Darling, M<sup>r</sup> Whiting &c. Remember me to y<sup>e</sup> Brethren when you meet together. Regards to all enquiring friends. My respects to M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersol and believe me S<sup>r</sup> with utmost Sincerity

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> & Very H<sup>le</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Eliph<sup>t</sup> Dyer.

P. S. As to the Susqh & Delaware affairs I am here upon, have nothing Special to write you but must referr you for Information to the Com<sup>tee</sup> to whom have often wrote, tho' in general can say the affair here is not lookd upon or Treated in that despicable manner as by Some was pretended would be.

You mention in yours that those Settlers on Susqh are partly killd & partly Captivated, tho understand by Other letters not

\* [Note by Mr. Dyer.] M<sup>r</sup> Grenville is Chancellor of the Exchequer, first Lord of y<sup>e</sup> Treasury.

by y<sup>e</sup> neighbouring Indians but by some more remote; but I am Sorry for their misfortune but understand it sav'd the Government the Trouble of driving them off. Am your &c

E Dyer.

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>

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LETTER OF THOMAS WHATELY.

Dear Sir,

I am ashamed to see a Letter from you of a date so old that I dare not acknowledge it: & I hope you have forgot it: yet I was highly flatter'd to perceive that you remember'd me, in so remote a Quarter of the World; I have not y<sup>e</sup> Presumption to imagine you will be equally pleas'd to hear that such a one as myself, on the other Side the Great Lake, often recollects the many chearful Days we have pass'd together, & always recollects them with pleasure. It will not however raise any disagreeable Ideas to be reminded of them; you tell me you wish sometimes to dine at the Crown & Anchor,\* provided you could take a Chair after dinner to New Haven: I had rather be of that party, than of any we were ever engaged in together, and often build a Castle something like it, within whose Walls I constantly include your hospitable Mansion: I wish, but I can only wish, that I could spend a twelvemonth amongst my American friends: Temple† would make me welcome at Boston: I should rely on your friendship in Connecticut; & I would not disgrace mine Host by English Libertinism; I am a Chip you know of the old Block; my Great Grandfather at the farthest was an Oliverian: & his Posterity is not so degenerated but that I could look as demurely on Sundays, or bundle as merrily on the Week Days, as any the best of the

\* The Crown & Anchor tavern, on the east side of Arundel Street, Strand, was also at this date a haunt of Dr. Johnson and his circle.

† John Temple (born in Boston in 1732, died in New York in 1798) had obtained in 1760 through the influence of his distant kinsman, George Grenville, the office of Surveyor-General of Customs for the Northern District of America. He inherited an English baronetcy in 1786.

Puritans: you would not insist on equal Sanctity at New York & Lord Stirling\* would expect a little less: We have lost poor Morris† I find to receive me in the Jerseys: but I should meet with another friend in Hamilton‡ at Philadelphia: Do not you think I have plann'd an agreeable Tour? Seriously I would execute it, if I could do as I would; but I am confin'd to the spot where you found me, where you left me, & where I flatter myself you will some time or other find me again: My only Remove has been from one End of the town to the other: M<sup>r</sup> Grenville's favour has made me Secretary to the Treasury; a Place of too much Business to be compatible with any other: I have therefore quitted the Bar & am now immers'd in Politics, Parliament, and Revenue. During the Winter I have been really too much employ'd to write a single Letter, which I was not obliged to write: The Recess of Parliament gives me a little more Leisure, & you are one of the first who are sensible of its Effects. Wedderburn§ still continues at y<sup>e</sup> Law & has all y<sup>e</sup> reason in the World to continue there. He has distinguish'd himself as a Speaker in the House; he meets with y<sup>e</sup> Success he deserves in his profession: is already Kings Counsel & will be in a few Years (I had almost said) whatever he pleases to be . . . . I often see our friend Jackson & from him have frequently heard of your Welfare: His Knowledge in American Affairs is of public Use, when America is become so much the

\* William Alexander, of New York City, born in 1726, and the heir to a large fortune, had visited England in 1756-60, posing as a claimant to the Earldom of Stirling.

† Robert Hunter Morris, Chief Justice of New Jersey, and at one time (1753-1756) Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, born about 1700, died in January, 1764.

‡ James Hamilton, twice Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania (1748-1753, 1759-1763), born about 1710.

§ Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards known as Baron Loughborough (born 1733, died 1805), exchanged the Scottish for the English bar in 1757, and entered Parliament in 1761. In 1770, with an eye to legal advancement, after ardently professing Whig principles, he became an equally ardent supporter of Lord North, and after other preferments received the lord chancellorship in 1793. In 1774, as Solicitor General, he made himself conspicuous by his scurrilous invective at the examination of Franklin before the Privy Council.

Object of the Attention of Ministry. Many Regulations both with regard to its Settlement & its Revenue have already been made: by this time I suppose you are apprized of them: & you would oblige me greatly by informing me of the Reception they meet with in your part of the World, & much more by communicating to me your own free Sentiments upon them: I should be happy to know y<sup>e</sup> genuine Opinion of sensible Men in the Colonies upon Subjects equally interesting both to them & to us: You know I always from Inclination interested myself in their Prosperity: My present Situation necessarily employs me often in their Affairs: & I therefore am anxious to get all the Information I can in relation to them. All new Taxes are open to Examination; & I should be glad to know what you & your people think of those that have been imposed this Session: Their produce is doubtful; perhaps you may make a Guess at it so far as your province is concern'd; but certainly these will not be sufficient to defray that Share of y<sup>e</sup> American Expence which America ought & is able to bear: Others must be added: What they will be, will in some degree depend on the Accounts which will be received from thence: A Stamp Act has been proposed: Its produce would be great as is generally supposed here, from y<sup>e</sup> great Number of Law Suits in most of y<sup>e</sup> Colonies: but it was not carried into Execution, out of tenderness to them, & to give them time to furnish y<sup>e</sup> necessary Information for this, or to suggest any better Mode of Taxation. Would it yield a considerable Revenue if the Duty were low upon mercantile Instruments, high upon gratuitous Grants of Lands, & moderate upon Law Proceedings? Would y<sup>e</sup> Execution of such a Law be attended with great Inconveniencies, or open to frequent Evasions which could not be guarded against? At least, it must be allow'd to be as general an Imposition as can be devised: & in that respect seems préférable to a Tax upon Negroes, which would affect y<sup>e</sup> Southern much more than y<sup>e</sup> Northern Colonies, tho' that on the other hand would be more easily collected & less liable to Evasion. If either of these would be very exceptionable can you suggest any other? You will highly oblige me by furnishing me with any Information

relative to y<sup>e</sup> Revenue, to the Regulations necessary against Smuggling & the Effect of those already made, & to any other point that concerns the Colonies: I am anxious on the Subject myself & I can find Opportunities to make good Use of any Information I receive. My Earnestness about it has you see hurried me into a long Letter . . . .

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Thomas Whately.\*

LETTER TO THOMAS WHATELY.

N Haven 6<sup>th</sup> July 1764

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>.

I duly rec<sup>d</sup> your favour of the ——— (tis not Dated) two Days ago—am Charmed with the American tour you so agreeably plan out & can only Join in the most hearty wish that the same could be carried into Execution.

as I expect to see you soon in London I shall hope for the pleasure of having an opportunity to say a thousand things to you on the Score of friendship & which I will therefore pass by at present & proceed directly to the business part of your Letter.

You Desire my opinion upon the late Act of trade.† & upon the proposed taxations which respect America, as also such information of facts &c as have fallen within my Observation. This task I shall readily undertake for his Sake who asks it of

\* This letter was printed in part in Mr. Ingersoll's *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*, pp. 1-5.

He has written on the original: "I gave y<sup>e</sup> Govr a Copy of this Letter when he was writing ag<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act, also shew it to many people."

The letter was written late in April, 1764 (Parliament rose on April 19).

The writer, an uncle of Archbishop Whately, was an active politician and Member of Parliament, in the close confidence of George Grenville, under whom he was Secretary of the Treasury in 1764-65; he prepared the draft of the Stamp Act.

† By the "late act of trade" is meant the Sugar Act of 1764.

me, in doing which you may depend on the Strictest truth Even tho' it should offend.

I must tell you then that I think the Parliament have overshoot their mark & that you will not in the Event have your Expectations in any measure answered from the provisions of the late Act. I myself am not in trade nor ever was, nor have the people of y<sup>e</sup> Colony I live in ever carried on any trade with the foreign West Indias worth mentioning; my Neighbours of N York, R Island & Boston have very considerably; tis from these & from a Constant Observation that I have collected the knowledge I have in these matters. I am of opinion that the foreign Molasses will bear a Duty of One penny half penny at most, the raw or brown Sugar 2/6 & y<sup>e</sup> Clayed 5/ p<sup>r</sup> Ct.; the reasons of this Opinion must you know be built upon y<sup>e</sup> Supposition that the price of y<sup>e</sup> Commodities with which these articles are purchased, the price of the Articles themselves & the price they will bear at a foreign market all taken together, will not leave any profit to the Merchant in case a greater or higher Duty is laid. I know it is difficult Especially for me to get a precise & full knowledge of these particulars,—but this I think I do know that those who have been the most Conversant in the trade are of that Opinion. I learn this not from their Declarations merely but from their Conduct. Interest seldom lies; tis most certain I believe that the trade to the french & Dutch West Indies is failing & dying very fast & that there is not a single Voyage of that Sort planned with the most Distant intention to pay the Dutys. This brings me to remark upon one of your queries, viz. whether Smuggling can be Easily prevented here. I answer no. My reasons are, the Coast is very Extensive—Custom house officers placed from 20 to 60 or more miles distant one from another—very good harbours upon y<sup>e</sup> Coast Every 6, 8 or 10 Miles—a plenty of Inhabitants & no Land waiters, y<sup>e</sup> trade indeed would not Support any—some of the Sea and Land Custom officers themselves perhaps a little remiss, which generally will be the Case. I might add the impossibility of y<sup>e</sup> Guard Costas Cruising to any Advantage in y<sup>e</sup> winter—the Consequence will be that a Seizure will be made of

perhaps one Vessell in a hundred, but I verily believe there wont be Enough Collected in y<sup>e</sup> Course of ten years to Defray y<sup>e</sup> expence of fitting out one the least frigate for an American Voyage, & that the whole Labour will be like burning a Barn to roast an Egg. Was the Duty lowered to where I have mentioned the Merch<sup>t</sup>. would pay it without any men of war to Compell him to it—he would pay it rather than run the risque of y<sup>e</sup> Custom house officer alone & partly by reason of his having been used to pay a Sum not much short of that. Perhaps 'tis the Intention of Parliament that the Duty should amount to a prohibition of y<sup>e</sup> trade—why they should Aim at that indeed I cannot conceive with the Ideas I now have of things. You may think me mad for saying it, but I do say, that tis my opinion the Parliament of y<sup>e</sup> two had better have given a premium than to have imposed the Duty they have laid upon that branch of trade. I dont mean to say that I think it would be good policy to do either, but y<sup>e</sup> former I believe would have been less impolitick than y<sup>e</sup> Later. What is the amount & Effect of that trade but the turning our horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, wheat, oats, Indian corn & Lumber of all sorts into Cash, & turning the same, & which we can in no other way turn, into the hands of the British Merchant in payment for British manufactures. I have lately travailed through the interior parts of this & New York Province & every where found the farmer complaining that he could not Sell his wheat &c. The English West-Indians by monopolising (their great object) the above trade have so lowered y<sup>e</sup> prices of y<sup>e</sup> Several articles abovementioned that the Merchant here cannot buy them without loss, nor can they be raised by y<sup>e</sup> farmer so as to answer; indeed the English West-Indians cannot take of the half of what we raise & have to spare. There is certainly a very considerable revulsion in y<sup>e</sup> body politick here & the more wealthy Merchants in N York & Boston have turned their thoughts seemingly in Earnest from Navigation to the Encouraging our own Manufactures, urging y<sup>e</sup> absolute necessity of it. They have actually Entered into Associations, have advanced monies & set numbers of hands to Spinning, have Erected

works for the Distilling of Corn Spirits, are planning ways & means for the increase of the Stock of Sheep in this Country & have gone so far as actually to send to Europe for Artificers in the several branches of Woolen & Linnen manufacture. Perhaps you will think this is all a mere feint—as to that I can say nothing, I do but narrate facts as they come to my knowledge.

You will admit tis hard to be obliged to make brick without Straw. I wish I knew how & by what means we are to pay for the British manufactures which we are expected to purchase. We are as gay & Expensive as we possibly can be & only want the means to be more so in order to our increasing in Luxury. We have a little pig iron, & may possibly get into the way of raising hemp. I am doing all in my power to Encourage both, but you know how hard it is to get y<sup>e</sup> people to go into any new method of Labour, but if we had these & a thousand more means of remittance, still if the additional one of y<sup>e</sup> trade with the foreign West Indies be advantageous to both you & us, why should it not be gone into? But I will stop. I find I am insensibly got into a Debate with you instead of informing you. I long to see you & please myself much in the Expectations I have that you & my friend M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson & other Gentlemen on y<sup>r</sup> Side y<sup>e</sup> water will be able to tell me of some facts & acquaint me with some reasonings upon these Subjects which I am at present a Stranger to, & that will dispel those Clouds of Darkness that now hang over my mind:—in short that I shall receive a kind of New Sense, & see things in a quite different light from what I do now: & you must know some think this would be very agreeable to me, for I am so much an Englishman, so much an Advocate for you on your side the water, especially since my acquaintance with you, & at y<sup>e</sup> same time am, they think, so unhappily void of all Puritanism that I have very much bro<sup>t</sup>. upon me the Jealousy of my own Country men—they suspect me of being rather too much a favourer of Court interest. Let them say what they please of me here or there, truth shall be my guide & dictate all I say & do.

What shall I Answer to your queries relative to the proposed



internal taxation of America? You say America can & ought to Contribute to its own defence; we one & all say y<sup>e</sup> same on this Side y<sup>e</sup> water—we only differ about the means; we perhaps shbld first of all Rescind great part of the present Expence & what remains should difray by the Application of our own force & Strength; but the Subject is large & the principles of it nice & delicate. I will only remind you that our people dont yet believe that the British Parliament really mean to impose internal taxes upon us without our Consent, especially y<sup>e</sup> people of this Colony who beside their Charter of Priviledge granted them by K Ch. 2<sup>d</sup>. have, they say, planted themselves & subsisted hitherto without one farthings Expence to y<sup>e</sup> Crown, except what the Nation was pleased to give to them in Common with their neighbours in the last war. They are however still doing at y<sup>e</sup> Kings call, & that without Expectation of reward, & when they have no immediate frontier of their own to Defend, tho' they had in y<sup>e</sup> Days of their Infancy. If the King should fix the proportion of our Duty, we all say we will do our parts in y<sup>e</sup> Common Cause, but if the Parliament once interpose & Lay a tax, tho' it may be a very moderate one, & the Crown appoint officers of its own to Collect such tax & apply y<sup>e</sup> same without Acc<sup>o</sup>., what Consequences may, or rather may not, follow? The people think if the precedent is once established, Larger Sums may be Exacted & that at a time when the same shall be less needed, & that in short you will have it in your power to keep us just as poor as you please.

The peoples minds not only here but in the neighbouring Provinces are filled with the most dreadfull apprehensions from such a Step's taking place, from whence I leave you to guess how Easily a tax of that kind would be Collected; tis difficult to say how many ways could be invented to avoid the payment of a tax laid upon a Country without the Consent of the Legislature of that Country & in the opinion of most of the people Contrary to the foundation principles of their natural & Constitutional rights & Liberties. Dont think me impertinent, Since you desire Information, when I tell you that I have heard Gentlemen of the greatest property in Neighbouring Governments say,

Seemingly very Cooly, that should such a Step take place they would immediately remove themselves with their families & fortunes into some foreign Kingdom.

For my own part I Vent no such Speeches & have a full persuasion that so respectable a body as y<sup>e</sup> British Parliament wont do any thing that is unjust or wrong—perhaps I may be Convinced of the propriety as well as necessity of such a Step. I can at least see great difficulty in any supposed method of Carry-ing [to ?] an End the Kings Affairs & y<sup>e</sup> necessary operations in America, was I left to devise y<sup>e</sup> same my self, & have a fixt Confidence that English wisdom & Justice will ultimately fall upon the best measures to accomplish their Ends. You see I am quite prevented suggesting to you which of y<sup>e</sup> Several methods of taxation which you mention would be y<sup>e</sup> best or least Exceptionable, because I plainly perceive that every one of them or any supposable one, other than such as shall be laid by the Legislative bodies here, to say no more of Em, would go down with y<sup>e</sup> people like Chopt hay. A thousand tho<sup>ts</sup>. here occur to me. I want to say & to hear you say upon this Subject much more than will do to put into a Letter. I will therefore finish when I have told you that I sincerely wish you was Master of Every useful fact relating to these Subjects, not doubting but the best Use would be made of such Knowledge.

I know you admit with Caution any Evidence you receive upon these points from Americans. There is some reason for y<sup>e</sup> Distrust. I wish you maynt be in Equal danger of being deceived by Acc<sup>os</sup>. receiv<sup>d</sup>. from seemingly more disinterested hands. Time & Experience will shew you who are in the right: when those have happened Remember what I have told you. I forgot to tell you that I have no Objections to the Duty upon Wines; I believe we shall drink a little less than we used to do & honestly pay the Duty for that which we shall have. But why we maynt Carry Lumber directly to Ireland at present remains a very great mystery to me, Especially as that Article is so necessary for Stowage, with the important Article of flax-seed.\*

\* Limitations on the importation of wines and exportation of lumber were imposed by the trade acts of 1765 and 1766.

I impatiently wait y<sup>e</sup> Arrival of y<sup>e</sup> Mast Ship in which I mean, God willing, to take passage for England. She has been out a long time & is hourly expected. . . . If you are willing let M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson see this Letter, as I know he will be able to Correct me if I have mistook in some of its particulars.

I am S<sup>r</sup>.

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J. Ingersoll\*

Tho. Whately Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Joint Secret<sup>y</sup>. to y<sup>e</sup> Treasury

#### LETTER OF COL. NATHAN WHITING.

Charles Town Sep<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1763

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure to tell you I Arrived at Cape Fear about the 10<sup>th</sup> Augustus. After waiting there Some time for a passage by water I at Length came by Land. Tis about 200 hundred Miles, most of the way through a pine Sandy plain, the Country unsettled, Execept now and then on Rivers there are Rice plantations, and Indigo on the Upland. This Town is pleasantly enough Situated on a point of Land between the Rivers Cooper & Ashly. There is but one way out of Town, that a Level Sandy path planted with pines; the Road is agreable enough for once, but tis the Constant Sameness over and over again, as much as you have at Sea; the Orange Gardens are pleasant, but dont exceed our Orchards of Aples, Pairs, peaches &c, and dont afford such Variety of Agreable fruit, nor such Delicious fragrant Smells as our Orchards when in blossom. There is not here that Variety of fruit that our Autumn affords, Sower Oranges being the principal. The weather about the Middle of this Month was Excessive hot, but what makes the hot

\* This letter, published in the *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*, is here printed from the rough copy among Mr. Ingersoll's papers.

weather disagreeable is there are not the Regular Sea breezes here; some Days there is scarcely Air enough to breath in; them few Days affected me a good deal; tis here they tell you more disagreeably hot than the West Indias. The weather for this two or three Days past has been very Comfortable. I this morning found a fire very agreable at Breakfast. The fine Season is now Coming on; they tell me tis one of the finest Winter Countrys in the World. The Gentlemen are Generally free & Polite, take a good deal of Notice of Strangers and entertain well; the Ladys are Generally well made, are delicate and may be Called handsome, and are sprightly and gay.

The difference between the Assembly and Governor\* is at a high Pitch; they were called since I have been here, and they adhere to their Resolution which was first made eight months ago of doing no business with the Governor; they were obliged however to choose a Speaker (as the old one was at the Northward) and present to the Governor for his Approbation, which they could not avoid as they could not exist without. They have been Brot into Several Dilemmas, particularly to Qualify Several New Members to take their Seats; the Rule is when the Member is returned, he takes what they Call the qualifying oaths before the House; than it has been Customary for the House to send two of their Members, with the new Member, to the Governor to acquaint him Such a one is duely returned & Qualifyed & to desire him to administer the State oaths to the Member, which they were to see & Report to the House. To Finess the Governor they avoided ordering two Members to go with formality, & only desired two Members to go with the New one and be by to see the Governor administer the State oaths. The Governor, who is a Man of Spirit and Sense, immediately asked them if they had any Message to him from the House; they answered they had not but came there by desire of the House to see the Member take the State oaths. The Governor desired them to withdraw & then told the New Member that he

\* For a further statement of the controversy between Governor Thomas Boone and the South Carolina Assembly, see Smith, *South Carolina as a Royal Province*, pp. 339-349.

was not properly acquainted with his being a Member, but that he would administer the oaths to him as a private Gentleman. They have had several such Contests & the House refuse to do any business with the Governor. All Publick business is at a Stand. The House have now Petition<sup>d</sup> the King for Redress. They had a Long debate whether their Appeal was not to be made to the Parliament; it was finally determined it must be to the Crown. M<sup>r</sup> Boone is a Man of a Nice & quick Sensibility and has a fortune of his own that Renders him Independent of them, so that he wont give up an Ace of his prerogative, and they in their turn dont Spare him, but Carry their Resentments so high as to Vilify him with Opprobrious Language.

I dont know how long I shall be detained here. The Indian War I suppose hinders S<sup>r</sup> Jeffry Amherst from sending Troops to Relieve us at present; I dont Expect to be Relieved till Winter & shall probably be at Home Early in the Spring. If in the meantime you can be of Assistance to M<sup>rs</sup> Whiting in any of her Affairs I shall be much Obligated to you. . . .

Pray how goe on [missing] . . . have you done the Meeting H[missing] . . . House? how is the State? do the Saints Govern, or do Some of you Men of the World, take upon you Worldly matters? what part in the Indian War do the Susquehanna Gent<sup>n</sup> take? And has Col<sup>o</sup> Dyer gone on his Embassy? What for a Commencement had you? was it in the old Stile? were you allowed to dance, kiss the Girls, & drink Wine? If so how dos it agree with the plan of Goverment as at present Established there?

I find here no Religious disputes, but there are here of almost every kind of Religion, & the Sabbath observed & the Publick Worship Carried on with tolerable Decency; here are two Large handsome Churches, & meetings of various denominations. The Presbyterian is not very well supplied at present; at Church they have one Gent: that performs very well.

[Missing.] . . . has Laid by me a Long time waiting an opportunity. I have only known this Long enough to ad a Word & tell you the Congress with the Indians that was to have

been held at Augusta is to be held at Dorchester about 20 Miles from this Town. Gov<sup>r</sup> Dobbs\* & Foquiere† are in Town, Gov<sup>r</sup>. Wright‡ soon Expected. Cap<sup>t</sup> Steward the Superintendant of Indian Affairs§ has gone to Collect the black Gentry & bring them down. I can only desire you to Salute M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersol in a way most Agreeable to her, & present my Complements to all my friends. I am

Dear Sir

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

N. Whiting.||

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>

\* Arthur Dobbs, Governor of North Carolina, 1753-1764.

† Francis Fauquier, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, 1758-1768.

‡ James Wright, Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Georgia, 1761-1771, 1773, 1780.

§ John Stuart was Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern Department, appointed in 1764.

|| Nathan Whiting, of New Haven (born 1724, died 1771), was a cousin of Mrs. Ingersoll,—their fathers having been half-brothers,—and was graduated at Yale College in 1743, being the leading scholar in his Class.

He served with distinction through the Old French War, attaining the rank of Colonel. A selection from his letters during the war was printed in volume 6 of the *Papers* of this Society.

## III. LONDON AND NEW HAVEN, 1765-1766.

In October, 1764, Mr. Ingersoll went again to England (in the ship carrying the masts, etc., which he had contracted to deliver), with the hope of securing a new contract. While there the Stamp Act, imposing a tax on business papers, etc., was passed by Parliament in March, 1765. He was induced to accept the office of Stamp Distributor for Connecticut, and returned to Boston in July; but was forced to renounce his appointment in September.

In June, 1766, he published at New Haven a collection of *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act* (pp. iv, 68, small 4°), the essential portions of which are here reprinted in consecutive order, with other writings of the same period.

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LETTER OF JAMES PARKER.

Woodbridge April 3, 1764

S<sup>r</sup>.

The Bearer of this M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Mecom\* is a Nephew to D<sup>r</sup> Franklin of Philadelphia, and is a Printer. The Printing-Office in New-Haven belonged to me. I parted with half of it to Col. Hunter,† upon certain Conditions not performed. I have Col. Hunter's Bond for £500 NYork Money, which, as he is absent, I must try to put in Suit. Mean While I send M<sup>r</sup> Mecom, with a Power of Attorney from me, to take the whole into his Possession, or if refused it, to attach Col. Hunter's Part, or such of his Estate, as may be in that Colony, in such a Manner as your Laws direct against an absent Debtor. if therefore my Attorney should apply to you for any Help or Assistance, whatever you shall think proper to be done for

\* Printer of the *Connecticut Gazette* (1765-68) and postmaster of New Haven (1765-67).

† Colonel John Hunter, probably an uncle of Colonel William Hunter, of Williamsburg, Va., who was joint Postmaster-General for the Colonies with Dr. Franklin from 1753 to 1761.

regaining my Right, I shall support you in, and see you satisfied: and remain

Your very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

James Parker

To Jared Ingersol, Esq<sup>r</sup> at New-Haven.

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LETTERS TO GOV. THOMAS FITCH.

London 11<sup>th</sup>. Feb: 1765

S<sup>r</sup>.

Since my last to you, I have been honoured with yours of the 7<sup>th</sup>. of December, in which you inform me that the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly have been pleased to desire my Assistance while here in any Matters that may concern the Colony. Be so good, S<sup>r</sup>., in return as to Assure the Assembly that I have not only a Due Sense of the honour they have done me by placing this Confidence in me, but that I have ever since my arrival here, from Motives of Inclination, as well as Duty, done every thing in my Power to promote the Colony's Interests.

The principal Attention has been to the Stamp bill that has been preparing to Lay before Parliament for taxing America. The Point of the Authority of Parliament to impose such Tax I found on my Arrival here was so fully and Universally yielded, that there was not the least hopes of making any impressions that way. Indeed it has appeared since that the House would not suffer to be brought in, nor would any one Member Undertake to Offer to the House, any Petition from the Colonies that held forth y<sup>e</sup> Contrary of that Doctrine. I own I advised the Agents if possible to get that point Canvassed that so the Americans might at least have the Satisfaction of having the point Decided upon a full Debate, but I found it could not be done, and here before I proceed to acquaint you with the Steps that have been taken, in this Matter, I beg leave to give you a Summary of the Arguments which are made Use of in favour of such Authority.



The House of Commons, say they, is a branch of the supreme legislature of the Nation, & which in its Nature is supposed to represent, or rather to stand in the place of, the Commons, that is, of the great body of the people, who are below the dignity of peers; that this house of Commons Consists of a certain number of Men Chosen by certain people of certain places, which Electors, by the Way, they Insist, are not a tenth part of the people, and that the Laws, rules and Methods by which their number is ascertained have arose by degrees & from various Causes & Occasions, and that this house of Commons, therefore, is now fixt and ascertained & is a part of the Supreme unlimited power of the Nation, as in every State there must be some unlimited Power and Authority; and that when it is said they represent the Commons of England, it cannot mean that they do so because those Commons choose them, for in fact by far the greater part do not, but because by their Constitution they must themselves be Commoners, and not Peers, and so the Equals, or of the same Class of Subjects, with the Commons of the Kingdom. They further urge, that the only reason why America has not been heretofore taxed in the fullest Manner, has been merely on Account of their Infancy and Inability; that there have been, however, not wanting Instances of the Exercise of this Power, in the various regulations of the American trade, the Establishment of the post Office &c, and they deny any Distinction between what is called an internal & external Tax as to the point of the Authority imposing such taxes. And as to the Charters in the few provinces where there are any, they say, in the first place, the King cannot grant any that shall exempt them from the Authority of one of the branches of the great body of Legislation, and in the second place say the King has not done, or attempted to do it. In that of Pensilvania the Authority of Parliament to impose taxes is expressly mentioned & reserved; in ours tis said, our powers are generally such as are *According to the Course of other Corporations in England* (both which Instances by way of Sample were mentioned & referred to by M<sup>r</sup>. Grenville in the House); in short they say a Power to tax is a necessary part of every Supreme Legislative Authority, and

that if they have not that Power over America, they have none, & then America is at once a Kingdom of itself.

On the other hand those who oppose the bill say, it is true the Parliament have a supreme unlimited Authority over every Part & Branch of the Kings dominions and as well over Ireland as any other place, yet we believe a British parliament will never think it prudent to tax Ireland. Tis true they say, that the Commons of England & of the british Empire are all represented in and by the house of Commons, but this representation is confessedly on all hands by Construction & Virtually only as to those who have no hand in choosing the representatives, and that the Effects of this implied Representation here & in America must be infinitely different in the Article of Taxation. Here in England the Member of Parliament is equally known to the Neighbour who elects & to him who does not; the Friendships, the Connections, the Influences are spread through the whole. If by any Mistake an Act of Parliament is made that prove injurious and hard the Member of Parliament here sees with his own Eyes and is moreover very accessible to the people, not only so, but the taxes are laid equally by one Rule and fall as well on the Member himself as on the people. But as to America, from the great distance in point of Situation, from the almost total unacquaintedness, Especially in the more northern Colonies, with the Members of Parliament, and they with them, or with the particular Ability & Circumstances of one another, from the Nature of this very tax laid upon others not Equally & in Common with ourselves, but with express purpose to Ease ourselves, we think, say they, that it will be only to lay a foundation of great Jealousy and Continual Uneasiness, and that to no purpose, as we already by the Regulations upon their trade draw from the Americans all that they can spare, at least they say this Step should not take place untill or unless the Americans are allowed to send Members to Parliament; for *who of you*, said Coll Barre Nobly in his Speech in the house upon this Occasion, *who of you reasoning upon this Subject feels warmly from the Heart* (putting his hand to his own breast) *for the Americans as they would for themselves or as*

*you would for the people of your own native Country?* and to this point M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson produced Copies of two Acts of Parliament granting the privilege of having Members to the County Palitine of Chester & the Bishoprick of Durham upon Petitions preferred for that purpose in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth and Charles the first, the preamble of which Statutes counts upon the Petitions from those places as setting forth that being in their general Civil Jurisdiction Exempted from the Common Law Courts &c, yet being Subject to the general Authority of Parliament, were taxed in Common with the rest of y<sup>e</sup> Kingdom, which taxes by reason of their having no Members in Parliament to represent their Affairs, often proved hard and injurious &c and upon that ground they had the privilege of sending Members granted them—& if this, say they, could be a reason in the case of Chester and Durham, how much more so in the case of America.

Thus I have given you, I think, the Substance of the Arguments on both sides of that great and important Question of the right & also of the Expediency of taxing America by Authority of Parliament. I cannot, however, Content myself without giving you a Sketch of what the aforementioned M<sup>r</sup>. Barre said in Answer to some remarks made by M<sup>r</sup>. Ch. Townsend in a Speech of his upon this Subject. I ought here to tell you that the Debate upon the American Stamp bill came on before the house for the first time last Wednesday, when the same was open'd by M<sup>r</sup>. Grenville the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a pretty lengthy Speech, & in a very able and I think in a very candid manner he opened the Nature of the Tax, Urged the Necessity of it, Endeavoured to obviate all Objections to it—and took Occasion to desire the house to give y<sup>e</sup> bill a most Serious and Cool Consideration & not suffer themselves to be influenced by any resentments which might have been kindled from any thing they might have heard out of doors—alluding I suppose to the N. York and Boston Assemblys' Speeches & Votes—that this was a matter of revenue which was of all things the most interesting to y<sup>e</sup> Subject &c. The Argument was taken up by several who opposed the bill (viz) by Alder-

man Beckford, who, and who only, seemed to deny y<sup>e</sup> Authority of Parliament, by Col. Barre, M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson, S<sup>r</sup>. William Meredith and some others. M<sup>r</sup>. Barre, who by the way I think, & I find I am not alone in my Opinion, is one of the finest Speakers that the House can boast of, having been some time in America as an Officer in the Army, & having while there, as I had known before, contracted many Friendships with American Gentlemen, & I believe Entertained much more favourable Opinions of them than some of his profession have done, Delivered a very handsome & moving Speech upon the bill & against the same, Concluding by saying that he was very sure that Most who Should hold up their hands to the Bill must be under a Necessity of acting very much in the dark, but added, perhaps as well in the Dark as any way.

After him M<sup>r</sup>. Charles Townsend spoke in favour of the Bill—took Notice of several things M<sup>r</sup>. Barre had said, and concluded with the following or like Words:—And now will these Americans, Children planted by our Care, nourished up by our Indulgence untill they are grown to a Degree of Strength & Opulence, and protected by our Arms, will they grudge to contribute their mite to releive us from the heavy weight of that burden which we lie under? When he had done, M<sup>r</sup>. Barre rose and having explained something which he had before said & which M<sup>r</sup>. Townsend had been remarking upon, he then took up the beforementioned Concluding words of M<sup>r</sup>. Townsend, and in a most spirited & I thought an almost inimitable manner, said—

“They planted by your Care? No! your Oppressions planted em in America./ They fled from your Tyranny to a then uncultivated and unhospitable Country—where they exposed themselves to almost all the hardships to which human Nature is liable, and among others to the Cruelties of a Savage foe, the most subtle and I take upon me to say the most formidable of any People upon the face of Gods Earth. And yet, actuated by Principles of true english Liberty, they met all these hardships with pleasure, compared with those they suf-

ferred in their own Country, from the hands of those who should have been their Friends.

“They nourished up by *your* indulgence? they grew by your neglect of Em:—as soon as you began to care about Em, that Care was Exercised in sending persons to rule over Em, in one Department and another, who were perhaps the Deputies of Deputies to some Member of this house—sent to Spy out their Liberty, to misrepresent their Actions & to prey upon Em; men whose behaviour on many Occasions has caused the Blood of those Sons of Liberty\* to recoil within them; men promoted to the highest Seats of Justice, some, who to my knowledge were glad by going to a foreign Country to Escape being brought to the Bar of a Court of Justice in their own.

“They protected by *your* Arms? they have nobly taken up Arms in your defence, have Exerted a Valour amidst their constant & Laborious industry for the defence of a Country, whose frontier, while drench'd in blood, its interior Parts have yielded all its little Savings to your Emolument. And beleive me, remember I this Day told you so, that same Spirit of freedom which actuated that people at first, will accompany them still.—But prudence forbids me to explain myself further. God knows I do not at this Time speak from motives of party Heat, what I deliver are the genuine Sentiments of my heart; however superiour to me in general knowledge and Experience the reputable body of this house may be, yet I claim to know more of America than most of you, having seen and been conversant in that Country. The People I beleive are as truly Loyal as any Subjects the King has, but a people Jealous of their Liberties and who will vindicate them, if ever they should be violated—but the Subject is too delicate & I will say no more.”

These Sentiments were thrown out so intirely without premeditation, so forceably and so firmly, and the breaking off so

\* [Note added by Mr. Ingersoll, on publishing this letter in 1766.] I beleive I may claim the Honour of having been the Author of this Title, however little personal Good I have got by it, having been the only Person, by what I can discover, who transmitted Mr. Barre's Speech to America.

beautifully abrupt, that the whole house sat awhile as Amazed, intently Looking and without answering a Word.

I own I felt Emotions that I never felt before & went the next Morning & thank'd Coll Barre in behalf of my Country for his noble and spirited Speech.

However, S<sup>r</sup>. after all that was said, upon a Division of the house upon the Question, there was about 250 to about 50 in favour of the Bill.

The truth is I beleive some who inclined rather against the Bill voted for it, partly because they are loth to break the Measures of the Ministry, and partly because they dont undertake to inform themselves in the fullest manner upon the Subject. The Bill comes on to a second Reading to-morrow, when ours and the Massachusetts Petitions will be presented & perhaps they may be some further Debate upon the Subject, but to no purpose I am very sure, as to the Stopping or preventing the Act taking Place.

The Agents of the Colonies have had several Meetings, at one of which they were pleased to desire M<sup>r</sup>. Franklin & myself as having lately Come from America & knowing more Intimately the Sentiments of the people, to wait on M<sup>r</sup>. Grenville, together with M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson & M<sup>r</sup>. Garth\* who being Agents are also Members of Parliament, to remonstrate against the Stamp Bill, & to propose in Case any Tax must be laid upon America, that the several Colonies might be permitted to lay the Tax themselves. This we did Saturday before last. M<sup>r</sup>. Grenville gave us a full hearing—told us he took no pleasure in giving the Americans so much uneasiness as he found he did—that it was the Duty of his Office to manage the revenue—that he really was made to beleive that considering y<sup>e</sup> whole of the Circumstances of the Mother Country & the Colonies, the later could and ought to pay something, & that he knew of no better way than that now pursuing to lay such Tax, but that if we could tell of a better he would adopt it. We then urged the Method first mentioned as being a Method the people had been used to—that it would

\* Agent for South Carolina and Georgia.

at least seem to be their own Act & prevent that uneasiness & Jealousy which otherwise we found would take place—that they could raise the Money best by their own Officers &c &c

Mr. Jackson told him plainly that he foresaw [by] the Measure now pursuing, by enabling the Crown to keep up an armed Force of its own in America & to pay the Governours in the Kings Governments & all with the Americans own Money, the Assemblies *in* the Colonys would be subverted—that the Gov<sup>rs</sup>. would have no Occasion, as for any Ends of their own or of the Crown, to call 'Em & that they never would be called together in the Kings Governments. Mr. Grenville warmly rejected the thought, said no such thing was intended nor would he beleived take place. Indeed I understand since, there is a Clause added to the Bill Applying the monies that shall be raised to the protecting & Defending America *only*. Mr. Grenville asked us if we could agree upon the several proportions Each Colony should raise. We told him no. He said he did not think any body here was furnished with Materials for that purpose: not only so but there would be no Certainty that every Colony would raise the Sum enjoined & to be oblige<sup>d</sup>. to be at the Expence of making Stamps, to compel some one or two provinces to do their Duty & that perhaps for one year only, would be very inconvenient; not only so, but the Colonies by their constant increase will be Constantly varying in their proportions of Numbers & ability & which a Stamp bill will always keep pace with &c &c.

Upon the whole he said he had pledged his Word for Offering the Stamp Bill to the house, that the house would hear all our Objections & would do as they thought best; he said, he wished we would preserve a Coolness and Moderation in America; that he had no need to tell us, that resentments indecently & unbecomingly Express'd on one Side the Water would naturally produce resentments on tother Side, & that we could not hope to get any good by a Controversy with the Mother Country; that their Ears will always be open to any remonstrances from the Americans with respect to this bill both before it takes Effect &

after, if it shall take Effect, which shall be exprest in a becoming manner, that is, as becomes Subjects of the same common Prince.

I acquainted you in my last that M<sup>r</sup>. Whately, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, and who had under his Care and Direction the business of preparing the Stamp Bill, had often conferred with me on the Subject. He wanted, I know, information of the several methods of transfer, Law process &c made Use of in the Colony, & I beleive has been also very willing to hear all Objections that could be made to the Bill or any part of it. This task I was glad to undertake, as I very well knew the information I must give would operate strongly in our favour, as the number of our Law Suits, Deeds, Tavern Licences & in short almost all the Objects of the intended taxation & Dutys are so very numerous in the Colony that the knowledge of them would tend to the imposing a Duty so much the Lower as the Objects were more in Number. This Effect I flatter myself it has had in some measure. M<sup>r</sup>. Whately to be sure tells me I may fairly claim the Honour of having occasioned the Duty's being much lower than was intended, & three particular things that were intended to be taxed, I gave him no peace till he dropt; these were Licences for marriage—a Duty that would be odious in a new Country where every Encouragement ought to be given to Matrimony & where there was little portion; Commissions of the Justices of peace, which Office was generally speaking not profitable & yet necessary for the good Order and Government of the people; and Notes of hand which with us were given & taken so very often for very small Sums.

After all I beleive the people in America will think the Sums that will be raised will be quite Enough, & I wish they may'nt find it more Distressing than the people in power here are aware of.

The Merchants in London are alarmed at these things; they have had a meeting with the Agents & are about to petition Parliament upon the Acts that respect the trade of North America.

What the Event of these things will be I dont know, but am



pretty certain that wisdom will be proper & even very necessary, as well as prudence & good Discretion to direct the Councils of America. . . .

I shall hope to see you the beginning of Summer at farthest.

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Obedient

Humble Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J : Ingersoll.\*

Gov<sup>r</sup>. Fitch

Copy

London 6<sup>th</sup>. March 1765

Sir

In my last, which was by the last mail to New York, I gave you a particular Account of the reception the American Stamp Bill met with in the house of Commons upon the first bringing of it in. Since that time, in the farther progress of the bill through the House, there have been some farther debates, the most considerable of which was at the second reading of y<sup>e</sup>. bill, upon the offer of the Petitions from the Colonies against the same. You doubtless know that no Petition can be offered or presented to Parliament but by some Member of y<sup>e</sup>. house. The first that was offerred was by M<sup>r</sup>. Fuller a West india Planter in behalf of the Merchants in London trading to America. These Gentlemen it seems are much alarm<sup>d</sup>. on account of their outstanding Debts in America, which it is said Do not fall short of four Millions Including y<sup>e</sup> West Indies. Substance & purport of y<sup>e</sup> Petition being opened & stated by M<sup>r</sup>. Fuller & leave being asked to bring it in, 'twas Strongly Objected to, upon a principle which it seems has long been adopted by y<sup>e</sup> House *that no petition shall be Received against a Money Bill*; this Drew into a Discussion & Consideration How Peremptory this Rule of the House was, how long it had been adhered to, & y<sup>e</sup> Grounds & Principles upon which it was founded. Upon the

\* The present letter, as well as the succeeding one, is printed in Mr. Ingersoll's *Letters relating to the Stamp Act*; but is here taken from the manuscript copy among his papers.

whole I think it appears the rule had not been deviated from, for about forty years last past. The Reason of the Rule is said to be y<sup>e</sup> Manifest inconvenience that used to arise by Having so much of the time taken up in Hearing the various & allmost innumerable Claims, Reasons & pretentions of y<sup>e</sup> many Subjects against being Taxed—& that there was the less reason for hearing Em, against laying a Tax, as it is at the same time an invariable rule that the Subject may Petition for the repeal of a Law Imposing a tax after that tax is laid & Experience had of the Effects, & finally that however reasonable it might be to hear the Americans themselves, there could be no reason for hearing the London Merchants in their behalf.

On the other side it was said, that the rule was not any Order of the House, but merely a practice as founded on Experience & to prevent inconvenience:—that however unreasonable it would be to Admit English Subjects upon every Imposition of a tax to come & be heard upon Petitions against the same, yet even in England it appeared by precedents produced, that when any new species of taxation had been set on foot, particularly the matter of funding, so called, i. e. borrowing of the Subject & paying Interest by various taxes, that Petitions had been admitted against the measure, and also on some other particular and extraordinary Occasions formerly, & that this Case as to America was quite new & particularly hard as they had no Members in the House to speak for them.

Upon the whole the Question being about to be put, M<sup>r</sup>. Fuller seeing pretty plainly which way it would be carried, withdrew his Petition. Next S<sup>r</sup>. William Meredith presented one in behalf of the Colony of Virginia; this was drawn up here by their Agent M<sup>r</sup>. Montague, but had interwove in it some Expressions of the Assembly of Virginia contained in their Votes & which at least strongly implied their denial of the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. This drew on a pretty warm debate. M<sup>r</sup>. Yorke the late Attorney General Delivered himself in a very long Speech in which he endeavoured to evince that the Kings Grants contained in the Charters to some, & in the Commissions to the Governors in the other Colonies, could,

in their natures, be no more than to answer particular local & Provincial purposes & could not take the People in America out of y<sup>e</sup> General & Supreme Jurisdiction of Parliament &c &c. The General Rule of the House against Receiving Petitions against money bills was also again urged;—on the other Side I think no-body but General Conway Denied the right of Parliament to tax us; this to be sure he did in y<sup>e</sup> most Peremptory manner & urged with Great Vehemence y<sup>e</sup> many Hardships & what he was Pleased to Call Absurdities y<sup>t</sup> would follow from the contrary Doctrine & practice; y<sup>e</sup> Hardships & Inconveniences were also again urged & placed in various lights by our other Friends in the House. And here I would remark y<sup>t</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> whole Debate first & last Alderman Beckford & G<sup>l</sup>. Conway were y<sup>e</sup> Only Persons who Disputed y<sup>e</sup> right of Parliament to tax us. This is the same G<sup>l</sup> Conway who was Dismissed from all his offices just at Close of y<sup>e</sup> last Sessions for his Continual opposition to all the Measures of the Present Ministry; & here I find myself Obligated to say y<sup>t</sup> Except y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen Interested in y<sup>e</sup> West Indies & a few Members y<sup>t</sup> happen to be Particularly connected with some of the colonies & a few of the heads of the minority who are sure to athwart & oppose y<sup>e</sup> Ministry in Every Measure of what Nature or kind soever, I say Except these few Persons so Circumstanced there are Scarce any People here, Either within Doors, or Without, but what approve the Measures now taking which Regard America. Upon the Whole the Question being put Whether the House would Receive y<sup>e</sup> Petition, it Passed in the Negative by a great Majority. Then M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson offered ours which met with the same Fate. He then acquainted y<sup>e</sup> House y<sup>t</sup> he had one to offer for y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts Colony, which however as it respected as well the late act called the Sugar act as the present, & seeing which way the same would be governed he told the house he would defer it till another Time; & here I ought not to omit to acquaint you that M<sup>r</sup>. Charles, Agent for N. York, had received a Petition from his Constituents with orders to present the same, but which was conceived in terms so inflammatory that he could not prevail on any one Member of the House to present it.

I forgot to mention that M<sup>r</sup>. Garth, a Member of the House, offered one for S: Carolina for which Colony he is Agent, which met with the same fate with the Rest. The other Agents seeing the point thus ruled, I suppose thought it to no purpose to offer any more.—It is about 4 Days since the Bill passed through all the necessary forms in the house of Commons & is now ready & lies before the Lords for their Concurrence; it is to take place the first Day of November next. As to the other regulations which regard America that either have taken place or are intended so to do, this session, they are as follows:—first of all the Stamp Duty which by the bill was laid on all Salaries which Exceed £20, upon a strong representation that the Judges Salaries in America in general are very low, is dropt out of the Bill. The Courts of Admiralty have been complained of as not only infringing on English Liberty by taking away trials by Jury, but as being so placed as to take people for trial from one End of America almost to the other. As to the first of these Objections they say here that there is no safety in trusting the breach of revenue laws to a Jury of the Country where the Offence is committed, that they find even in England they never can obtain Verdicts where Smuggling is practised & therefore always bring the Causes up for trial to London. To remedy the Second tis determined to have three Judges Extraordinary sent from England,—to be placed, one at Boston (by removing to that place y<sup>e</sup> one now at Halifax), y<sup>e</sup> others to be at N York & Philadelphia, or at Philadelphia & Charles Town; the Persons to be able men bred at Doctors commons, with a Salary Each of £800 Per Annum, to be peremptorily forbid Taking any Fees Whatsoever, to have Jurisdictions concurrant with y<sup>e</sup> other Judges of Admiralty in America, that is an ordinary Jurisdiction the same with them, and also an Extraordinary one, of Hearing whatsoever causes shall be Brought before them by appeal from y<sup>e</sup> other admiralty Judges\*; all Prosecutions for y<sup>e</sup> breach of revenue laws to be either in the courts of common law or courts of Admiralty, at y<sup>e</sup> Election of y<sup>e</sup> Prosecutor; & if brought before a court of Admiralty to be before a Judge in the Colony where

\* See below, p. 421.

y<sup>e</sup> offence is Committed, or if at Sea to y<sup>e</sup> Next, that is to the nearest in Point of Distance; y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fees of Office in y<sup>e</sup> custom Houses shall be all fixt & be y<sup>e</sup> same in All; that an Alteration in y<sup>e</sup> late act shall be made, giving a liberty of Carying Lumber Directly to Ireland & also to any Parts of Europe South of Cape Finisterre. A farther alteration has been Ask'd, viz. of liberty to cary wine, fruit & oil directly from Portugal & Spain &c to America, and to suffer a Draw back upon forreighn Sugars upon Reexportation to Europe, as also an Abatement of y<sup>e</sup> Duty upon Molases, but these are at present Denied:—the first from a fear y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Duty upon y<sup>e</sup> Wines will not be paid in America, there not having as yet been time for a full proof of y<sup>e</sup> Punctuality of y<sup>e</sup> Custom-Houses there; y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> because of Great Frauds being Generaly practiced in y<sup>e</sup> Cases of Draw back upon reexportation; and y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> because there has not been Sufficient Experience of what duty y<sup>e</sup> Molases will bear. Some Alterations also tis said will be made with Regard to y<sup>t</sup> Strictness that is required in y<sup>e</sup> Matter of Cockets for Every article of Goods caryed Coastwise &c. These I believe are y<sup>e</sup> principal regulations that relate to America, that may be expected to take place this Session.—And here as well to do Justice to the Minister M<sup>r</sup>. Grenville as to the Comparative few who have interested themselves in the Concerns of America, I beg leave to say that I think no pains have been spared, on the one Side in behalf of America to make the most ample & strong representation in their favour, & on the other on the part of the Minister to hear patiently, to listen attentively to the reasonings & to Determin at least seemingly with coolness & upon principle upon the several Measures, which are Resolved on.

I have no need to tell you that in modern times convincing the Minister is convincing the House here, Especially in matters of Revenue.—I forgot one Article viz. the Post Office, y<sup>e</sup> fees of which tis said are to be lowerd in America.

And now S<sup>r</sup>. in order to give you, in the best manner I am able, an Idea of the Conferences, Sentiments & reasonings upon these Subjects, on this Side the Water, you will be pleased to Imagine to yourself a few Americans with the Minister, or any

other on that part, and after much time spent in Enquiry, various observations & remarks, he saying to them as follows, You will be pleased, laying aside all consideration of past Services on your Part or on ours, they have both been very great, to consider what is y<sup>e</sup> present state of things; there is an immense national Debt, not less than one hundred & forty Millions Lying heavy on this Nation, for which an annual interest is paid; by the best informations we can get the whole of the publick Debt now in arrear of all the Colonies together is about Eight Hundred Thousand pounds. The Civil Establishment here for the Support of Government is Eight hundred thousand pounds a Year—that of all the Colonies together we find to be about forty thousand pounds p<sup>r</sup>. annum only. You say you are comparatively poor to what we are; tis difficult measuring this point, but however opulent some in these Kingdoms are tis well known the many can but just live. The Military & naval Establishment here is immense, but without considering that, the amount of the Expence of the Army now placed in America & which is thought quite Necessary, as well on Account of the troubles with the Indians as for general defence against other nations & the like in so Extensive a Country, is upwards of three hundred thousand pounds a Year. We shall be glad to find that the Stamp Duty now laying on America shall amount to forty or fifty thousand pounds, & that all the Duties together, the post Office & those laid upon Molasses & other ways shall amount to one hundred thousand pounds a Year, so that there will not only not be any money brought away from America by means of these Duties, but there will be a ballance of more than two hundred thousand pounds sent over every year from England to be spent in America. You say the Colonies think they can, & that they are willing to do something in the Common Cause;—is this too much? we think it is not, but if on trial we find it is, we will certainly lessen it. As to our Authority to lay these Duties or taxes—to us tis so clear a point that to be sure we dont care to have a Question made of it. And dont you yourselves even want to have us Exercise this Authority in your turn? dont some of you Complain, & perhaps very justly,

that in the late war, while some of you did much, others did but little or perhaps nothing at all—and would not that be the Case again was you left to Defend yourselves? No doubt it would, unless you were Erected into one power by a Union of the whole, but that is a measure we dont think you yourselves, was you in our Steads would think adviseable; and there are many reasons why you should wish not to have the Country Defended by your own Children. A Soldiers life is not only a life of Danger, but in a proper Sense is a base life, whereas you have all a Chance in that opening Country to raise your families to be considerable in time by a diligent Attention to your natural and proper business.

To all this the Americans answer, truly S<sup>r</sup>. we must own there is a weight in your Arguments & a force in your reasonings—but after all we must say we are rather silenced than convinced. We feel in our bosoms that it will be for ever inconvenient, 'twill for ever be dangerous to America that they should be taxed by the Authority of a British parliament by reason of our great distance from you; that general want of mutual knowledge & acquaintance with each other,—that want of Connexion & personal friendship, & we without any persons of our own Appointing, who will have any thing to fear or hope from us, to speak for us in the great Council of the nation—we fear a foundation will be laid for mutual Jealousy and ill will, & that your resentments being kindled you will be apt to lay upon us more & more, even to a Degree that will be truly grievous & if that should be the Case that twill be hard under all the Circumstances, very hard to convince you that you wrong us, & that unknown & very unhappy Consequences will Ensur.

To this the Minister Replies:—

Come, suppose your Observations are entirely Just, & indeed we must own there are inconveniences attending this matter: what then is to be done? perhaps you will say let the Colonies send Members to Parliament; as to that in the first place the Colonies have not told us that they desire such a thing, & tis easy to see there are many reasons why they should not desire it. The Expense would probably be very great to 'Em; they

could not Expect to be allowed to have a Majority of Members in the house, and the very inconveniencies which you urge with regard to the people in America would in many respects & to a Degree take place with regard to their Members. What then? Shall no Steps be taken & must we and America be two distinct kingdoms & that now immediately, or must America be Defended entirely by us, & be themselves quite excused or be left to do just what they shall please to do? Some perhaps will do something & others nothing. Perhaps from the nature of our Situations it will happen & must be Expected that one Day we shall be two distinct Kingdoms, but we trust even you wont say you think yourselves ripe for that Event as yet. You are continually increasing in numbers & in strength: we are perhaps come, at least, to our full growth. Let us then leave these possible Events to the disposal of providence. We own on our part we dont choose to predict, nor yet to hasten the time of this supposed period, & think it would be to our mutual disadvantage for us to attempt a separation.

Let us then, instead of predicting the worst, hope that mutual Interest as well as duty will keep us on both Sides within the bounds of Justice. We trust we shall never intentionally burden you unreasonably: if at any time we shall happen to do it by Mistake, Let us know it & I trust it will be remedied. You find & I trust always will find an easy Access to those who from their Office have the principal Conduct of Revenue Laws, and we on our part find with pleasure that America is not destitute of persons, who at the same time that they have the tenderest regard for their Interests are well able to Represent to us their Affairs & who if they do it with integrity & Candor, will be sure to meet with our fullest Confidence. Let mutual Confidence and mutual Uprightness of intention take place & no considerable Ills can follow.

As to any reflections upon the matter I choose rather to leave them to you than attempt to make them myself, & am S<sup>r</sup>. with great Esteem

Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obedient

Most Humble Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J. Ingersoll



P S March 9

There is now strong application making for an Act of Parliament, for a bounty on various kinds of timber, plank & boards imported, to which the Minister seems to lend a favourable Ear.

Tis said that it is intended to give the business of Collecting & paying the Stamp Duty to Americans in the respective Colonies.

I am not without some hopes of having the pleasure of seeing you at Hartford before the rising of the Assembly in the May Sessions, having taken my passage in the Boscowen Capt Jacobson bound to Boston & who expects to sail the beginning of April.

J. I.

Gov<sup>r</sup>. Fitch

Copy

LETTER TO GODFREY MALBONE.

London April 7<sup>th</sup>. 1765

S<sup>r</sup>

. . . . . The Parliament have been & still are very busy with America, Laying Duties and granting, at least talking about granting bounties. The Spanish trade you may depend is opened, as much as y<sup>e</sup> Same can be without Speaking loud. They say how they intend not to hurt us upon the whole of their regulations, but to do us good. I wish we may be of that mind. Many things have been said about the Molasses Duty, but after all they dont intend to repeal or alter the present Act without at least trying it, tho I believe they think they must by & by. I hope to be on your Side the water in two or three Months.

I know of nothing new here. The same kind of folks go to Court & y<sup>e</sup> Same Sort patrol the Strand a nights that used to do when you was here. With Comp<sup>s</sup> to M<sup>rs</sup> Mallbone & all friends I Remain

Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J: Ingersoll

G. Mallbone Esq<sup>r</sup>.\*

\* This letter, to Godfrey Malbone of Newport, is at present in the New York Public Library; the opening sentences relate to private business of Mr. Malbone.

## LETTER OF DR. DANIEL LATHROP.

Hartford, May 28, 1765

Sir

I happened at Hartford when your Letters were Read in the Assembly: am greatly Concerned what will be the Consequence of so heavy a Tax as y<sup>t</sup> of the Stamps will be, but am Glad you were upon the Spot, which beleive was much to our Advantage. As you are Appointed the Dispencer of them for this Goverment, take this first Oppertunity to offer my Service as An Under Distributor for y<sup>t</sup> part of the Goverment where I Live, if it will be Agreeable, and Doct<sup>r</sup>. Solomon Smith at Hartford who is Connected with me in Buisness there. If you think favourably of s<sup>d</sup> Affair please when you Return to give me A Line by Post and I will wait upon you Directly to settle the Terms. I am Sir with great Esteam

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup>. humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Daniel Lathrop\*

[To

Jared Ingersol Esq

In N Haven]

## LETTER OF WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Dear S<sup>r</sup>:

Since we are doomed to Stamps and Slavery, & must submit, we hear with pleasure that your gentle hand will fit on our Chains & Shackles, who I know will make them set easie as possible. In Consequence of this M<sup>r</sup>. Wales begs me to recommend the enclosed to y<sup>r</sup>. Notice. I doubt not you will oblige him, if it shou'd not be inconvenient to you; & indeed from his Situation there seems to be Nobody else in Windham you could better employ.

\* Dr. Daniel Lathrop (born 1712, died 1782) was graduated at Yale College in 1733, and conducted for many years a highly successful drug business in Norwich, Connecticut. The letters referred to are the two just preceding this in the present collection.

If you propose to have a Subaltern in every Town, I shall be at your service for Stratford if it be agreeable.

I sincerely rejoyce with you and M<sup>rs</sup>. Ingersoll on your happy return home, and am as ever,

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>. Y<sup>r</sup>. most affect<sup>e</sup>. Friend & humble Servant,

W<sup>m</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Johnson.

New Haven, June 3<sup>d</sup>, 1765.

Jared Ingersoll, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

LETTERS OF NATHANIEL WALES, JR.

Windham June y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1765

S<sup>r</sup>.

Notwithstanding my small acquaintance yet as I understand you are betruſted with the affair of the Stamp Duty I beg Leave to hint that if in y<sup>e</sup>. plan you ſhould want a perſon in Each County town to diſpoſe of Blanks or paper I ſhould be glad to be improved for y<sup>t</sup> purpoſe, if it ſhould ſuit you & you can confide in me; and as I keep an office in the Center and dont praetise Riding abroad can doubtless ſerve you. I cant ſay more as Cap<sup>t</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Saml Johnson is waiting, and has Engadged to ſerve me if his influence will avail any thing. S<sup>r</sup>. I ſhall no doubt be willing to undertake (if any is wanted) as much to yr advantage as any perſon whatſoever, which is the preſent needfull from him who with grate Eſteem is your moſt humb<sup>le</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Nath<sup>l</sup> Wales Ju<sup>r</sup>\*

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

Windham Auguſt 19<sup>th</sup> 1765

S<sup>r</sup>

I receved yours and obſerve its Contence, and for answer muſt ſay that I wrote my firſt to you without much Conſideration and while matters were much undigeſted both in my

\*Nathaniel Wales, Junior, ſon of Deacon Nathaniel, was one of the ſigners of the non-conſumption agreement in his native town of Windham, in January, 1768, and was one of the Committee of Correſpondence appointed to make that agreement effectual.

own and other peoples minds; but on further Consideration I am of opinion that the Stamp Duty can by no means be Justified, & that it is an imposition quite unconstitutional and so Infringes on Rather destroys our Libertys and preiviliges that I Cant undertake to promote or Encorage it without acting dirictly Contrary to my Judgment and the true Intrest of my own native Country; and tho I would be a Loyal Subject yet that I may be & not Endeavour to promote that Law which in my privit Judgment is not Right, as ye case may be, I must therefore on the whole refuse accepting—if offered—any trust relative to Distributing the Stamps, nor would I accept thereof had I thousand pounds annexed to the trust. So that what trouble I have given you I must beg your pardon for and subscribe my self your humb<sup>l</sup> Ser<sup>mt</sup>.

Nath<sup>l</sup> Wales Ju<sup>r</sup>.

[To

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup> S: Mast<sup>r</sup>.

Att

Newhaven]

LETTER OF JOHN COLEMAN.

S<sup>r</sup>.

I hope You'll pardon me that I take the Liberty to request the Fav<sup>r</sup>. of assisting you in the Management of the Stamp Office in the County of Hartford, and indulge me with an Opportunity to wait on you at Hartford if you should return that Way, that more fully may be known the engag'd Desires of

Yo<sup>r</sup>. most Obedient hum<sup>le</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

John Coleman.\*

Hartford June 27<sup>th</sup>. 1765.

[To

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Boston.

Fav<sup>r</sup>.

Sam<sup>l</sup>. Fitch Esq<sup>r</sup>.]

\* John Coleman (born 1728, died 1769) was graduated at Yale College in 1748, and spent the rest of his life in Hartford.

## LETTER OF CHARLES PHELPS.

Stonington August 14, 1765

S<sup>r</sup>

Understand that you are appointed Stamp Master for the Colony and understand their is to be a Deputy In Each town and Should be Glad to bespeak that Post for the town of Stonington, and if it should be agreable to you to Leat me have it, be so Good as to Wright by the Post and your Compliance Will Oblige Your Hum<sup>l</sup> Sr<sup>t</sup>

Charles Phelps.

To Je<sup>d</sup> Ingersel Esq

## LETTER OF ANDREW ADAMS.

S<sup>r</sup>

Duty & Inclination induce me to congratulate your Prosperity and Return from Europe. In your Absence I have Removed from Stanford to this Town where I determin at preasent to settle, and as y<sup>e</sup> station you hold, in consequence of a late Act of Parliament, will perhaps require some subordinate Employ, I should Esteem myself honoured to be thought Worthy your Service; and would Receive y<sup>e</sup> Favour with Gratitude.—Will wait on you next Week if you Please at Fairfield (as I understand you will be there) to know your Pleasure in this Respect; & hope I shall be able to Convince you (as much as y<sup>e</sup> Difference of Station will admit) how much I am

your Since<sup>er</sup> Friend and Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>And<sup>w</sup>. Adams.\*Litchfield: 15<sup>th</sup>: Aug<sup>t</sup>: A D 1765

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

Newhaven]

\* Andrew Adams (born 1736, died 1797) was graduated at Yale in 1760, and became a lawyer in Litchfield.

Besides the above applications for the office of Deputy Stamp-Distributors, a list by Mr. Ingersoll among his papers gives the following additional names:—

Hartford, Capt. [John] Laurence, Mr. Seymour; Windsor, Mr. Henry Allyn; Fairfield, Mr. Rowland.

## LETTER OF ANDREW OLIVER.

Boston, 26. Aug<sup>t</sup>: 1765.

Jared Ingersoll, Esq.

Sir The News Papers will sufficiently inform you of the Abuse I have met with. I am therefore only to acquaint you in short, that after having stood the attack for 36 hours—a single man against a whole People, the Government not being able to afford me any help during that whole time, I was persuaded to yield, in order to prevent what was coming in the 2<sup>d</sup>. night; and as I hapned to give out in writing the terms of Capitulation, I send you a copy of them; assuring you at the same time, that this only was what was given out by my leave. I sho<sup>d</sup>. be glad to hear from you and am, S<sup>r</sup>. Yo<sup>r</sup> most hum<sup>le</sup>. Servant

Andrew Oliver\*

Mr. Oliver acquaints Mr. Waterhouse that he has wrote to the L<sup>ds</sup>. of the Treasury, to desire to be excused from executing the Office of Distributor of the Stamps: and that when they arrive he shall only take proper care to secure them for the Crown, but will take no one Step for distributing the same at the time appointed by the Act. And he may inform his friends accordingly.

Thursday Afternoon, 15<sup>th</sup>. August.

## LETTER OF JAMES McEVERS.

New York Aug<sup>st</sup> 26. 1765

Sir

I rec'd a Letter from John Brettel Esq<sup>f</sup>. Forwarded by you, Inclosing a Bond to Execute for the Due Performance of the Office of Stamp Master for this Province, which I Readely Did (and Return'd it per the Last Paquet that Sail'd from hence) as there was then Little or no Clamour here about it, and I

\* Mr. Ingersoll had arrived in Boston from London in July, 1765, and the attentions paid to him by Mr. Oliver had been one occasion of the resentment shown to the latter.

Immagin'd I Should be Able to Transact it; but since M<sup>r</sup> Olivers Treatment att Boston has Been Known here and the Publication of a Letter from New Haven, the Discontent of the People here on Account of the Stamp Act Publicly Appears, I have Been Threaten'd with M<sup>r</sup>. Olivers Fate if not Worse, to Prevent which I have Been under a Necessity of Acknowledgeing I have Wrote for a Resignation which I have Accordingly Done, and have Been Inform'd you have Done the Same, of Which I Beg you'l Advise me, and if you have not should be Glad to Know how you Purpose to Act, as it may be some Government to me in Case I Cant Procure a Release.

I am Sir Your Hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

James M<sup>c</sup>Evers\*

#### ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

To the good People of Connecticut.

When I undertook the Office of Distributor of Stamps for this Colony, I meant a Service to you, and really thought you would have viewed it in that Light when you come to understand the Nature of the Stamp Act and that of the Office; but since it gives you so much Uneasiness, you may be assured, if I find (after the Act takes Place, which is the first of November) that you shall not incline to purchase or make use of any stamp Paper, I shall not force it upon you, nor think it worth my While to trouble you or my Self with any Exercise of my Office; but if, by that Time I shall find you generally in much Need of the stamp Paper and very anxious to obtain it, I shall hope you will be willing to receive it of me, (if I shall happen to have any) at least until another Person more agreeable to you can be appointed in my room.

I cannot but wish you would think more how to get rid of the Stamp Act than of the Officers who are to supply you with

\* A New-York merchant, born 1726. died 1768.

the Paper, and that you had learnt more of the Nature of my Office before you had undertaken to be so very angry at it.

I am Yours, &c.

J. Ingersoll.

New Haven,

24 August, 1765.

[From *The Connecticut Gazette*, August 30, 1765.]

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LETTER OF JEREMIAH MILLER.

New London 10 Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1765.

S<sup>r</sup>.

I received your fav<sup>r</sup> by the Post and must tell you in Answer that I have not shewn or mentioned it to any one Person whatsoever, nor could I venture to do it, as I have been very unjustly suspected with regard to my Sincerity in this affair, & I have reason to think there has been some Invidious Aspersions against me about it, which could not have arisen from any other cause than my not having expressed that Flashy Zeal that is only attended with Noise & Smoke, and my saying y<sup>t</sup>. I believed you undertook this affair Partly with a View of rendring it easier to the People, but it seems this is too much for any one to say in your Behalf. For my own part I can heartily Join in taking every Legall method of averting this Severe Tax, and really think it an Infringement of Liberty as Established by Charter, and altho my opinion has been Invariable in this respect, yet it seems a Charitable opinion of any one concern'd, is next to Treason; and I really believe that your Person & Estate will be greatly endangered if you Continue in this Office, and if my advice were worth regarding, it would be for you to Resign it.

Your Letter published in y<sup>e</sup>. Con<sup>t</sup>. Gazette was similar to what you wrote me, and I perceived in no ways Sattisfactory to the people; for which reason, and what I have before said to you, I Choose not to Publish what you sent me, and in which you will excuse me.



The People are put into such a rage against the poor Govern<sup>r</sup>. for not calling the Assembly that I hope you Will use your Interest that it may be done before the Annual Sessions which will have a great tendency of frustrating the Designs of any to his Prejudice.

I can add no more but Job's wish, that "it were as in days past when the Candle of the Lord shined upon us." This is my Prayer for Poor North America, & also that you may be again Reinstated in the affections of your Country.

I am your Hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup> Jere Miller\*

Jared Ingersol, Esq.

#### COMMUNICATION TO THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

In order to shew to people on this Side the water how little it was apprehended on tother Side by the most Zealous friends of America that their having any thing to do with the Stamp Appointments would Subject them to the Censures of their friends, I beg leave to give Some Account of the manner in which those Appoint<sup>ts</sup>. happened & in particular that for N: York, in doing which I am Sure I shall be Excused by those Gentlemen whose names I shall have occasion to mention.

I ought in the first place to observe that about the time the Parliament began their Session last Winter, the Agents of the Colonies met together Several times in order to Concert measures for Opposing the Stamp Act, in Consequence whereof the Minister was waited on by them in order to remonstrate against y<sup>e</sup> same & to propose, if we must be taxed, that we might be Allowed to tax ourselves; a very particular Account of which,—of y<sup>e</sup> Difficulties y<sup>t</sup> Occurred upon every proposed plan & of all the Arguments pro & con & of the Several Steps taken in the progress of the Bill through the House of Commons, was communicated by me in Several Letters to y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>. of this Colony & which I understand have been publicly read to y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly. The Merchants of London trading to America also met

\* Jeremiah Miller, son of Jeremiah Miller (Yale 1709). of New London, Connecticut, was the Naval Officer of that Port.

together about this time & Appointed a Com<sup>te</sup>. of themselves to make all the Opposition they could to the Stamp bill; of this Committee M<sup>r</sup>. Alderman Trecothick was Deputy Chairman.

Tis well known to many people of the first figure in Boston & New York as well as Elsewhere that Barlow Trecothick\* Esq<sup>r</sup>. who was brought up at Boston under the late M<sup>r</sup>. Apthorp & whose Daughter he married, afterwards removed & settled in London where he has acquired a great Estate with the fairest Character & is at this time one of the Aldermen of y<sup>e</sup> City of London & well known by all who have the honour of his Acquaintance to be a steady, cool but firm friend to America. This Com<sup>te</sup>. were pleased to invite the Agents to a Joint Conference. They were frequently together & several times before the Minister upon the Stamp & other bills that related to America, where M<sup>r</sup>. Trecothick was always principal spokesman as for y<sup>e</sup> Merchants.

After the Stamp bill passed into an Act and the Minister had Resolved on the general measure of offering to y<sup>e</sup> Americans the Offices of Stamp Distributers in the respective Colonies, for reasons, as he declared, of Convenience to the Colonies, he sent for M<sup>r</sup> Trecothick & Desired him to name a person, some friend of his in whom he could Confide, for y<sup>e</sup> Office of Distributer for y<sup>e</sup> Province of New York. M<sup>r</sup>. Trecothick said to him, as I am well warranted to assert, to this Effect:—S<sup>r</sup>, you know I am no friend to y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act. I heartily wish it never had taken Effect, & fear it will have very ill Consequences. However, tis passed & I conclude must have its operation. I take it as a favour that you are willing to put the principal offices into y<sup>e</sup> hands of y<sup>e</sup> Americans & Esteem it an honour done me that you permit me to name a person for N York, & so named M<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>c</sup>Evers, & went I believe of his own accord & gave bond for him at y<sup>e</sup> Office, & all most undoubtedly without the privity or knowledge of that Gentleman. And upon this general plan & principle were all y<sup>e</sup> Appointments made, that is

\* Son of Mark Trecothick, of London; married a daughter of Charles Apthorp, of Boston, in 1747; Member of Parliament, and Lord Mayor of London; died in London in June, 1775.

to say, the offer was made generally to those who had appeared as y<sup>e</sup> Agents or friends of y<sup>e</sup> Colonies to take it themselves or nominate their friends, & none of them all refused that I know of; indeed things were not, I believe, viewed in that very strong light at that time, either there or here, as they now are here. There happened but three Instances of persons then on the Spot belonging to the old Continent Colonies to whom y<sup>e</sup> Offer was made, who were in a Condition to accept it personally. These were Co<sup>l</sup>. Mercer from Virginia & M<sup>r</sup>. Massarve, Son of y<sup>e</sup> late Co<sup>l</sup>. Massarve from N<sup>o</sup>: Hampshire, who happened accidentally in London at that time upon business of their own, & myself.

Now upon this view of y<sup>e</sup> matter will not Every unprejudiced mind believe that Alderman Trecothick was in the first place a sincere friend to y<sup>e</sup> Colonies & really averse to y<sup>e</sup> passing y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act, when Even his Interest as well as his Inclination & Convictions led him that way, for tis well known he Deals largely with America & could not hope to have his own affairs bettered by y<sup>e</sup> Act. In y<sup>e</sup> next place will any body suppose that he Imagined by this Step he should Expose a valuable friend to the resentments of his Country. Again, when the measure of making y<sup>e</sup> Appointments in America was thus general, & come into as generally, will any body think that any one of the persons concerned Imagined he betrayed his Country by falling in with the measure? Perhaps at this time, when popular rage runs so very high, some may think the friends of America mistook their own & their Countrys true Interest, when they listened to these overtures, but who can think their intentions were ill? I thought this brief Narrative was a piece of Justice due to those who have fallen under so much blame of late, for meddling with the Obnoxious Office before mentioned.

And here I cannot but take Notice how unwilling some News writers seem to be to publish any thing that serves to inform the mind of such matters as tend to abate the peoples prejudices, they even making use of some kind of Caution. I observe, to prevent y<sup>e</sup> people from listening to any such Cool & Dispassionate Dissertations & remarks, which at any time they happen to

publish &, at the same time, deal out their personal Abuses in the most unrestrained manner, repeating with pleasure the Accounts of the most Extraordinary Libellous Exhibitions & practices—practices which my Lord Coke Describes as being not only the most injurious to Individuals but *a Scandal to Government*, tending to the breach of the peace & Stirring up Sedition, y<sup>e</sup> terrible Effects of which we begin to see & which it appears to me can answer no other publick purpose except so to Inflame the Mother Country ag<sup>t</sup> us as that they will even refuse to treat with us on y<sup>e</sup> Subject of our burdens. I wish all such persons would bear in their minds those few lines which the facetious Poet so aptly applies, in his Hudibrass, to the beginning of those Civil Dissentions which laid England in ruins about a Century ago—

When Civil dudgeon first grew high  
And men fell out they knew not why,  
When hard words, Jealousies & fears  
Set folks together by the Ears &c.

J : I.\*

N : Haven Sep<sup>r</sup>. 10 : 1765

#### LETTER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the Hon<sup>bl</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly Convened by Special order of his Hon<sup>r</sup>. the Gov<sup>r</sup>. at Hartford Sept<sup>r</sup> 19 1765

May it please y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>rs</sup>.

The repeated tumults & very Extraordinary practices in Several parts of this Colony of late, which so plainly point at me, as well as to the Parliament of Great Britain, & all manifesting great dislike, not only at the late Stamp Act but at the Officers appointed under the same, will Justify my Laying before y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>rs</sup>. a few things for y<sup>r</sup>. Consideration, in order as well to Exculpate my self as the better to Enable Your Hon<sup>rs</sup>. to

\* This article was contributed by Mr. Ingersoll to *The Connecticut Gazette* of September 13. 1765. and is here reprinted from the original draft among his manuscripts.

take such measures as shall appear most likely to remove those Evils which at present appear so alarming.

It will not be forgotten by this Assembly that the Parliament passed a Leading Vote to y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act near two years ago, viz. that it might be proper to Charge Certain Stamp Duties on y<sup>e</sup> Colonies: this Vote I understand was taken in order as well to Let y<sup>e</sup> Colonies know that the Parliament thought they had Authority to Lay such tax, as to give the Colonies an opportunity to agree upon some plan among themselves that should save the need of their taking such a measure. The Colonies did not fall in with this plan, but being alarmed at the Claim of Parliament went about to Dispute their authority. When I came to meet with the Agents last winter & with the Com<sup>tee</sup>. of the Merchants of London trading to America, who frequently met together in order to Concert measures for oposing y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act, I found it was generally thought that y<sup>e</sup> matter of y<sup>e</sup> Parliaments right to tax us was a thing so thoroughly Determined that there was no hopes of Relief that way. I Desired the Agents however by all means to Dispute that point as I knew the Colonies would not be Easy if they should not. Some of them said they had Rec<sup>d</sup>. from their Constituents such Petitions & Instructions as would oblige them to question that matter.

In the mean time it was thought proper to wait on the Minister & to let him know how disagreeable it would be to y<sup>e</sup> Colonies to be taxed by Parliament—how much it would alarm them—and to ask the favour that they might be allowed to tax themselves in Case they must be taxed. This was done, & I believe Every thing said that could be of any Use, to Dissuade from the measure then taking by Parliament. The Minister said, he took no pleasure in bringing upon himself y<sup>e</sup> Resentments of y<sup>e</sup> Colonies—that it was thought reasonable that they should Contribute Something in y<sup>e</sup> Common Cause, that as to y<sup>e</sup> manner of raising that Something, he was content to adopt any plan that should be held out to him by y<sup>e</sup> Colonies, that they themselves should think would answer. He askt if y<sup>e</sup> Colonies were agreed upon the proportion that each Colony ought to bear, & observed how very difficult it was to fix any propor-

tion—how that proportion would be perpetually varying by the different increase of different Colonies, & after all the uncertainty that the respective Assemblies would, by their own Act, Raise y<sup>e</sup> Sums that should be generally agreed on. Much more was said upon this Subject & more than can well be comprised in a Letter. Upon the whole the matter seemed to be attended with much difficulty. He said he had pledged his word for bringing in the stamp bill into Parliament that Session & that the Parliament would do what they pleased upon it, but that he could not forego it.

When the Petitions come to be offered to y<sup>e</sup> House against y<sup>e</sup> bill, the Authority of y<sup>e</sup> Parliament was drawn into question by some of them, particularly that from Virginia. This matter was as Largely Debated as could be Expected, Considering how few there were in y<sup>e</sup> house who denied their Authority; & here I beg to be allowed to State to y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>rs</sup>., how impossible it was for y<sup>e</sup> Agents to do any thing more than they did as to this point. 'Tis well known that no person can offer a Petition to y<sup>e</sup> house of Commons Except a Member of y<sup>e</sup> house. I have Acquainted y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>rs</sup>. before that there was but two Members who Denied y<sup>e</sup> Right of Parliament to tax us: one was Gen<sup>l</sup>. Conway, a Gentleman who was so displeased with the Ministry for what he thought personal Injuries, having been deprived of all his offices, that he could scarce speak without shewing Signs of Anger—and was sure to oppose almost Every thing that was proposed by y<sup>e</sup> Minister; y<sup>e</sup>. other was Alderman Beckford a West India Planter. At y<sup>e</sup> same time M<sup>r</sup>. Fuller, another West India Planter, formerly Ch. Justice of Jamaica, & whose Brother is their Agent, said he heard that some of y<sup>e</sup> Agents were for being heard at y<sup>e</sup> barr of the house by Council upon the matter of the Right of Parliament to tax America. I believe, says he, no Counsiller of this kingdom (& he knew that no other could) will come to that Barr, (pointing to y<sup>e</sup> barr of y<sup>e</sup> house,) & openly question the authority of this house in that particular, but if he should, I believe, added he, he would not stay there long; & even Co<sup>l</sup>. Barry who spoke so warmly in our favour said in his first general Speech that he believed no man in that house would

Deny y<sup>e</sup> Authority of Parliament to tax America, & he was pleased to add, that he did not think the more sensible people in America would deny it. In short, altho there was about forty Members in the Negative upon y<sup>e</sup> general question upon y<sup>e</sup> bill, & who were y<sup>e</sup> West India Gentlemen & a few others connected with America, yet their Oposition to it was not on account of its being Unconstitutional, but because they tho<sup>t</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> measure imprudent & perhaps burdensome. These things are no Secrets but well known to hundreds of persons besides myself. Now upon this view of y<sup>e</sup> matter I would ask what the Agents could have done more than they did; I mean the Agents without doors: as for those within, tis well known they do not try to hide that they believe the Parliament have full authority. In short I found it almost as dangerous in England to Deny y<sup>e</sup> right of Parliament to tax America, as I do here to admit it. The Pamphlets that were published here upon y<sup>e</sup> Subject were dispersed among the Members, but Every one seemed to think the reasonings were not conclusive.

After the Act passed the Minister was pleased to come into a general measure of giving the principal offices under the Act to Americans. There happened but two persons then in England belonging to y<sup>e</sup> North Continent Colonies besides myself, who were in a Condition to take y<sup>e</sup> Office personally; these were Co<sup>l</sup> Mercer from Virginia & M<sup>r</sup> Massarve from N. Hampshire, who happened in England at that time upon business of their own, but who I take it were named to y<sup>e</sup> Minister by the Agents or some friend of those Colonies. The Distributer for N York was Recommended by M<sup>r</sup> Alderman Trecothick, Dep. Chairman of y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>tee</sup>. of Merchants beforementioned, a Gentleman brought up at Boston, & who has his Connections & Interest quite against y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act, & which he had opposed through the Course of y<sup>e</sup> winter with all his might. When he was sent for, by the Minister, & desired to name a person for N. York, he said to him, as I am well warranted to assert, to y<sup>e</sup> following Effect: S<sup>r</sup> you know I am no friend to y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act; I heartily wish it never had passed, & wish it may not have very unhappy Consequences; however it is now passed, & I suppose must have its

operation, & I take it as a favour that you are pleased to put y<sup>e</sup> principal offices into y<sup>e</sup> hands of y<sup>e</sup> Americans, & as an honour done me that you give me leave to name to you a person for N. York. These, I believe, were the Sentiments of all. Now when the measure was thus general throughout America & as generally come into by all those who had appeared as y<sup>e</sup> friends of America in opposing y<sup>e</sup> Act, can it be wondred at that I should come into y<sup>e</sup> same measure Especially when it is Considered further that the Declared motives on the part of y<sup>e</sup> Minister were those of Convenience to y<sup>e</sup> Colonies. He said we told him that we were poor & unable to bear such tax; others told him we were well able; now, says he, take y<sup>e</sup> business into your own hands; you will see how & where it pinches & will certainly let us know it, in which Case it shall be Eased.

Y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>rs</sup> will Consider further that we who were on tother side y<sup>e</sup> water must see & know how Extremely unlikely it was Ever to Convincee y<sup>e</sup> Parliament upon y<sup>e</sup> point of their Authority, & which is doubtless the principal matter in all the dispute, & to be sure we did not Imagin that y<sup>e</sup> Colonies would think of disputing y<sup>e</sup> matter with them at y<sup>e</sup> point of y<sup>e</sup> Sword, & that therefore the most we Could do would be to Construct y<sup>e</sup> Act as favourably as possible, & make y<sup>e</sup> best of it. This it was thought would probably be done as beneficially by Americans as by Strangers; & upon my honour I thought I should be blamed if I did not accept the Appointment, Especially as I knew y<sup>e</sup> Assembly & people here would have time Enough before y<sup>e</sup> Act took place to Determin whether they would Conform to y<sup>e</sup> Act or not, and as I took no Commission, nor y<sup>e</sup> Oath of Office, I Determined, & have Constantly from the beginning so Declared to Every one, that if y<sup>e</sup> people shall think y<sup>e</sup> Act Either too dangerous in its tendeney or too burdensom to be born & conclude to risque y<sup>e</sup> Consequences of a non Compliance with it, in that Case there would be little or no Use for my Office & that I should never Enter into a warfare with my Country about it nor think of taking any Steps in the same. On the other hand, if upon the whole view of things it should be thought best to submit to y<sup>e</sup> Act, as in that Case I knew y<sup>e</sup> people would of Course want y<sup>e</sup> Stamp paper, I hoped they would



be willing to receive the same at my hands, with those helps in the Use & Application of Em which from my being on y<sup>e</sup> Spot when y<sup>e</sup> Act passed I had been able to obtain. With these views & with these Declarations I address y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>s</sup>., waiting & hoping to know by some means or other what are y<sup>r</sup> ultimate Sentiments of y<sup>e</sup> matter. I Desire not to give any byas, was it in my power. I believe no person sees in a stronger light than I do the trouble & Difficulties, to say no more of Em, that will probably attend this matter, whether we go forward or whether we go backward.

I hope your Hon<sup>s</sup>. will not Suffer any personal Considerations to divert your Attention from the principal matter. As to me I thought I had Acquitted myself with some reputation in this matter. I am sure I never Laboured harder in any Cause in my life, & shall always have the Satisfaction of knowing that I have been able a little to Alleviate the Act, tho I dont think it was in my power or the power of all the Colonies together had they been present to have prevented it. I am neither afraid nor ashamed to have my Conduct in this Affair Examined with the utmost Severity, but hope I am not to be Judged unheard, & by no other proofs than the most base & wicked insinuations in Newspapers & private malignant whispers; & should those fires that have been kindled in some parts of y<sup>e</sup> Colony terminate in nothing worse than the Emblazoning my Disgrace, I shall be Content. Would the burning my Effigies or my person save this Colony from the Evils that seem to impend I believe I ought to think it a Cheap Sacrifice;—but the difficulty lies much deeper, & here I cannot Content myself without letting you know what appears to me what appear to be y<sup>e</sup> Outlines of the present Embarrassments.

The Parliament & Even the whole Nation, as far as I could collect their Sense of y<sup>e</sup> matter, seem to be fixt in y<sup>e</sup> following points, viz. first, that America is at this time become too important to itself as well as to y<sup>e</sup> Mother Country & to all foreign powers to be left to that kind of Care & protection that was Exercised heretofore by Each independant Province, in y<sup>e</sup> Days of their Infancy:—that there must be some one Eye to see over & some one hand to guide & direct y<sup>e</sup> whole of its Defence & pro-

tection. In the Second place that America is able & ought to contribute Something toward this general protection, over & above y<sup>e</sup> Advantages arising from y<sup>e</sup> American trade;—the Advantages of trade simply Considered, they say, are mutual. How this Something is to be Contributed by America in an Equal & Certain manner, seems to be y<sup>e</sup> great Difficulty. Perhaps nothing will Satisfy y<sup>e</sup> mind & answer the Demands of right reason, let the Constitution & Authority of Parliament be what it will, Short of an Authority dependant on the Choice, power & will of America to Enforce this Contribution; but then there Occurs, at once, a thousand difficulties how to Obtain this Common power & Authority, not only without giving Umbrage to y<sup>e</sup> Mother Country, but even as to ourselves,—the many Jealousies that would arise as to y<sup>e</sup> proportioning the parts of this Common power, & many more which Every ones mind will Easily Suggest. On y<sup>e</sup> other hand to have y<sup>e</sup> Sole power in the Parliament seems to be attended with peculiar difficulty & not to be free from many great & weighty Objections; & this does not Escape y<sup>e</sup> Notice of y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen on tother side y<sup>e</sup> water, but they say the measure is Necessary, that y<sup>e</sup> Parliament has Constitutional authority & that they must Enforce because there is no other power that Can.

I have only to wish that in this Day of difficulty & perplexity Your Hon<sup>rs</sup>. might be at Liberty from the Rage of men not altogether acquainted perhaps with the nature & Extent of y<sup>e</sup> Subject, to form such Resolutions as shall be for y<sup>e</sup> ultimate good & welfare of the Colony, to which I shall always pay a Due Deference, & shall always be ready to serve my Country in what shall appear to me to be their true Interests, notwithstanding their prejudices & the ill treatment I have or may Receive from them, & am

Y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup>  
& most Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J: Ingersoll\*

N Haven Sep<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1765

\* This letter to the General Assembly was included in the *Letters relating to the Stamp Act*, and is here printed from the author's private copy.

P. S. I have given orders to have the Stamp paper for this Colony, stopt at N York until further orders, nor do I intend it shall come into this Colony by my direction, until I shall be able to discover that it is the Choice of the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly & people of this Colony to have it come.

J. I.

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COMMUNICATION TO THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

As the Affair, of the 19th Instant, relating to my renouncing the Office of Distributor of Stamps for this Colony, is too publick to be kept a Secret; and yet the particulars of it not enough known to prevent many vague and different Reports concerning it; I thought it might be well to give the Publick a brief Narrative of that Transaction; and which I shall do with all possible Impartiality, without mentioning the Names of any of the Concerned, and without any Remarks or Animadversions upon the Subject.

Having received repeated and undoubted Intelligence of a Design formed by a great Number of People in the eastern Parts of the Colony to come and obtain from me a Resignation of the above mentioned Office, I delivered to the Governor, on the 17th, at New-Haven, in his way to meet the General Assembly at Hartford on the 19th, a written Information, acquainting him with my said Intelligence, and desiring of him such Aid and Assistance as the emergency of the Affair should require. On the 18th I rode with his Honour and some other Gentlemen, Members of the Assembly, in hopes of being able to learn more particularly the Time and Manner of the intended Attack.

About eighteen Miles from hence, on the Hartford Road, we met two Men on Horseback with pretty long and large new made white Staves in their Hands, whom I suspected to be part of the main Body. I accordingly stopt short from the Company, and askt them if they were not in pursuit of me, acquainting them who I was, and that I should not attempt to avoid meeting the

People. After a little Hesitancy they frankly owned that they were of that Party, and said there were a great Number of People coming in three Divisions, one from Windham through Hartford, one from Norwich through Haddam, and one from New-London, by the way of Branford, and that their Rendezvous was to be at Branford on the Evening of the 19th, from thence to come and pay me a Visit on the 20th. These Men said they were sent forward in order to reconnoitre and to see who would join them. I desired them to turn and go with me as far as Mr. Bishop's the Tavern at the Stone House, so called. One of them did. Here I acquainted the Governor and the other Gentlemen with the Matter; and desired their Advice. The Governor said many Things to this Man, pointing out to him the Danger of such a Step, and charging him to go and tell the People to return Back; but he let the Governor know, that they lookt upon this as the Cause of the People, & that they did not intend to take Directions about it from any Body.

As I knew, in case of their coming to New-Haven, there would most likely be an Opposition to their Designs and probably by the Militia, I was afraid lest some Lives might be lost, and that my own Estate might receive Damage, I therefore concluded to go forward and meet them at Hartford; and accordingly wrote a Letter to the People who were coming in the two lower Divisions, acquainting them generally with my Purposes with regard to my exercising the Office aforesaid, and which I had the Day before, delivered to the Governor to be communicated to the Assembly, which were in Substance that I should decline the Business if I found it generally disagreeable to the People, and which I hoped would be sufficient; but if not, that I should be glad, if they thought it worth their while, to meet them at Hartford, and not at New-Haven, assuring that I should not attempt to secrete myself. This done, I got Mr. Bishop to go down to New-Haven, with a Letter to my Family, that they and my House might be put in a proper state of Defence and Secnrity, in case the People should persist in their first Design of coming that way.

Having taken these Precautions, I tarried that Night at Mr.

Bishop's. The next Morning, Thursday the 19th, I set off alone about seven o'Clock, for Hartford, but just as I was mounting, Mr. Bishop said he would go along and see what would happen, and accordingly overtook me, as I did Major Hall, a Member of the Assembly, upon the Road; and so we went on together until we came within two or three Miles of Weathersfield, when we met an advanced Party of about four or five Persons. I told them who I was, upon which they turned, and I fell into Conversation with them, upon the general Subject of my Office, &c. About half a Mile further we met another Party of about Thirty whom I accosted, and who turned and went on in the same Manner. We rode a little further and met the main Body, who, I judge, were about Five Hundred Men, all on Horseback, and having white Staves, as before described. They were preceded by three Trumpets; next followed two Persons dressed in red, with laced Hats; then the rest, two abreast. Some others, I think, were in red, being, I suppose, Militia Officers. They opened and received me; then all went forward until we came into the main Street in the Town of Weathersfield, when one riding up to the Person with whom I was joined, and who I took to be the principal Leader or Commandant, said to him, We can't all hear and see so well in a House, we had as good have the Business done here; upon this they formed into a Circle, having me in the Middle, with some two or three more, who seemed to be the principal Managers. Major Hall and Mr. Bishop also keeping near me. I began to speak to the Audience, but stopt and said I did not know why I should say any Thing for that I was not certain I knew what they wanted of me; they said they wanted me to resign my Office of Stamp Distributor. I then went on to tell them that I had always declared that I would not exercise the Office against the general Inclinations of the People. That I had given to the Governor, to be communicated to the Assembly my Declarations upon that head; and that I had given Orders to have the stamp'd Papers stopt at New-York, from whence it should not come until I should be able to learn from the Assembly that it was their Choice and Inclination to have it come, as I

did not think it safe to bring it in without. That I was under Bonds to the Stamp Office in England, and did not think it safe or proper for me to resign the Office to every one that should ask it of me: and that I only waited to know the sense of the Government, whether to conform to the Act or not in order to my getting dismissed from my Office in a proper Manner. And as it had been said that the Assembly would not say any Thing about the Matter, I had now put it upon this fair Footing, that if they did not, by some Act relative to the Affair, plainly shew their Minds and Inclination to have the stampd Paper brought into the Colony, I should not think it safe, as Times were, to suffer the same to come in, nor take any Steps in my Office; also observed to 'em, that the Governor, would have Power and Instructions to put in another if I should be removed; that the Step could do them no good, &c. They said, Here is the Sense of the Government, and no Man shall exercise that Office. I askt if they thought it was fair that the Counties of Windham and New-London should dictate to all the rest of the Colony? Upon this one said, It don't signify to parly—here is a great many People waiting and you must resign. I said I don't think it proper to resign till I meet a proper Authority to ask it of me; and added, What if I won't resign? what will be the Consequence? One said *Your Fate*. Upon which I looked him full in the Face and said with some Warmth, *MY FATE* you say. Upon which a Person just behind said, *The Fate of your Office*. I answered that I could Die, and perhaps as well now as another Time; and that I should Die but once. Upon which the Commandant (for so, for Brevity sake, I beg Leave to call the Person who seemed to have the principal Conduct of the Affair) said we had better go along to a Tavern (and which we did) and cautioned me not to irritate the People.\* When we came

\* The direct road from New Haven to Hartford (a part of what was known as the Old Colony Road to Boston) passed through Meriden, Berlin, and the western part of Wethersfield (now Newington): and what was universally known as "the Old Stone House" was on the Beleher Farm in the present city of Meriden.

Mr. Ingersoll's escort appears to have turned to the right hand after leaving Berlin (to give time for the Assembly to convene), and passed

against the House and the People began to alight, I said You can soon tell what you intend to—my Business is at Hartford—may I go there or Home?—and made a Motion to go. They said No. You sha'n't go two Rods from this Spot, before you have resigned; and took hold of my Horse's Bridle; when, after some little Time, I dismounted and went into the House with the Persons who were called the Committee, being a certain Number of the principal Persons, the main Body continuing without Doors. And here I ought not to omit mentioning that I was told repeatedly that they had no Intentions of hurting me or my Estate; but would use me like a Gentleman; this however I conclude they will understand was on Condition I should comply with their Demands.

When I came into the House with this select committee a great deal of Conversation passed upon the Subject, and upon some other Matters, as my being supposed to be in England when the first leading Vote of Parliament passed relative to the Stamp-Act, and my not advising the Governor of it; whereas I was at that time in America,—and the like, too tedious to relate. Upon the whole, This Committee behaved with Moderation and Civility, and I thought seemed inclined to listen to certain Proposals which I made; but when the Body of the People come to hear them they rejected 'em, and nothing would do but I must resign.

While I was detained here, I saw several Members of the Assembly pass by, whom I hailed, acquainting them that I was there kept and detained as a Prisoner; and desired their and the Assembly's Assistance for my Relief. They stopt and spoke to the People; but were told they had better go along to the Assembly where they might possibly be wanted. Major Hall also finding his Presence not altogether agreeable, went away: And Mr. Bishop, by my Desire, went away to let the Governor and Assembly know the Situation I was in.

After much Time spent in fruitless Proposals, I was told the

through Wethersfield village, halting to carry out their design on the west side of lower Broad Street, in front of Colonel John Chester's house, under an elm tree which has disappeared only within the last half-century.

People grew very impatient, and that I must bring the Matter to a Conclusion: I then told 'em I had no more to say, and askt what they would do with me? They said they would carry me to Windham a Prisoner, but would keep me like a Gentleman. I told them I would go to Windham, that I had lived very well there, and should like to go and live there again. This did not do. They then advised me to move from the front Window, as the Sight of me seemed to enrage the People. Sometimes the People from below would rush into the Room in great Numbers, and look pretty fierce at me, and then the Committee would desire them to withdraw.

To conclude.—After about three Hours spent in this Kind of Way, and they telling me that certain of their Gentlemen, Members of the General Assembly, had told them that they must get the Matter over before the Assembly had Time to do any Thing about it; and that it was my Artifice to wheedle the Matter along until the Assembly should, some how or other get ensnared in the Matter, &c. The Commandant coming up from below, with Numbers following close behind in the Passage, told me with seeming Concern in his Countenance, that he could not keep the People off from me any longer; and that if they once began, he could not promise me where they would end. I now thought it was Time to submit. I told him I did not think the Cause worth dying for, and that I would do whatever they should desire me to do. Upon this I look'd out at a front Window, beckoned the People and told 'em, I had consented to comply with their Desires; and only waited to have something drawn up for me to sign. We then went to Work to prepare the Draught. I attempted to make one myself; but they not liking it, said they would draw one themselves, which they did, and I signed it. They then told me that the People insisted on my being Sworn never to execute the Office. This I refused to do somewhat peremptorily; urging that I thought it would be a Prophanation of an Oath. The Committee seemed to think it might be dispensed with; but said the People would not excuse it. One of the Committee however said, he would go down and try to persuade them off from it. I saw him from my



Window amidst the Circle, and observing that the People seemed more and more fixt in their Resolution of insisting upon it, I got up and told the People in the Room, I would go and throw myself among them, and went down, they following me. When I came to the Circle, they opened and let me in, when I mounted a Chair which stood there by a Table, and having pulled off my Hat and beckoned Silence, I proceeded to read off the Declaration which I had signed; and then proceeded to tell them, that I believed I was as averse to the Stamp-Act as any of them; that I had accepted my Appointment to this Office, I thought upon the fairest Motives; finding, however, how very obnoxious it was to the People, I had found myself in a very disagreeable Situation ever since my coming Home; that I found myself, at the same Time, under such Obligations that I did not think myself at Liberty peremptorily to resign my Office without the Leave of those who appointed me; that I was very sorry to see the Country in the Situation it was; that I could nevertheless, in some Measure, excuse the People, as I believed they were actuated, by a real though, I feared, a misguided Zeal <sup>v</sup> for the Good of their Country; and that I wished the Transactions of that Day might prove happy for this Colony, tho' I must own to them, I very much feared the Contrary;—and much more to the same Purpose.

When I had done, a Person who stood near me, told me to give Liberty and Property, with three Cheers, which I did, throwing up my Hat into the Air; this was followed by loud Huzzas; <sup>v</sup> and then the People many of them were pleased to take me by the Hand and tell me I was restored to their former Friendship. I then went with two or three more to a neighbouring House, where we dined. I was then told the Company expected to wait on me into Hartford, where they expected I should publish my Declaration again. I reminded them of what they had before told me, that it might possibly ensnare the Assembly for them to have an Opportunity to act, or do any Thing about this Matter. Some inclined to forego this Step, but the main Body insisted on it. We accordingly mounted, I believe by this Time to the Number of near one Thousand and rode into Hart-

ford, the Assembly then sitting. They dismounted opposite the Assembly House, and about twenty Yards from it. Some of them conducted me into an adjoining Tavern, while the main Body drew up Four abreast and marched in Form round the Court House, preceeded by three Trumpets sounding; then formed into a Semi-circle at the Door of the Tavern. I was then directed to go down and read the Paper I had signed, and which I did within the Presence and Hearing of the Assembly; and only added that I wisht the Consequences of this Day's Transaction might be happy. This was succeeded with Liberty and Property and three Cheers; soon after which the People began to draw off, and I suppose went Home. I understand they came out with eight Days Provision, determined to find me, if in the Colony.

I believe the whole Time I was with them was better than three Hours, during a Part of which Time, I am told the Assembly were busy in forming some Plan for my Relief, the lower House thinking to send any Force, was it in their Power, might do more hurt than good to me, agreed to advise the sending some Persons of Influence to interpose by Persuasion, &c. and communicated their Desire to the upper Board, in Consequence whereof certain Gentlemen of the House were desired and were about to come to my Relief, it being about half an Hour's Ride; but before they set out they heard the Matter was finished. Had they come, I conclude it would have had no Effect.

This, according to the best of my Recollection, is the Substance of the Transaction; and in most of it I have had the concurrent Remembrance and Assent of the beforementioned Mr. Bishop. If I have omitted or misreported any Thing material, I hope it will be imputed to want of Memory only—as I mean not to irritate or inflame, but merely to satisfy the Curious, and to place Facts in a true and undisguised Light.

J. I.\*

New-Haven, September 23, 1765.

\* This account was published by Mr. Ingersoll in *The Connecticut Gazette* of September 27, 1765, and republished in the *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*.

P. S. I perceive these People, the Night before this Affair happened, placed a Guard round the Court House in Hartford, and at my usual Lodgings in that Town; also secured the Passage over the Bridge in the Town; and all the Passes even by the Farmington Road; to prevent my getting into Town that Night;—a needless Pains had they known it. The Members of the Assembly arrived in Town the same Evening.

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## LETTER TO WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

N: Haven, Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1765.D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>.

It is much if you dont by this time paint me out in imagination as a kind of fiend with a cloven foot and fury-forked tongue, a Court Parasite & a Lover of the Stamp Act; and yet the truth is that I love the Stamp Act about as little as you do, & remonstrated to the late Minister against it all in my power. What! and Accept of the Office of Distributer of Stamps when you had done? impossible! a Strange paradox this I suppose at present, & I dare say will remain so till y<sup>e</sup> times are a little more moderate, & so I wont trouble you with an Attempt to Explain it.

We having now got rid of all the Stamp Officers, I suppose we have nothing left for us to do but just to get rid of the Stamp Act itself. I wait impatiently to See how you will go about this at N: York. I own I expect you will be the very first who will introduce it: not because I think you less patriotick than your neighbors, but because the Stamps will be handier to you than to most others.

I went to England last winter with the strongest prejudices against the Parliamentary Authority in this Case; & came home, I don't love to say convinced, but confoundedly begad & beswompt, as we say in Connecticut. Virtually represented, has been so prettily ridiculed that one should almost conclude that Calvinism itself is a blunder, and that Representation &

Elcction are always Correlitives. Nothing is more true than that no Taxes can be Imposed according to the English Law & Constitution, but by the peoples consent in Parliament by their representatives, and tis Equally a Maxim of English Liberty that no Laws can be made or abrogated but by their Consent in the same manner. Now I want you to tell me whether the Parliament can or cannot make any Laws that shall have any binding force upon us in America. No man sees in a stronger light than I do the dangerous tendency of admitting for a principle that the Parliament of Great Britain may tax us ad libitum. I view it as a gulph ready to devour, but when I look all round I am at a loss for a plan. I think there is all the reason in the world why we should be in a Situation Equally safe with the people in England; but how, and what, and when, I am almost weary in y<sup>e</sup> Enquiry. I want to talk with you about four hours. I spent the whole winter among Politicians, both English & American, and among Em all found no plan for America that did not appear to me full of the greatest difficulty & Embarrassment.

Brother Johnson will be with you soon & can tell you more from me than I can Communicate in a Letter, & by him I shall be exceeding glad to Learn your real Sentiments in this matter. I think it behooves every one to do his utmost at a time when nothing but distress and trouble are in prospect.

I hear there are many Strange Stories to my disadvantage Current at N York, which I shall not give myself the trouble to contradict, as I know at this time tis not in my power to convince by the best & strongest evidence. My own consciousness of innocence no man can take from me.

Please to 'make my Comp<sup>s</sup>. to M<sup>rs</sup> Livingston & to all those gentlemen whom I had once the honor of calling my friends & who I hope will not quite give me up yet.

I am S<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Humbl. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J. Ingersoll.

W<sup>m</sup> Livingston Esq<sup>r</sup>.

[Copy.]

## LETTER TO THOMAS WHATELY.

New Haven Nov<sup>r</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. 1765

Dear Sir,

In my last which was the 9<sup>th</sup>. of Septemb<sup>r</sup>. I acquainted you with the Appearances in these parts relative to the Stamp Act, with the very general commotion among the people & with the many insults that had been offered to me as well as to the Act of Parliament itself, by burning in Effigy & the like. Since that, viz. on the 19<sup>th</sup>. of September I met with an Extraordinary instance of violence offered to me in person, & which Extorted from me a declaration of renouncing the office of Distributer of Stamps for this Colony, a particular Account of which affair you have in the inclosed News paper of the 27<sup>th</sup>. of the same Septemb<sup>r</sup>.

I also acquainted you that the General Assembly of last May, from the Moderation of the times, did not Seem at all disposed to oppose the Stamp Act, tho the Same was far from being agreeable to them; but the Confusions of later times occasioned a Choice of new Members, to the amount of about half the Numbers in the lower house of Assembly, for the late Session in Octob<sup>r</sup>., & generally such as were very warm against the Stamp Act. This, with the general Cry that way, so fixt the Assembly in their opposition to the Act, that it has been almost dangerous for any person to talk of a Submission to it, and the result of all has been the passing the Resolutions contained in the enclosed Newspaper of the first instant, wherein among other things they say, the Stamp Act is unprecedented and unconstitutional—in which I am told all the Members of the lower house Concurred except about five\*; the Upper house also Concurred by a Majority of voices, in directing to have the resolves go on the records of the Colony, and tis concluded to transact no business this winter that requires Stampt paper, nor until we

\* Captain Henry Glover, of Newtown, Thomas Fitch, Jr., and Epenetus Platt, of Norwalk, Seth Wetmore, of Middletown, and Dr. Benjamin Gale, of Killingworth, are the five usually named in this list of exceptions; to these names are less confidently added Oliver Tousey, of Newtown, and Partridge Thatcher, of New Milford.

shall hear whether the Act will be repealed or not; if it should not, I dont yet know what we are to do next. The peoples Spirits are kept up; no person dares introduce or make use of any Stamps; those for this Colony are lodged, by my desire, in the fort at N. York, there to remain till further orders.

The Governour with much difficulty got Sworn to the Observance of the Act, all his Council except four expressly refusing to Swear him, & Even abruptly left the room when the oath was about to be administred, declaring they could not in Conscience be present, as they Esteemed the Oath inconsistent with the Provincial Oath of the Governour, & some of them say they shall not Scruple as Judges to Declare the Act of Parliament ipso facto void. Such are the times here.

The Governour, from the first, since the Act passed has been fully resolved to Comply with & obey it, as being a Command by the Authority of the Nation, which he is not disposed to Controvert or disobey. Of the same opinion & disposition are four of his Council and indeed many other people, but their voice is drowned amid the general Cry, and those in power who dare favor the Act may Expect Speedy Political death. A Governour in this Colony you know has no Negative to any Act of Assembly, nor can he Exercise Scarce any power but as the Assembly give him leave, & no one dares & few in power are disposed to punish any violences that are offered to the Authority of the Act;—in Short all the Springs of Government are broken, and nothing but Anarchy and Confusion appear in prospect.

Some think the distresses which the want of the Stamp papers will Occasion, will put the people upon moving the Assembly to desire me to introduce and distribute them. Should this be the Case I should not Scruple to Officiate, notwithstanding my forced resignation; but if, as others think, the people will Suffer any Evil rather than become Slaves, as they think they shall, by Conforming to the Act, & if in that Case any kind of force should be made Use of to guard the officer or the like, I should not think my person or dwelling safe was I to attempt to Exercise the Office, and therefore must in that Case beg to be Excused and that some other may be Appointed in my room.

Tis hard, my friend, after having done every thing in my power to prevent & to moderate the Act, as you are my Witness I did, to be Charged with being the Author of it, at least with having inanced it for the Sake of my own profit, then to have the Office, which you know was mentioned to me by you before ever I thought of it, wrested out of my hands by a Mob, and to be left to be insulted by that very Mob & those very persons who set Em on me, for my reward, having run the risque even of my very life also in the matter. These are trying things, I assure you, yet I keep up my Spirits & preserve, I think, a good degree of philosophick fortitude. I am not without friends, & those whom you would Esteem the better people in the Colony. The Governour is my fast friend, as I am his, & can only wish he had that Countenance and Approbation which his Conduct & behaviour upon all Occasions well deserves. I am full of Apprehension for my Country, which I cannot but regard notwithstanding the Abuses I have met with in it.

Some say the Stamp Act is to be repealed; if it should, I will be Content to Suffer all—& bear all without regret or recompence. Others say it is to be moderated only; this I think may well be done, as tis most likely we rather under than overcast the probable amount of it. Let me suggest that to repeal all the Probate testamentary part will take away the Cry of the widow & fatherless. The Registry of deeds amounts to but little & is very burdensome as we register in books. Process before Single Justices for forty shillings, being generally for debt, falls very much on the poor. Do try to get these Eased, if no more. . . .

I am S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Humbl<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J. Ingersoll.\*

To Th: Whately, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Copy

\* This letter having become public before being forwarded, was recalled by the author and never sent. Three separate drafts of the manuscript are preserved, which have been compared for the present purpose. A few foot-notes were added in the copy printed in *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*.

## LETTER TO THE STAMP COMMISSIONERS.

N: Haven Nov<sup>r</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>: 1765May it please Y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>s</sup>.

Upon my first arrival from England at Boston the later End of July last, I found Every thing full as quiet with regard to the Stamp Act, as I expected, and from the informations I there received from this Colony had no reason to Expect any other than a Submission to it here, tho much ag<sup>t</sup>. the peoples inclinations. About this time the resolves of the Assembly of Virginia (& which you have doubtless seen before now) began to be spread abroad in these parts, at which the peoples Spirits catching fire, burst forth into a blaze, first at Boston, then in this Colony & Elsewhere, an Account of all which you must have had before this time. The plan adopted by the populace was to force the Stamp Officers to a resignation & then to proceed in business as usual without the use of Stamps. I myself after being burnt in Effigy in many places by the populace & Suffering all the insult and indignity that either the wit or malice of men could invent, besides threats as to my person & house, met with a force on the 19<sup>th</sup>. of Sept<sup>r</sup>., which Extorted from me a like declaration of renouncing the office of Distributer of Stamps for this Colony, as had been done in neighbouring Colonies,—a particular Account & detail of which affair is contained in the inclosed news paper of the 27<sup>th</sup>. of Sept<sup>r</sup>. to which I beg leave to refer you. I was about to write you of this matter immediately after it happened, but on further thoughts concluded to wait till this time, as not knowing but that the people who offered this violence when they come to cool would think proper to release me; or that the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly of y<sup>e</sup> Colony which meets annually in Octob<sup>r</sup>. would take some Steps, either inviting me to officiate in the office or engaging some protection, in which case I should not have Scrupled to proceed in distributing the papers, if by these means I found it to be the mind of the body of the people that I should. But instead of my meeting with any thing of this kind, I have now to inform you that the House of Representatives of this Colony, at their late Sessions have among other things Voted the Act of Parliament imposing the Stamp duties *unprecedented and Unconstitutional*, & concluded



to let the Ensuing winter pass without transacting any business that requires the use of Stampt papers, & in the meantime to Petition Parliament for a repeal of the Act. What will be done in case the Act shall not be repealed I cannot tell. Gov<sup>r</sup>. Fitch from the first, as also four of his Council, altho' heartily wishing the Act had not passed, have been disposed to Submit to it, as to A Law Enacted by the Authority of Parliament & which they should not undertake to dispute or disobey; which four as well as the Gov<sup>r</sup>, Especially the later, have but too much reason to Expect to fall a political Sacrifice to the resentments of the people; the one for presuming to take, the others to administer, the Oath required by the Act; the Lower house I understand all concurred in their resolves, Except about five persons.

The first parcel of Stampt papers designed for this Colony arrived at New York about a week ago & are Safely lodged by my desire in the fort there. I have advised with Gov<sup>r</sup>. Fitch about Sending for them into this Colony. He thinks it by no means Safe as we have no Strong hold in which to place them, & the peoples threats continued in the most open & highhanded strain to destroy them if they come; specimens of which threatnings you may see in the inclosed Newspaper of the first instant, & which contains the resolutions of the house of representatives of this Colony. Indeed you must know & be fully informed from all quarters that the rage of the people is so great that it is almost dangerous to say a word in favour of a Submission to the Act, & that it is at present absolutely impossible for me to distribute any of the papers. What will be the End of these things God only knows. Some think the distresses of the people which will be occasioned for want of y<sup>e</sup> Stamps will force them even to invite me to distribute them. The people most of them say they are as willing I should distribute them as another, but that they shall not be distributed by anybody. Others think they will even Suffer death & Every Evil before they will Conform to the Act, as thinking from that moment they shall commence Slaves. Should the people conclude to take Em I should be willing to distribute the papers, but if there must be any kind of force or compulsion used to this End, I shall be glad to be excused.

It is said by some the Act will be abated in part, by others that it will be repealed. If the later takes place I shall be glad to drown all my little interests in the general good; but if part only is intended to be taken off, I beg leave to suggest to ease all Probate & Testamentary matters—the Cry of the Widow & fatherless would not then be heard, and Estates here are but Small & can but illy bear any duty; also the duty registering deeds, which will raise but a trifle & yet occasions so much trouble, especially here where we make use of books to register in; also the Judgments & process for forty Shillings, which with us is before Single Justices of the peace, & being generally for Debt the duty falls heavy on the poor. I think these abatements might well enough be made, as tis probable to me the computations of the Sums expected to be raised were rather under than overcast by the Ministry & those who assisted them in that matter and money in the Colonies at this time is certainly extremely Scarce.

I shall write to you again soon & in the mean time, while I impatiently wait the Issue of the measures on your side the water as well as ours, shall consult the Governour from time to time and pursue such measures in disposing & securing of the Stamp papers as I shall Judge will turn to the best Account of his Majestys interest.

I have received no letter or directions whatever from the Board, but shall expect something by the next Packet. The Gov<sup>r</sup>. cannot but wonder & regret that he should not have received from the Ministry or otherwise one single word about the Stamp Act.

I am Your most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

& most Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J: Ingersoll.\*

To the Hon<sup>l</sup>. Commiss<sup>rs</sup>. of Stamps.

\* This letter, which was finally withheld and never sent, is preserved in two separate drafts among Mr. Ingersoll's papers. As printed in his *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*, with foot-notes, it is drawn mainly from the longer of the two manuscript drafts; but the other draft is here followed, as apparently representing the author's maturer judgment.

## LETTER TO RICHARD JACKSON.

N Haven Nov<sup>r</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>. 1765D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

I wrote you from Boston soon after my arrival there from England in July. Since that time I have been too much Employed for my own Safety & the regulation of my Conduct amidst the Confusions of this Country to be able to attend to the rights of friendship. When I first came home every thing appeared tolerably quiet, but the Virginia Resolves taking air threw Boston into a flame, where after having offered the highest indignities to M<sup>r</sup>. Oliver the Mob fell upon Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup> Hutchinsons house & destroyed it, with every thing in it, with a more than Savage fury. The Same Spirit Spread itself into this Colony, where I suffered in common with my brother officers the indignity of being burnt in Effigy & of having every ill natured thing published of me in Newspapers in the most unrestrained manner. I have been called Traitor, Parricide & the hardest of Names—am Charged with having Contributed to get the Stamp Act passed, & all to secure to myself the Office of Distributor.

On the 19<sup>th</sup>. of Septemb<sup>r</sup>. I met with a very Extraordinary violence & which Extorted from me a Declaration of renouncing the afores<sup>d</sup>. office, a particular account of which you have in the enclosed Newspaper of the 27<sup>th</sup>. of the same Sep<sup>r</sup>. Since that time I have been a little more at Ease, but the Colony as well as the Neighbouring Provinces are in a great ferment. Our Assembly of last May I am told were moderate, but that of Oct<sup>r</sup>. have gone so far as to Vote the Stamp Act unprecedented & unconstitutional, as you will see by the inclosed Newspaper of the first Instant. The Gov<sup>r</sup>. with much difficulty got Sworn by four of the Council, the others refusing as thinking the Act of Parliament derogatory to the rights of the Colony;—these four & the Gov<sup>r</sup>. are all now threatned in the highest manner with political death, so strong are the peoples resentments against the Stamp Act. It has been generally concluded not to use any Stamp papers, but to lie still this winter in full Confidence that you will repeal the Act; if you dont I cannot tell you

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whats to be done next. For my own part I shall be glad it may be repealed, altho I was sure in that case to be almost trampled upon. You know I did not aid or assist in bringing the Stamp Act upon us, but was as unwilling to have it pass as any man could possibly be. You know also, I believe, that the Office of distributor was first mentioned to me by M<sup>r</sup>. Whately without my seeking or even before I thought of it.

If the Stamp Act should be abated only, pray attempt to take off the whole of matters testamentary; that branch of the duty makes a great uneasiness & is really burdensome upon our Small Estates. The Registry of Deeds will be very burdensome, or rather inconvenient, as we register in books, & will amount to but little. Process before Single Justices to the amount of forty Shillings, being mostly for debt, falls principally upon the poor. We had rather have a little than nothing at all; a repeal of the whole is what we wish for.

We have had a great Congress, as you will hear, whose representations & petitions will be sent to you, as also instructions from this Colony how to prefer & urge the same. The matter of your right to tax us you will see is uppermost & mixt in with all the other matter. How far these Petitions will serve us I cant tell. I hope you will do Every thing in your power to obtain for them a reception & hearing, however different from your Judgment they are drawn. You will Easily see by Every thing we say or do on this side the water that our Notions of our Constitutions & rights are such as I suspect you on your side will call Notions of independance—where & how things will end I dont know.

Some think the distresses of the people occasioned by the want of the Stamp papers will move them to desire the Assembly to apply to me to distribute them, in which Case I should not be against doing it, notwithstanding what has passed; but without such request from the Publick or being Convinced that it is the general inclination of the people to make Use of them, I shall not think my dwelling or person safe was I to attempt it, nor yet incline to have the business;—indeed at present it is as much as a persons life is worth to make use of Stampt paper.

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Think for me in my critical Scituation & be so good as to let me know what I ought to do; in the mean time I will hope for better times. You cannot Easily conceive the perplexity of Scituation I have been in, between my Obligation & duty of Office on one side and the rage of a distracted multitude on the other, & for weeks together I have been under Constant Apprehensions, at least for my house & Substance.

With Comp<sup>s</sup>. to all friends

I remain Y<sup>r</sup> most Obe<sup>d</sup>. Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll.

P. S. I perceive you have had a great revolution of Ministry since I left you, but that they Expect they shall be able to return things back into their former Channel again. I care not who are in, so they are friends to America.—A Map of this Colony drawn by one Mott, one of our people, is lately sent over to the Secretary of State, which I shall be glad you will see. I think it is done in a very accurate as well as Elegant manner.—The Gov<sup>r</sup>. did all he could to prevent the Extremes that have happened, but you know he has little power as Gov<sup>r</sup>. This Colony is Eighty thousand pounds in debt, arrears of taxes that cannot be collected by reason of the poverty of those on whom they are laid.

Dec<sup>r</sup>. 19. this Letter was dispatched & recalled on a Surmise that I had wrote something detrimental to the Colonies interests. To prevent all Suspicion for the future I shall write no letters across the water but such as are absolutely necessary till things are more settled than they now are. I hope you will be the Colonies friend, whatever some people here may think of me, and I hope I can yet say with a much greater man than myself, "Whatever Errors I have committed in Publick life I have always loved my Country; whatever faults may be objected to me in private life, I have always loved my friend; whatever Usage I have received from my Country, it shall never make me break with her; whatever Usage I have received from my friends, it shall never make me break with one of them while I

think him a friend to my Country." I have received much undeserved favour and good at the hands of my Country, & shall I not bear with a little Abuse, especially upon so irritating an Occasion as the Stamp Act.

Let M<sup>r</sup>. Whately know I dont think it best for me to write to him just now, but shall be glad to hear from him.

Shew as much of this as you shall think necessary on my Acc<sup>o</sup>. to the Commiss<sup>s</sup>. of Stamps, if you shall find that my Letter to them dispatched with this shall by any means miscarry.

J. I.\*

R. Jackson Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Copy

#### LETTER TO THE STAMP COMMISSIONERS.

N: Haven Dec<sup>r</sup>. 2: 1765

May it please Y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>s</sup>.

In my last which was of y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>. Ult. I acquainted you fully with the Several Occurrences I met with since my Arrival in these parts & with the disposition of the people with regard to the Stamp papers. I have now further to acquaint you that the people in this Colony as well as Elsewhere continue, & if possible increase in their opposition to the Act & seem determined, at all Events, not to Submit to it. As there is therefore no prospect of my being able to Serve Either them or his Majesty in the Office of Distributer for this Colony, I have to Desire that their Lordships of the Treasury will Excuse me from that office. We flatter ourselves here that there will be no Occasion for any New Appointment, as hoping the Act will be repealed this Session. The office is at this time the most odious here in America of any thing that can well be imagined. I have found myself in the most distressed Scituation between the Obligations of my Office & the resentments of y<sup>e</sup> people, but hope it will not be long before I shall be rid of both.

\* From the manuscript copy of Mr. Ingersoll's letter, published also in his *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*.

I have not as yet rec<sup>d</sup>. any Letter from the Board. I shall take the best Care I can to secure the Stamp papers for his Majestys Use & take such Steps to that End as the Nature & Circumstances of things shall require & admit of.

I am

Y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>s</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

& most Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J Ingersoll.\*

To the Hon<sup>e</sup>. Com<sup>s</sup>. of Stamps

Copy

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# LETTER TO WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

N-Haven 2 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1765

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

it is a time when mankind Seem to think they have a right not only to Shoot at me with the Arrow that flyeth by Day, but to Assassinate me in the dark, as you will see by the inclosed Letter which I desire you will be so good as to read, then Seal & Deliver to the person to whom directed, and to let him know that you are acquainted with the Contents, or not, as you shall think best. The truth is I Strongly Suspect that y<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Chandler was not the Original Author of the Story.

tis pretty certain that my letters have been intercepted & broke open—they were sent to N York by M<sup>r</sup>. John Ray—he was at our M<sup>r</sup>. Chandlers after I gave them to him & he, M<sup>r</sup>. Chandler, saw them in his hands. This I happen'd to know only by M<sup>r</sup> Chandlers dropping such a word some little time ago; further I have not been able as yet to trace the matter. Now if you think proper, I shall be glad you will send for your Neighbour Chandler to y<sup>r</sup> house, & if he will to talk freely y<sup>e</sup> whole matter; it may be he will Consider you as a mediator, as indeed I wish you would be, and settle y<sup>e</sup> matter. I want only a reasonable Satisfaction & am willing you should be Judge of that. . . .

\* From the manuscript copy; published also in *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*.

were ever times like these? any man has it in his power at this time by suggesting any ill natured thing about what he may suppose I have wrote either about publick or private affairs, to Occasion a Deputation of a Com<sup>te</sup>. from a Body of People consisting of not less than three or four thous<sup>d</sup> men, to come to me & tell me if I will satisfy 'em in the matter by letting that body of people see the Copies of my Letters it will be well—if I wont they cannot promise in what way they will see Cause to resent it—that it was with difficulty they could keep them from publishing in News papers the whole matter which had been reported, even without Enquiring of me or otherwise any further about it. The Gentlemen who came to me upon the Subject were Captains Liddle & Cleveland & Cap<sup>t</sup>. Asah<sup>l</sup>. Fitch; they appeared friendly—behaved with Candor & Declared themselves Satisfyed with what I had wrote. I found my self under that kind of Necessity above described of Delivering out to them y<sup>e</sup> Copies of y<sup>e</sup> Letters I had wrote to y<sup>e</sup> Com<sup>e</sup>. of Stamps & to M<sup>r</sup> Whately with a number of other Copies & original Letters & which I conclude will be publickly read to Large numbers of people & that before the originals (some of them) will have half reached the persons to whom they are directed—which you know will be Esteemed a great indecency by people who are not distracted with the present times. Not only so but in private Letters altho' there should be nothing wicked or offensive you know how disagreeable it must be to have ones own most free thoughts like tete a tete Conversations proclaimed aloud on the house tops.

the Substance of what I have wrote home in those Letters is giving a general & I believe it will be thought a very Just & Candid Account of the publick transactions relative to the Stamp Act; as to y<sup>e</sup> particular matters alledged I have said, notwithstanding all the hardships I have undergone in this affair, I shall be glad to have the Stamp Act repealed, that in that Case I shall be glad to drown my little interests in the general good—that I shall be glad to suffer all, to bear all without regret or recompence—that if it is intended to Abate of y<sup>e</sup> Act only I suggest what Articles I think ought to be taken off with some of



y<sup>e</sup> reasons. I press M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson to do his utmost to obtain for the Petitions a hearing &c. I inform them that some people think y<sup>e</sup> distresses of y<sup>e</sup> people will oblige them to ask me to furnish them with the Stamp papers—which if it should happen in a gen<sup>l</sup>. way & y<sup>e</sup> Assembly desire me to do it, I should not think myself so bound by my promise of renunciation but that I should do it, but that I could not do it without such gen<sup>l</sup>. Invitation, & that many thought the people would suffer death & Every Evil before they would Submit to y<sup>e</sup> Act as thinking from that moment they shall Commence Slaves &c &c. In short I wrote in as strong terms as I d[missing] considering the Board of Com<sup>s</sup> I knew (whatever may be thought here) will consider me as their Officer bound as well by my Obligation as otherwise to do every thing that I properly & reasonably could to Carry y<sup>e</sup> Act into Execution, until some other should be appointed in my room. I tell them that if any kind of force must be used, as guarding y<sup>e</sup> Officer or y<sup>e</sup> like, I must ask to be excused & that their Lordships of y<sup>e</sup> Treasury will appoint some other person; in short to that p[missing] in general that I cannot be their distributer unless y<sup>e</sup> people of y<sup>e</sup> Colony are willing I should, & Volenti non fit injuria you know. The Gentlemen who came to me found no fault with these Sentiments, said they were y<sup>e</sup> same that were mentioned at Weathersfield &c and that if it should so happen that before these things can be known at home & proper Answers & new Appointments made, y<sup>e</sup> people in gen<sup>l</sup>. should conclude to take y<sup>e</sup> Stamps it would doubtless be my duty to supply them with them; but there is no danger of this as I fully acquaint y<sup>e</sup> board, telling them what y<sup>e</sup> Assembly have Voted & that it is even dangerous for any person to talk of a Submission to y<sup>e</sup> Act. Let me hear from you upon the Subject of this Letter as soon as conveniently you can. There are but few friends at this Day whom I dare trust with my whole heart. You are one of them.

I am y<sup>rs</sup>. &c

J. Ingersoll.\*

\* This letter is taken from the manuscript collections belonging to the *Connecticut Historical Society*.

[To  
 W<sup>m</sup>. S: Johnson Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
 at  
 Stratford.]

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## LETTER OF RICHARD RAY.

New York December 12<sup>th</sup>: 1765M<sup>r</sup>: Ingersall

Sir—Yours of the 2<sup>d</sup>: Instant I but yesterday Rec<sup>d</sup>: or should have immediately answered it, by it I find that I am Suspected of Opening & Communicating the Contents of the letters you Sent by me to be forwarded to England and am surprised from what such suspicion Should arise. There has been no opportunity to forward them since they have been in my Care or should have sent them as directed. In order to Clear my self from being thought the opener & Communicator of the Contents of letters, that I had undertaken to serve a friend in forwarding, I am under the Necessity of Returning them, from which by the impression of your Seal you Can Determine wether such Suspicion is Justly founded. You have them here inclosed: the Ship Grace Cap<sup>t</sup>: Pell will Sail for London in about 10 or 12 Days, by whom I should have sent them, but as I am suspected of Communicating the Contents of what I never knew, to Clear my self I have Returned them: & am

S<sup>r</sup>: Your Humb<sup>l</sup>: Serv<sup>t</sup>:Rich<sup>d</sup>: Ray.\*

## LETTER OF JOHN CHANDLER.

S<sup>r</sup>

have rec<sup>d</sup>. your favor of 2<sup>d</sup> instant. Should readily have given y<sup>t</sup> intelligence & satisfaction you requird, had not the middle of your Epistle contained several *menaces*, which led me

\* A young merchant, son of John Ray, of New York, died 1784.

to conclude y<sup>t</sup> I should be calld to clear myself in a more publick manner & being not concious of guilt, I care not to flee when unjustly persued or to be intimidated to the humour of any man. However, would let you know that I was not the original of any report made to Col<sup>l</sup>. Putnam; neither was I ever guilty of making up of or even thinking of those expressions you charge me with, demanding "*whether I had them from another or not*"; & y<sup>t</sup> what was said if traced back will come directly on a professd friend of yours who said, as I am informd, that he had the same words from your own mouth, but as mentioning names would inevitably make breaches in a valuable friendship, I shall decline it to the last extremity. Am however sorry to find y<sup>t</sup> a fals suspition raisd immagination, or a report as you say hath bin to you of bad consequence, although you had the pleasure to hear the com<sup>tee</sup>. "say they were satisfied with your conduct & found the story to be groundless."

Remain S<sup>r</sup> your wrongfully suspected

hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Jn<sup>o</sup> Chandler.\*

Stratford 15<sup>th</sup> Decemb 1765

[For

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>  
N. Haven]

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#### LETTER OF WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Dear Sr:

Agreable to my promise I have confer'd several times with M<sup>r</sup>. Chandler on the subject of your Letters to him, & to me. He utterly disclaims having Originated any part of the Story himself, but says he deliver'd it precisely as he receiv'd it from his Friend, who had it from a Person who receiv'd it from an

\* John Chandler, born 1736, died 1795, was graduated at Yale in 1759, and served as Tutor in 1761-63. His father's second cousin, Joshua Chandler (Yale 1747), was a prominent citizen of New Haven.

intimate Friend of your's, who collected it from a Conversation with you upon the subject of Stamps. But he will not be persuaded to mention the Names of those thro' whom it came. He also insists the affair was not represented *to* him nor *by* him in the Terms you mention, nor in any Language that could convey such Idea's, or indeed anything like them. By his Account of the matter he only represented, that you had wrote to the Commissioners of Stamps & to Mr. Whately upon the subject, without mentioning, or pretending to point out the purport of your Letters: and supposes that the People to the Eastward have thence Imagin'd that you must have wrote in the manner they have represented. They have in Truth excellent Imaginations in that part of the Country, and it would not be very surprising to find a story of this kind exaggerated amongst them. To discover the Person's thro' whose hands this story came to him, Mr. Chandler thinks would be a breach of Friendship unpardonable in him, unless under an absolute necessity to do it, and it would also he thinks make a disagreeable breach between you & y<sup>r</sup>. Friend who took it first from you; but was he at Liberty he says he could by Evidence exculpate himself. I told him you would run the venture of the breach with your Friend, & desired him to see his Author who might perhaps consent to have his name mention'd. He took time to do it, but still gave me the same answer. He alledges that he had not the least Intention to misrepresent or Injure you, & if he has been the means of doing it, the transgression was involuntary, and he hopes you will take no farther notice of it. He add's finally that he expects to be at New Haven this week, when he will wait upon you & have a farther Eclaircissement upon the subject. I hope by comparing his representation of the matter with what you have from others, you will be able to discover who has been the Calumniator, & cause him to do you right; towards which if I can be farther useful you will freely command

Dr. S<sup>r</sup>. Y<sup>r</sup>. most affectionate humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Johnson.

Stratford

Dec<sup>r</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup>: 1765

## LETTER TO THE STAMP COMMISSIONERS.

N Haven Jan<sup>y</sup>. 4<sup>th</sup>. 1766May it please Y<sup>r</sup>. Hon<sup>rs</sup>.

Upon my first arrival in these parts I found Every thing full as quiet with Regard to y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act as I Expected, knowing the same would at least be very unwelcome to the people; but soon after the Virginia Resolves began to be spread abroad, the peoples Spirits took fire & burst forth into a blaze. The plan adopted by the populace was to force the Stamp Officers to a resignation of their offices & then to proceed in business as usual without Stamp paper. Open violences first began at Boston, where M<sup>r</sup>. Oliver suffered in the manner you must be particularly acquainted with before now; then the Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup>. & so on to Rhode Island & this Colony. I suffered in this Colony in Common with my Brother Officers Elsewhere the indignity of being burnt in Effigy in many Towns & of having Every ill natured thing said of me in Newspapers in the most unrestrained manner, & was besides under constant Apprehensions for some time, at least for my house & Substance, from the threats of y<sup>e</sup> people because I would not resign, as they called it, that is, declare I would not officiate in my Office.

In this Critical Scituation between the Obligations & Duty of my Office on one hand and the resentments & even rage of y<sup>e</sup> people on the other, I declared publicly that I would not Exercise the Office of Distributer if generally disagreeable to the people, but would seek a dismissal from it: indeed I knew if y<sup>e</sup> people should generally Determin to run the risque of a non Compliance with the Act of Parliament, it would be to little purpose for me or any other to hold the Office.

I hoped this would have stopt the fury of y<sup>e</sup> people, but it had little or no effect. Accordingly on the 19<sup>th</sup>. of Sept<sup>r</sup>. I met with a Violence which Extorted from me a Declaration of renouncing the Office in the manner as you will see particularly described in the inclosed Newspaper of y<sup>e</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup>. of y<sup>e</sup> same Sept<sup>r</sup>. to which I beg leave to Refer you.

As our Gen<sup>l</sup>. Assembly sets annually in Oct<sup>r</sup>., I chose to wait & see how far y<sup>e</sup> people, when Cooler, would discover an inclination

to have & make use of the Stamp papers, as I should certainly have thought it my Duty, notwithstanding all that had passed, to have distributed the papers to the people, had they generally or the Assembly desired it, at least until I could have heard from the Board, & this y<sup>e</sup> people have known; but you will see by the other Newspaper of y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>. of Nov<sup>r</sup>. that the Assembly as well as people are sufficiently opposed to y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act. The Gov<sup>r</sup>. got sworn to y<sup>e</sup> Observance of it, but much Clamour of many of y<sup>e</sup> people has ensued. In short, such is y<sup>e</sup> general opposition that no man at this time would Venture to make Use of Stamp paper, was it Ever so Easy to be come at, and it would be dangerous to punish any breaches of y<sup>e</sup> Act.

It has been generally Concluded by the people not to transact any business this winter that requires the Use of Stamp paper, in hopes the Parliament will repeal the Act; if they should not, I cannot tell what will be done next, only in general that According to the present Appearance of things the people seem Determined to Suffer Every Evil, rather than Submit to it.

I have Advised with the Gov<sup>r</sup>. about Suffering the Stamp papers that have Arrived at N: York to be bro<sup>t</sup>. into this Colony. He is clearly of my opinion that it is by no means Safe, as we have no Strong hold to place them in, & the people in the most open manner declare they will Seize & take them from me as soon as they shall arrive. In short, you must be fully Convinced from the Accounts which you will be continually receiving from all quarters that it is at present Absolutely impossible for me or any other person to take a Single Step in the Office in this Colony; & I am glad, by y<sup>e</sup> help of the Gov<sup>r</sup>. of New York & Gen<sup>l</sup>. Gage whose aid for that purpose I have requested, to preserve the papers from being destroyed. Such are the times here & almost Every where else throughout y<sup>e</sup> Continent of America. I myself have suffered Shipwreck of my reputation among the people for accepting this very Obnoxious Office, & after having run the risque of Even life itself in endeavouring to Discharge y<sup>e</sup> Obligations & Duty of y<sup>e</sup> Office which I am under, I see no way but to ask for a Dismission from the same & to set down contented with the resentments of y<sup>e</sup>

people for my reward. They generally indeed say they are as willing I should have the Office as another, but that they have no need, nor will have any.

Your favour of y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup>. giving an Acc<sup>o</sup>. of one parcel of Stampt paper N<sup>o</sup> 1 shipt on board the Edward, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Davis, also N<sup>o</sup>. 2 p<sup>r</sup>. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Haviland, & N<sup>o</sup>. 3 p<sup>r</sup>. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tillet, I rec<sup>d</sup>. the 22<sup>d</sup> Ult, together with my Deputation & Instructions; also y<sup>r</sup>. favour of the 11<sup>th</sup>. of Oct<sup>r</sup>. giving an Acc<sup>o</sup>. of one parcel of Stampt paper shipt for Boston on Board the John & Sukey, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Bruce, N<sup>o</sup>. 40, not yet arrived, I rec<sup>d</sup>. the 27<sup>th</sup>. Ult. I have taken Care as mentioned above to have these taken proper Care of & protected as they arrive, but I could not possibly, was I to attempt it, open those parcels or do any one thing with them.

Former Letters of mine to the Board, giving a very full & particular Acc<sup>o</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Occurrences that I have met with since coming home, have been obliged to be recalled & thereby a Delay of Information has happened, but I hope no other inconvenience. You cannot easily conceive the perplexed as well as distressed Scituation I have been in, and shall hope for your Candor & Excuse accordingly.

You have one Letter from me before this which I trust will get to you, bearing Date 2<sup>d</sup>. Ult.

I am &c.

J. I.\*

To y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>l</sup>. Comm<sup>s</sup>. of Stamps  
Copy

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#### ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

Whereas I have lately received two anonymous Letters, calling on me (among other Things) to give the Publick some further Assurance with regard to my Intentions about exercising the Office of Distributer of Stamps for this Colony, as some others have done since receiving our Commissions or Deputa-

\* From a copy preserved among Mr. Ingersoll's manuscripts: published also in his *Letters relating to the Stamp Act*.

tions of Office for that Purpose; and that I confirm the same by Oath. And altho' I don't think it best ordinarily to take Notice of such Letters, nor yet to take Oaths upon such Kind of Occasions; yet (as I have good Reason to think those Letters came from a large Number of People belonging to this Colony, and do respect a Subject of a very interesting Nature, and the present Times being peculiarly difficult and critical, and I myself at no Loss or Difficulty about making known my Resolutions and Intentions respecting the Matter aforesaid) I have concluded to make the following Declaration and to confirm the same by an Oath; that is to say,

1. I never was nor am I now desirous, or even willing, to hold or exercise the aforesaid Office, contrary to the Mind and Inclination of the general Body of People in this Colony.

2. I have for some Time been and still am persuaded, that it is the general Opinion and Sentiment of the People of this Colony (after mature Deliberation) that the Stamp Act is an Infringement of their Rights and dangerous to their Liberties, and therefore I am not willing, nor will I, for that and other good and sufficient Reasons, as I suppose, (and which I hope and trust will excuse me to those who appointed me) exercise the said Office against such general Opinion and Sentiment of the People; and, generally and in a Word, will Never at all, by myself or otherwise, officiate under my said Deputation. And as I have, so I will, in the most effectual Manner I am able, apply to the proper Board in England, for a Dismission from my said Office.

J. Ingersoll.

New-Haven, ss. Jan. 8, 1766.

Then personally appeared Jared Ingersoll, Esq., and made Oath to the Truth of the foregoing Declaration, by him subscribed.

Before me,

DANIEL LYMAN, Just. Peace.

As to the Letters and Papers which I lately delivered out of my Hands, I beg leave to acquaint the Publick that I did not expect there would have been any Publications of them



(especially of any particular detached Sentences) but by me, or by mutual Consent;—that those Paragraphs which have lately been published in the New-London Gazette, I conceive to be, in some Parts, by some Mistake, differently worded from the Originals, and commented upon very differently from what I imagine would be thought the true Meaning was the whole of all my said Letters and Papers published together. This I intend shall be done as soon as I shall recover the Papers again; and in the mean Time shall hope the Publick will not undertake to make a full Judgment in the Matter. And this I think may well be done, as those particular Letters at which Umbrage has been taken are recalled; and if, by Mistake or otherwise, any Thing was said in them that was liable to a Construction dis-favourable to the Colony or to any particular Persons, I shall be always ready to put every Thing to rights whenever *They* shall call upon me for that Purpose; and to prevent all Trouble of the Kind for the future, shall take Care to write no Letters abroad (until Times are more settled than they now are) without first shewing them to such Gentlemen as, at this Day, will be entirely confided in.

J. I.

[From *The Connecticut Gazette*, January 10, 1766.]

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LETTER TO THE STAMP COMMISSIONERS.

N: Haven Jan<sup>y</sup>. 10: 1766

May it please y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup>.

Since my last to the Board I have been Obligated to take an Oath not to Exercise the Office of Distributer of Stamps for this Colony, much for the Reasons & at that kind of Request of y<sup>e</sup> people which has occasioned M<sup>r</sup>. Oliver & some others to do the Like. Tis difficult & I believe needless for me to undertake to Explain these things to you. I can only say in general that the greatest part of America is at present in a Scituation altogether incompatible with the being of any Stamp Offices in it, and as it is now absolutely impossible for me in Every view of y<sup>e</sup>

matter to Officiate in my Office, I have humbly to ask & hope that I may be Officially dismissed therefrom. I shall take Care to do my utmost to preserve y<sup>e</sup> Stamp papers Dispatched for this Colony, & am

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Ob<sup>t</sup>. &c

J. I.\*

To the Hon<sup>l</sup>. Com<sup>s</sup>. of Stamps

LETTERS OF DR. BENJAMIN GALE.

Killingworth 13<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1765 [error for 1766]

Dear S<sup>r</sup>

I receiv<sup>d</sup> your Fav<sup>r</sup>. & the several Packetts Inclos'd just after I had return'd from Saybrook whither I went to send some Messengers over to the Babel Convention,† some who I judg'd might have some Influence to Mitigate their Rage & Folly, viz Col<sup>l</sup> Willard & Cap<sup>t</sup> Shipman,‡ the Two Saybrook Members—beside several Pimps & Smuglers to Gull the Rabble & sift out every thing that passes from Head Quarters. I had thoughts of going my self but to tell the truth I was both asham'd and afraid, *asham'd* to be seen in the Comp<sup>y</sup> of so brainless, thoughtless, designing, undesigning Rabble, *afraid* of being included with them when they are whipt, for without the Spirit of Prophesey I can foretell, Stamp Act Repeal'd or not repeal'd, such proceedings will meet with Rubbers in the *Head* if not the *Tail*. However after the Receipt of your Packet I had gone over had I not Previously Engag'd my self for Middletown on that very day in an Important Case—however as soon as I return will give you the Best Accounts my Embassendors can provide.

\* From the manuscript copy among the Ingersoll papers; published in *Letters relating to the Stamp Act*.

† A meeting of the people of New London County was called to meet in Lyme on January 14. to discuss the situation of public affairs.

‡ Samuel Willard and John Shipman were the Deputies from Saybrook to the last General Assembly.

A more wicked Seem I think never was on foot in this Colony to destroy us. But Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.

The Manuscript I mentioned to you is an historical Acc<sup>t</sup> of the several Factions wh. have subsisted in this Colony, originat- ing with the N London Society\*—thence metamorphisid into the Faction for paper Emissions on Loan, thence into N Light, into y<sup>e</sup> Susquehannah & Delaware Factions—into Orthodoxy—now into Stamp Duty—the Actors the same, each Change drawing in some New Members—but it contains such Stubborn Facts & will so Blacken some mens Coats that I fear the Author would not Long survive the Impression.

Your private Letters to me will make the Best Improvement if I am able to serve your Cause in my occasional Jornies in y<sup>e</sup> Country. I may not at this time add but that

I am S<sup>r</sup> your frind

& most Hum<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

B Gale.

P. S. as I write free by your boy I trust you will not Expose it.

[To

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

N Haven]

Killingworth 8 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1766

S<sup>r</sup>

As you requested in y<sup>r</sup> Last to me to know the result of the Lime Congress, having never before had an Opp<sup>y</sup> that I could safely venture, I now would Inform, of which no doubt you have before this time had Intelligence, that your Letters in the general were well approv'd, or at least that you do not deserve to be damn'd for them, & that there still is a day of Grace for you. But with regard to the main Business that I sent some over to

\* "The New London Society United for Trade and Commerce" was chartered in 1732, but its course in issuing bills of credit resembling the paper currency of the Colony caused its downfall in 1733.

penetrate the Secret Views of their herding together, I have learnt from Good Authority, from those who are in the Secrets of the Club, their design is to fix and unite on Men, who they conceive will serve their Turn, that the final conclusions are not yet made. One of the men I procured to go made Application to know what men we should Fix on Westward. It was Answer'd, Col<sup>l</sup>. Walker\* was well Qualified. My Agent then proposed M<sup>r</sup> Rowland,\* but was answer'd by a significative Shake of y<sup>e</sup> Head, which shew'd how Ignorant he was in men & then reply'd, no, by no means, M<sup>r</sup> Rowland is a man of too much Sense, he will not answer by any means, and very readily mentioned M<sup>r</sup> Davenport\*: to be short, they have taken Measures that from their early date & too great Forwardness, will overset their System of Politicks. They begin, the more sensible part, to be ashamed of the thing. Others see clearly through their Designs, & Dispipe the thing when it appears to them *puris naturalibus* from a principle of Honesty natural to Humane Nature and I think I can venture to predict that no Alterations will happen in y<sup>e</sup> Council unless the dropping M<sup>r</sup> Sheldon for Sam<sup>l</sup> Johnson.

I hear you are appointed Judge of Admiralty for Connecticut &c—£800 Sallary; if true I Heartily Congratulate you.

I am S<sup>r</sup>

Your Most Hum<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>

B. Gale

[Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

N Haven

p<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Elliot]

\* Elisha Sheldon, of Litchfield, Robert Walker, of Stratford, Abraham Davenport, of Stamford, and Samuel William Johnson, of Stratford, were elected to the Governor's Council in the following May; David Rowland, of Fairfield, was not elected.

## LETTER TO AN UNKNOWN CORRESPONDENT.

New Haven Feb<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1766S<sup>r</sup>

You will be pleased to take the following Account as an Answer to the Objections wich you mention as made to my Conduct relative to the Stamp Act. And first as to my being y<sup>e</sup> Colonies Agent last year, the Facts are these. I sailed from N London for England the 20 Day of October 1764 and arrived in London y<sup>e</sup> 10 of Dec<sup>r</sup> following. I went on my own Business, and not charged with any affairs of the Colony. About the middle of Jan<sup>r</sup>, & about two or three Weeks. as I remember before the Stamp Bill was carried into Parliment, I receiv'd a Letter from the Gov<sup>r</sup>, acquainting me that the Assembly in Oct<sup>r</sup> (wich must have been after I sailed) had by their Vote desired me to assist the Colonies Agent during my stay in England. This I did to y<sup>e</sup> best of my Ability, not only in y<sup>e</sup> Affair of y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act, but in Masons and other Affairs; but as to my haveing receiv'd any Monies or other thing as a reward for these Services, there is no foundation for y<sup>e</sup> Story. I have neither Asked for, had or receiv'd any thing therefor in any way or manner whatever.

There is not in those Letters wich I lately delivered out of my Hands one word about a Change of Government is [? as] lately printed in y<sup>e</sup> N -- London Gazette, nor do I therein say that y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> & four Consellers who Swore him or any other person in y<sup>e</sup> Colony are Freinds to y<sup>e</sup> Stamp A-t, but the contrary as I should construe y<sup>e</sup> Expressions in my Letters. The Truth is that I endeavoured in those Letters to give y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners of Stamps or others to whom I wrote a pretty ample & full Narrative of the several Transactions in y<sup>e</sup> Colony wich were Publick. in Order as well to serve myself for not having comported with my Obligations & Bond of office as to shew to y<sup>e</sup> People abroad the Quantity or kind of Opposition that was made by y<sup>e</sup> People of the Colony to the Stamp Act. I thought it best & indeed in some measure Necessary for me so to do, but whether it was altogether prudent for me to do it, or whether I did not mistake the Sentiments of some Gentlemen whose Con-

duet in certain Transactions I had occasion to mention (tho I dont mention any Names) I will not undertake to say, and those Letters are recalled [and I?] did freely submit them to such alterations as should be candidly advised too. In a Word I have the Opinion of Gentlemen of Worth who have seen those Letters, that the Publick have no Reason to take Umbrage or be irritated at any Thing I have Said or Wrote in them: at the same Time it is not impossible but they & every judicious person may think that some Things contained in them had better been left out than to have been inserted. They are recalled & whatever harm they might have done had they been transmitted are prevented. I shall publish these & all my other Letters lately delivered out, as soon as I shall recover them, unless I shall be advised to defer it for some little Time.

I have always Thought & Said on both Sides y<sup>e</sup> Water that for America to be taxed by a British Parliment was in my humble Opinion of dangerous Tendency, however many & urgent y<sup>e</sup> Reasons might be on the side of Parliment to come into such a measure; but after they had done it, I did suppose y<sup>e</sup> People of America would most probably submit to it; but as they have thought best to risque y<sup>e</sup> Consequences of a non Submission, & as y<sup>e</sup> Emergences of Government absolutely require the Administration of Justice to & among y<sup>e</sup> People—I cannot but be of Opinion that it is best for the common Law Courts to proceed in Business as usual, & hope y<sup>e</sup> Courts & others who may expose themselves to penalties for so doing will be saved from blame as well as harm under all the circumstances & situation of Affairs.

I myself being now placed at an absolute remove from the Affair of Distributor am determind to take my share of danger in this matter, and hope when y<sup>e</sup> People see me embarked in y<sup>e</sup> same bottom with themselves they will think I am in earnest.

I am S<sup>r</sup>

your most Obedient

Humble Servant

J. Ingersol\*

\* This letter, without address, is printed from a copy (made by a careless scribe) now in the *New York Public Library*.

## LETTERS OF JOSEPH CHEW.

New London Feb<sup>ry</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup>. 1766

Dear Sir

Since the Rece<sup>t</sup> of your Letter I have been from home untill yesterday; it came to me so torn & worn that the Contents might have been Examined by any Person who had the Least Curiosity. I have seen your letters\* and am surprised at the Clamour they have made; that to M<sup>r</sup> Jackson I Read in all Company's at New Port and did not meet with a man but what Expressed his Astonishm<sup>t</sup>. at the Clamour. But now D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>. what method do you take or who do you Consult on those matters you have lately been ingaged in? Your letters are discover'd, or you mention the Contents—or perhaps they are guessed at. A fine Country of Liberty we live in. I have done Every thing in my Power to Promote the Remonstrances to the King & Palemint for our Relief; Never Showed the Least inclynation to Countenance the Stamp Act—nay I defy the Devil & his Imps of his own and this world to say I ever dirictly or Indirictly had or Ever thought of having any thing to do with the Act. What is more, have found fault with you for not at once giving up the Office; and will you believe me I am now become the attention of the Sons of Liberty who are desired by some of their western friends Closely to watch & observe my Actions and motions, for that I Carry on a very traterous & wicked Correspondance with you. This I have from such Persons as the truth is not to be questioned. If any Person in this Colony suspects me and had told me so, I would Convince them, but shall Really think it very hard if this Suspicion is set on Foot by Strangers who neither know me or the People, and shall think mankind worse than I hope they are to give Credit to such Reports. I may Perhaps see you one of these days when I shall say more: in the mean time believe me to be D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> very Hbl Serv<sup>t</sup>

Jos Chew

\* Mr. Ingersoll's letters are those published by him in the *Connecticut Gazette* since the last summer.

There was no Copys of y<sup>r</sup> Letters printed in the N London Papers.

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>  
N. Haven]

Dear Sir

We just now have the very agreeable news from Boston that a Ship is arrived there that has Bro<sup>t</sup>. papers to the 27<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup>. in which is his Majestys Speech to Both Houses of Parliment, *Very Favourable tis said towards his American Subjects*, that Private Letters say the Stamp Act will Certainly be Repealled or Suspended—no matter which, so we do but get Clear of it. I most earnestly pray that these Favourable accounts may Prove true.

I have your Letter of the 10<sup>th</sup>. by the last Post. All I know of the unjust Suspicious which have been Propagated of my being a Friend to the Act is that I am told it has been wrote from New York to the Sons of Liberty here that I have Carried on a pernicious and Dangerous Correspondance with you, and that great Care should be taken to keep Every thing secret from me, or you would be acquainted with it, for that I was surely a Friend to the Act or a Tool to Power. Very fine & Cleaver this, is it not?—and what I very Little Expected to be laid to my Charge. I am told M<sup>r</sup> Ledlie\* saw this Letter, & what I think hard is, as I had Let him see those I had from you, that he did not at once Contradict the Report which he knows is unjust; but it appears to me in all things of this Sort it seems Necessary to say one thing to a Persons Face and another behind his Back. God knows that no man Wishes his Countrys good more than I do—and I dare say would go as great Lengths to serve it as

\* Captain Hugh Ledley, or Ledlie, of Windham, Connecticut, and later of Norwich, had previously been a legal client of Mr. Ingersoll; he was prominent in the mob which forced Ingersoll's resignation as Stamp-Distributor, and was also afterwards sent by the Sons of Liberty in Windham to interview Ingersoll respecting his correspondence with England.



many who are now making a good deal of Noyse. I dislike all Violencies and invasions of private Property &c—neither do I believe you had any hand in getting the act Passed, but think I can Venture to Assert that you opposed the same with all your might & Strength; nay more, I have said that I thought you was Cruelly used to be abused as you were, that I had not the Least objection to your being even Forced to Resign, but there I would have stopped and Left you to your Self while you had let the Paper lay in the Boxes &c it was Packt up in. I propose seeing you one day next week & beg you'll give My Little Womans & my own best Respects to good M<sup>rs</sup> Ingersoll who we have often, yes very often thought of. Accept the same from

Dear Sir

N London 19<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1766

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

Your very Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Jos Chew

LETTER OF GEN. GOLD SELLECK SILLIMAN.

Fairfield March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1766

S<sup>r</sup>

Since You suggested to me at New Haven your Thoughts of publishing your Letters wrote to be sent Home I have thought further of the matter, and therefore take this Oppor<sup>ty</sup>. to use the Freedom to let you know that the more I think of that matter the more I am convinced that such Publication can do no Harm, either to the Publick, Yourself or the Gent<sup>n</sup>. mentioned in them, but that tis more than probable that it will be of Real Service, especially if they are published with such explanatory Notes as you mentioned to me, for I well know from my own Observation, that the General Report that prevails among People makes the Contents of them dangerous to the Publick, injurious to the Gent<sup>n</sup>. who are mentioned in them, and very prejudiciall to Yourself, & I suppose that the Publication of them will shew that the Contents of them have hitherto been injuriously misrepresented. I have communicated the matter to my Father, and he thinks that tis probable that such a Publication of them

can do no Hurt, but that it may perhaps do good; this I write because I find that my Father intends beyond N. Haven on Munday and therefore tis not probable that you will see him.

Permit me further to say that I think the Publick now have a Right to expect such a Publication of them in Consequence of the Encouragement you have given them in a former Publication of yours, and also in Point of equal Dealing, for it seems not right that a small Number of zealous People in the Colony should have them as long as they please and publish such Parts of them as they think proper with their own Comments on them, and that a full Publication of them should be suppressed by means of those very People or rather only one of their Number.

Now pray S<sup>r</sup> what is the Language of this their Conduct? is it not this? that they know they have published such things of your Letters, that their own Consciences tell them your Letters will, when published, shew them to have no other real Foundation than Malevolence? if that is the Cause of their desireing a Suppression of them, I think it is & ought to be the strongest Reason for publishing them.

I cant but hope from all I can observe that your Troubles have now past their Meridian and that they are upon the Decline. I can assure you, S<sup>r</sup>, I have been concerned for Fear that the Usage you have met with would have thrown you into a State of Melancholy, and it hurt me to the Heart in Court this Week when I heard the mean & illnatured Language & Remarks with which You was used by a Certain Appurtenant of the Court; however I am glad to find you possessed of such a Degree of the Christian as well as Philosophic Fortitude as that you seem calm and unruffled. Your Friends this way of the Steady thinking Sort, which are not a few only, are more at a loss to account for your being in your Town Vote & being to all Appearance in Earnest to go on with Business,\* than any thing in your Conduct before, because say they Mr. Ingersoll knows

\* A Town Meeting held in New Haven on February 3. 1766, had recommended the resumption of business by the Courts, and Mr. Ingersoll seems to have joined in the Town Vote.

that such a Measure would most certainly be a Cause of the Forfeiture of the Charter, &c. I mention not this because I am not satisfied with the Reasons that you gave me, but only to let you know what some People think. I shall take all Opportunities when I hear that matter mentioned to use my Endeavours to set the matter in its proper Light you may depend upon it. As I think you told me you should not go the Circuit, I should be very glad you should improve a leisure hour to communicate to me any new Occurrence, or news of Importance from Home that may be proper to be communicated, as I expect you will now pretty Certainly soon hear from some of your Friends on the other Side the Water. I have no need to subjoin any Caution to you that it would do no good to communicate this to any one, or that if you write it must be by somebody that you know will let me have the Letter.

I am sir Your sincere Friend and Very Hum<sup>bl</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>

G. Selleck Silliman.\*

P. S. If you publish those Letters be so kind as to contrive to let me see them. I had almost forgot to tell you that on Tuesday next our Sons of Liberty are to meet to hear your Letters read I am told: pray how did they get them?

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

New Haven]

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#### LETTER TO THE STAMP COMMISSIONERS.

N: Haven 5 March 1766

May it please Your Hon<sup>rs</sup>.

Since my last I have been hon<sup>d</sup>. with yours of 7<sup>th</sup>. of Nov<sup>r</sup>, advising of a parcel of Stamp paper N<sup>o</sup>. 56, shipt for this Col-

\* Gold Sellick Silliman, son of Ebenezer Silliman (Yale 1727), of Fairfield, Connecticut (one of the Assistants who administered the oath to observe the Stamp Act to Governor Fitch), and father of Professor Benjamin Silliman, was born in 1732, graduated at Yale in 1752, and died in 1790.

ony on board Cap<sup>t</sup>. Chambers, & which is arrived, & I believe Lodged in the fort at N: York.

You must have heard of a quantity intended for this Colony, how much I cannot tell, being burnt by the Populace at N: York. Every thing remains here, & in the Neighbouring Provinces, much as when I wrote you last; for particulars must beg leave to refer you to News papers & other general information.

I am

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Obed<sup>t</sup>

Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. Ingersoll.\*

P. S. I am Informed by a Letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Theoph<sup>t</sup>. Bache of N York that the Stampt papers belonging to this Colony that were destroyed as above were those sent by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Haviland.† M<sup>r</sup>. Bache desires there may be no more Consigned to him:— indeed no person I believe will receive them at New York nor does there appear any prospect that any will be wanted or made Use of here.

J. I.

To the Hon<sup>l</sup>. Commr<sup>s</sup>. of Stamps

Copy

#### LETTER OF RICHARD JACKSON.

Temple 22 March 1766

Dear Sir,

I received your Letter of Nov<sup>r</sup>. & take the Earliest opportunity I have had since my receipt of it, to do you the Justice of declaring I never did in my life perceive any disposition in you

\* From the Ingersoll manuscripts; published in *Letters relating to the Stamp Act*.

† The only Connecticut stamps destroyed were these received in the *Polly*, of the alleged value of £1909. Ten bales of parchment, of which three were designed for Connecticut, were taken out of the vessel by a mob early in January, 1766, at midnight, in New York harbor, and burnt.

to Encourage the passing the Stamp Act, & that Every thing I ever heard from you tended to dissuade the passing it, particularly at the last interview M<sup>r</sup>. Franklin, you & I had with M<sup>r</sup>. Grenville on the Subject, when he heard us give our reasons against the Bills being brought in for near two hours.

As for what passed between M<sup>r</sup>. Whately & you I am a Stranger to it, having never been myself privy to any measures taken with respect to that Act, after having formally declined giving any other advice on the Subject excepting that I had always given, to lay the project aside; but I took the opportunity of asking him upon this Subject in the House the other day, when he informed me that what you have said in your Letter is in Substance true on this Subject, and if it varies at all it is in relating a Circumstance or two no way material.

I am heartily Sorry for your misfortunes, but flatter myself that when the Stamp Act shall be forgot, as I hope it will for Ever, the prejudices conceived against you will be forgot too.

I hope no disputes about Speculative rights will keep up any animosities on that Subject, for I sincerely believe that Sober moderate men in America who deny the right of Parliament, while yet they apply for a repeal of a Law passed by Parliament, must mean the same that I understand M<sup>r</sup>. Pitt to mean & that I mean myself, for I conceive they Admit what we call the right, by saying Parliament has the power to make the Law. I conjecture that when we deny the Expediency & admit the right, in England, we admit only that imperial right, that is inseperable from a Supreme Legislature who have it as part of their Essence to make that legal that was illegal before; but which it is not to be presumed they will do in Cases that must be eternally improper, nor even in those that may by possibility become proper, unless they should become so.

I am D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Humbl Serv<sup>t</sup>.

R: J.\*

Copy

\* This letter from Richard Jackson, Esq., of London, to Mr. Ingersoll, had already been printed in part in the *Connecticut Gazette* of June 14, before its inclusion in a foot-note in *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*.

PREFACE TO AND EXPLANATION OF LETTERS RELATING TO THE  
STAMP ACT.

To the Publick.\*

About the beginning of last December, three persons came to me as a Committee from the people called the respectable populace, then lately assembled at Windham, and acquainted me that those people had received information of my having then lately wrote Letters to the Commissioners of Stamps & others in England (naming to me the persons to whom I had wrote) in which Letters, they were told, I had advised to take away the Jurisdiction of Admiralty Courts & some two or three other matters from the Stamp Act, and then to inforce the same, Urging to have the same Crammed down, with assurances that the people would receive it, and the like. They let me know that those people were Extremely enraged at this intelligence and that it was with difficulty they (the Com<sup>tee</sup>.) had obtained leave to come & give me an opportunity of clearing up this matter and which they intimated they thought could not well be done, without my giving out Copies of those Letters. They said they did not come to demand them of me, but that they could not answer for consequences if I should refuse to do it, as some of the people talkt in a Strain which I do not choose to repeat—and from the Story & Circumstances of the intelligence which had been received, tho far from being true, I did then think my Letters had been intercepted.

I let the Gentlemen know that the report of what I had wrote was not true; Observed to them that it was very Extraordinary for me to be Obliged to Expose my private Letters, or to take the chance of Consequences from an exasperated people at a time when their resentments bordered so nearly on open violence, and all from meer Suggestion & hearsay; however, I immediately had recourse to the Copies of those Letters & read

\* This Preface to the *Letters relating to the Stamp-Act*, as well as an explanatory statement (introductory to Mr. Ingersoll's letters of November, 1765) inserted in the text of the same pamphlet, is here printed from the manuscript draft; the date (June 2. 1766) was altered to June 15 on publication.

those paragraphs to which the Story seemed to have relation, with which the Gentlemen appeared to be Satisfied.

I thereupon concluded (this was over night) to draw Copies of those paragraphs only, together with some minutes I should make & give to them; accordingly the next morning one of the Com<sup>tee</sup>. came & I gave him such Copies & minutes. He said on further thought he very much feared the people would not be asswaged without full Copies of Every thing Except what might relate to private affairs, & repeated to me the temper the people were in & the Language some of them used. Much discourse was had between us upon the Subject. On the whole I read to him the whole of the Letters I had then lately sent away & askt him whether he thought the people would be more or less Exasperated by knowing what they contained. He said he believed the Letters would have a favourable Effect and advised me as a friend to suffer this Com<sup>tee</sup>. to take the Copies & added that he believed if they were shewn to some of the principle people they might be kept from a publick reading as the body of the people would most likely be satisfied with what they should be able to inform them about the same. The other two Com<sup>tee</sup>. also coming in heard them read & Expressed themselves much in the same manner.

Upon this I delivered out to them those & all my other letters of Correspondence about the Stamp Act from the beginning, together with a Copy of my bond of Office that so one thing might serve to Explain another.

When this Com<sup>tee</sup>. returned to Windham the peoples Expectations & impatience I am told were so great that nothing short of the publick reading of my Letters would answer. This occasioned another & another such reading, until I found they had been made known not only to many thousands in this Colony, but to many persons in higher as well as lower Stations in Neighbouring Provinces, and that one Compleat Copy had been taken & certain pretended Extracts, taken upon memory or otherwise, given out, so very deficient & to my Apprehension so different from the true meaning of the original Letters themselves, that I found myself under a Necessity of promising the

Publick that as soon as I should recover the Letters I would publish the whole. This has been delayed hitherto upon the Advice of one of the persons principally concerned in obtaining these Letters of me. Indeed the peoples Spirits were in such a ferment while we continued in a State of Suspense with regard to y<sup>e</sup> repeal of the Stamp Act that I feared a publication of them would answer no good purpose & perhaps might give Occasion for further Crimination as to me; but now as we are favoured with undoubted intelligence of its total repeal, I think I cannot fairly Excuse myself from fulfilling my promise to the Publick in this particular.

I expect very different Judgments will be passed upon these Letters by different persons according to their different prejudices, passions and inclinations, as I find has been the Case. It must however be owned by all to be a peculiarly hard Case to be under such kind of Necessity as I have before described of Exposing to the world my most Secret thoughts & those conceived (in the later Letters) in a Scituation the most perplexed with complicated difficulty & the most distressed that can well be imagined. The Extraordinary & peculiar Circumstances of the times must be the only Excuse on all sides. I shall therefore hope for as much Candor as the nature & Circumstances of the Case will admit of.

The whole of these Letters are now offered to the publick view, & however little they may avail me as to my own private Character & reputation, yet as they contain, with the Notes annexed, a short history of the rise, progress & Ending of the Memorable Stamp Act, I cannot but hope they will afford some profitable Amusement to many persons in this Colony who from their Scituation have not been under Advantages of knowing all that has passed with regard to it, and that they may receive some helps from them in Solving & Explaining some pieces of publick Conduct which have been so much the Objects of Attention of late.

I think in times of general Commotion the people have a right to know the general Outlines at least of that Conduct in any of their Members which may be supposed any way mate-



rially to affect them. This I mean to apply to my self more especially only while I am Endeavouring to apologize for my own Conduct; I shall have occasion to take Notice of that of some others incidentally only & as the same relates to my own.

I hope no Offence will be taken by any. I mean not this Step to furnish new matter for popular disputation & Animosity, but as a fulfilment of my Obligations & with a view to satisfy & quiet honest minds who are desirous of knowing the truth in these matters, and as the finishing Act to that Scene of trouble which the Stamp Act has Occasioned to me as well as to many others.

J: Ingersoll

N: Haven June 2: 1766

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Before I proceed to the other letters I beg leave to observe a few things with regard to my office of Distributer of Stamps and the obligations of it, as there is nothing perhaps in this whole affair that has been less attended to or less understood. The Common opinion seems to have been, that I should immediately have resigned the office as soon as I saw the temper the Country was in upon my arrival from England, whereas, in my humble opinion, it was absolutely impossible in the nature of things that I should make such resignation, & would have been Extremely hazardous to my office bond to have attempted it, and that for the following reasons. It is well known that I was in England when I was appointed to this office; I accepted it by my own Act; undertook the trust, and gave bond at the Stamp office in the Sum of £3000. Sterl: for a due fulfilment of it, with two Sureties resident in London to whom I also gave my own bond of indemnification—the Condition of which office bond, among other things, is as follows:—

“Whereas the above bound Jared Ingersoll is nominated and appointed Chief Distributer of Stamp Vellum, parchment & paper within the Colony of Connecticut, in America; and as such is intrusted and Employed to furnish & supply the said Colony with Stamp Vellum, &c. and to collect & receive Sev-

eral Duties, penalties & forfeitures by virtue & in Execution of the powers & directions contained in an Act of Parliament made, &c. The Condition therefore of this obligation is such, that if the said Jared Ingersoll or his Deputies, &c. shall well & truly Collect, recover & receive all & Every Sum & Sums of money, which shall arise & become due of & for the several and respective Duties & penalties or forfeitures mentioned in the said Act of Parliament, &c." Then reciting many other particulars of the duty of the office, says, "And also if the said Jared Ingersoll shall & do well, faithfully & truly observe, obey, perform & Execute as well all & every the matters and things which are enacted and required to be by him done & performed in & by the said Act of Parliament, as also all & every such Rules, methods, orders and Instructions as he the said Jared Ingersoll shall from time to time receive, &c; and also if he the said Jared Ingersoll shall and do well, faithfully & duly *Exercise, Execute & perform* the said office and all & every the matters and things touching or concerning the same, which he ought to do & perform by virtue thereof, according to the several trusts reposed in him by the said Act, then &c." Now it appears most plainly from the words of my bond & indeed from the very nature of the trust, that my business was to furnish the people of this Colony with the Stamp paper in order to the raising a revenue to the Crown, and had I by my own Act defeated these ends I should most undoubtedly been Judged guilty of the most gross infidelity of office. Again, there is no such thing, I conceive, as resigning an Office in any Case but to those who Created the office or to such as are lawfully authorised and impowered to receive such resignation. Persons, I know, may say they wont Execute their offices & so break their trust & incur all the penal Consequences of such a Step, but they cannot to any effect or purpose say they resign, except to those who have power to appoint others in their room. 'Twas doubtless with me just as it would have been with a Sheriff, should he refuse to serve a writ when tendred to him & think to Excuse himself by saying he resigned his office, when perhaps the Gov<sup>t</sup>. & Council who appointed him were a hundred miles of. The

same with a Custom house Officer, should he refuse to enter & clear vessells upon that pretence & the like. This is so plain a Case that no one ever doubted it before. I could have wrote home to England, I know, for a dismissal from my office, there resigned, & been clear of it; but must have been considered as the appointed officer & act as such in the mean time & until I was succeeded by some other, & which must necessarily have taken up many months time, & when it was done would not have answered the peoples End.

Tis true I told the Gov<sup>r</sup>. Early after my coming home and several of the Council and indeed Declared publicly, that in case the General Assembly & body of the people should conclude not to Submit to the Stamp Act, but to go abreast the same, that in that case I should not take any Steps in my office, for in that case there would be an End of the principal part of my business (viz) that of Collecting a Revenue by the Sale of the Stamp papers: and as for the other part, that of collecting such revenue by the fines and forfeitures that would be incurrd, as there would not be any need of any Steps being taken to that End immediately, I certainly should have wrote home and insisted upon a dismissal from my office.

Perhaps it will be said, upon my own principles it was best, as I could not resign voluntarily, to force me to a promise not to introduce the Stamp papers, & by every means to prevent their being brought into the Colony, least they should get into Use among the people. As to that I have nothing to say; all I contend for is that while the people were tying my hands in that matter, for the general good, as they supposed, that they would let me at least Endeavour to keep Em at liberty, in order to save my fidelity to the King, whose Servant in office I was, & my Interest which was so bound & fettered by my office bond. What I here said therefore I would apply to the general tenor & Spirit of the Ensuing Letters, which some have thought do not sufficiently Comport with my Weathersfield resignation, as it is called. It is very well known that in my printed account of that matter published soon after it happened, I never took the merit of a Voluntary resignation. I always knew, at least

thought, I was not at liberty to make any such Sacrifice. I knew that all the Stamp papers Consigned to my Care to the Value of thousands of pounds Sterling were Charged to my Acc<sup>o</sup>., those that were burnt at N: York as well as the others, which Account is yet open & to be settled as I am advised by letters from the Comm<sup>rs</sup>. of Stamps; that I was Expressly Ordered by printed instructions received long since to receive & to transmit a Receipt for those very papers—& by my bond to distribute them; every one of which orders and Obligations I had failed of complying with. I knew it would not do to say merely that I would not obey these orders; I must say I could not, & I must also tell how & why I could not. I did not think it would be sufficient merely to Inform that a Mob had obliged me to promise I would not, when the Assembly had issued a proclamation treating those people as rioters, & the people I was writing to might naturally think the Publick had interposed, & by punishing the Mob (as they to be sure would Consider it) had freed me from my restraints, & that the body of the people stood ready to receive the Stamp papers. I must therefore acquaint them that the Publick themselves, by the time I wrote, did not seem inclined to do any thing toward freeing me from those restraints; in short I found it necessary. I thought, to acquaint the people I was writing to, generally, with the publick as well as particular transactions which related to the Stamp Act, as they all tended to the principal point of Exeusing me for my Neglects of Office, in doing which however I told of nothing but what was as publick as Newspapers could make it, & yet would be Expected officially from me: nor do I mention a Circumstance which might give Umbrage without giving at the same time the reason of the Step. If some of the Council refuse to swear y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>., tis not left to be guessed to proceed from Caprice or humour, but is alledged to be from principles of Conscience;—and if it is said no Steps had been taken to punish those people who obtain<sup>d</sup> my afores<sup>d</sup> resignation, it is added, that it would be dangerous to attempt it; & the like.

Again, some have blamed me for Seeming to keep Sight of my office, after the Weathersfield affair. To this I beg leave to

say in the first place I was really afraid least it should be thought, on tother side the water, that I was secretly Consenting to be forced out of it, & so betraying my trust, and further, as I told the people at Weathersfield, altho I could very freely part wth the office, if by that means we should get rid of the Stamp Act itself, yet if that Step should serve no other purpose than only to Oust me of the office in order to be filled by another, I should not very well like it. I therefore in these Letters stated the whole of my Situation and left it with my Employers & my friends, to whom I wrote, to do and to advise what they should think ought to be done & what in honour I might do, taking this one thing all along into the Account, that I could not be willing to Exercise the office, unless the people should generally Conclude to Submit to the Stamp Act, and certainly *Volenti non fit injuria*.

But I will no longer detain the Reader from the Letters themselves, only desire if any shall be disposed to find fault, that they will place themselves as in my Situation, in the first place conscious of having faithfully, to the Utmost of my power, opposed the passing the Stamp Act; then loaded with infinite reproach for having taken an office under it, and which I took thinking it might be even agreeable to the people under all the Circumstances to have me take it: then to have my bond & interests involved, intangled & Exposed, by at least a very unusual & Extraordinary Step: and then ask themselves fairly, whether they think they should have done much better than I did.

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LETTER TO GOVERNOR MOORE, OF NEW YORK.

N: Haven 14 July 1766

Sir

I have received orders from the Com<sup>rs</sup>. of Stamps, to Ship to them all the Stamp Parchment & paper which has been Consigned to me—they also intimate that it is Expected Orders will come from the Lords Comm<sup>s</sup>. of the Admiralty, for the Ships of

war returning home to take on board and Carry the Same to England, and Accordingly direct me to Apply to the Commanders of Such Ships to receive all Such as I have in my Custody or power.

As I have been Obliged, during the late troubles, to Desire Your Excellency, And before your Arrival, Leu<sup>t</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup> Colden to receive into the fort at N. York & there keep until further Orders, whatever Stamps Should come consigned to me that way, and as I live remote from where any Ships of war are Stationed, I have to Ask the favour of Your Excellency to Order to be put on board any Such returning Ship, all and any Boxes or parcels of Stamp parchment or papers which You shall have in your Custody or power which Shall appear to be directed and Consigned to me that So the Same may be Carried back to the Stamp Office in London agreeable to the before mentioned Orders from that Board—A particualar Acc<sup>o</sup>, of which boxes with their numbers You will be So good as to take and favour me with.

The Common Necessity & peculiarity of the times will I hope, plead my Excuse for giving your Excellency this further trouble

I am

Y<sup>r</sup> Excellencys Most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

& Most Humb<sup>e</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Jared Ingersoll

S<sup>r</sup> H. Moore.\*

#### LETTERS OF REV. NEHEMIAH STRONG.

Sir

Complements paid &c. Am Enformed that my Antagonist Mr B——r has fled his Countrey—that what Estate he has left is on a Slippery Bottom. This therefore waits on you with my Desire you would by no means fail to take y<sup>e</sup> most Effectual Method for my Security, by Attaching (if need be) his Hous-

\* This letter, addressed to the Governor of the Province of New York, is copied from a copy in the Library of Congress,—the original being in the British Museum.

hold furniture, or some other Part of his Estate, if it can be done, and you think it adviseable.

His Wife I am indeed Sensible can be no otherwise than in a forlorn State of wretchedness; and would be more So Should I deprive her of her things; I have indeed no desire to add to her wretchedness for the Sake of Increasing her misery. Her misery is her own, not mine; must thank her Self not me for y<sup>e</sup> whole, but know she must, that her own degenerate & perfidious Conduct to me which has renderd her the Scandal of her Sex, and Shamefully dishonourd me, can now lay no Claim to my Compassion to her Misery, or Influence me to use any forbearance towards her; So but that I can & Shall from a Sense of my own honour and Interest Spare no pains so that I can but recover from her that part of my Estate which by her Treasonable Conduct She has deprived me of and Injuriouly Detains from me, Let the Consequence to her be what it will.

Must Therefore, Sir, in a word beg leave to desire you to proceed on with y<sup>e</sup> Same Attention and Vigour, which you would do was Mr B——r present & under affluent Circumstances.

I am,

Sir,

with much respect your  
very humble Ser<sup>t</sup>.

N. Strong.\*

Turkey Hills in Simsbury

Octo<sup>r</sup>. 1: 1765

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

\* Nehemiah Strong (born 1729, died 1807) was graduated at Yale in 1755, and after studying divinity in New Haven became a tutor in the College. In November, 1760, just as he left the tutorship, he married here Lydia Smith, whose husband, Andrew Burr, Jr., from whom she had obtained a divorce for desertion in 1759, afterwards reappeared, and secured an annulment of the divorce in May, 1761.

Meantime Mr. Strong had been settled as pastor of the congregation in Turkey Hills (now East Granby), Simsbury, Connecticut. The debts and lawsuits in which he became involved in consequence of his domestic troubles, brought about the termination of his ministerial career. Subsequently, from 1770 to 1781, he filled the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College.

Sir

After propper Salutations, I present you with my Desire that you would not fail to do the best you can for me at y<sup>e</sup> Superior Court in February next, if any there shall be, in the Affair of Mr Burr: I shall not be present my self, to agitate any thing in the affair, must Leave it with your Self to Carry thro the whole with as much Vigour as if I was upon the Spot to Stimulate &c. Be so good Sir, as to Take all the Advantage that is Reasonable of his absense. Perhaps Mr Johnson may be Engagd on my Side; act in that as your wisdom shall direct. If I should recover, you will be so good as to Isue out Execution forthwith; you know what I have Sufferd by Delays heretofore. Let not any Calamity or poverty of the woman prevent the full force of the Execution. If I should not Recover I shall without Doubt Carry the Affair to the Assembly in May. I am, Sir,

With much Respect

Your very humble Servant

Nehemiah Strong

P. S. be so good as not to let the Tryal be put off if you can prosecute it.

Turkey Hills in Simsbury,

Jan 18<sup>th</sup>. 1766.

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.



## IV. NEW HAVEN, 1766-1769

In compensation for his treatment as Stamp-Master, Mr. Ingersoll received in 1769 a commission as Judge of the new Vice-Admiralty Court for New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, with headquarters in Philadelphia, on an annual salary of £600.

A few documents are given herewith in illustration of his life during the period from the episode of the Stamp Act to his assumption of judicial duties in Philadelphia.

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LETTER TO RICHARD JACKSON.N Haven 18 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1766D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>.

this waits on you Solely on the Subject of the Indian benefaction which you was so good as to mention to me when last with you. Enquiry has been made into the State of the Indians near Kent in this Colony. They appear to be under the Care of a Moravian Teacher, & from some Connections formed between them and that Interest, I find whatever monies shall be supplied to their benefit must be under the direction of the Moravian Benefactors\*; so that our Clergy do not seem to be inclined at present to solicit your bounty [ ? ] for them. As to those of the Monhegan Tribe near Norwich I have not as yet been able to learn any thing particular about them. The State of this Country of late you will easily conceive has very much retarded Enquiries of this kind, & indeed Every kind of business.

the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Eleaz<sup>r</sup>. Wheelock, Minister of a Parish in Lebanon in this Colony, has been for some time Engaged in a plan of Gospelizing the Indian Natives upon our Western frontier &

\* See a valuable account of the *Moravians in the Housatonic Valley*, by the Rev. William G. Andrews, in the *American Church Review*, vol. 32, pp. 194-211. 264-87.

Elsewhere. This he does by getting the Youth of those Tribes to come & be educated at a School he has set up for that End at Lebanon afores<sup>d</sup> & when properly Instructed and qualified he sends them out among those people as Preachers & some I believe as Schoolmasters. Some English Instructors are also sent among them. In this way tis generally thought this Gentleman has had real Success. He is well known & among all denominations among us is reputed to be a person of unspotted Character, truly Zealous & most heartily Engaged in this Cause. and has so recommended the same that it has been & now is patronized by a Society in Scotland, I think—the name of which I have forgot,—& is also favourably thought of & helpt in some little degree, according to their ability, by the people of this Colony. This being the Case, M<sup>r</sup> Wheelock, as well as other Gentlemen, think it would be happy & most for that Interest which the institution of your Society was intended to Answer, for the benefaction which you mentioned to me to be Extended to this School. M<sup>r</sup> Whitaker, a Clergyman belonging to Norwich in this Colony & Connected with this School, is now in England with an Indian Preacher Educated by M<sup>r</sup>. Wheelock, to whom & to M<sup>r</sup>. Wheelock, both of whose Veracity you may Rely upon, I must Refer you for many particulars which I am not fully acquainted with, both with relation to the plan of this Institution & the Execution of it, & will only add that as things appear to me, the Extending the Charity to this School will most likely answer great & very Valuable purposes. & as great & as valuable ones as any that may be Expected from an Application of it to any other School or plan of Instruction of the kind, in these parts.

I am S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> most Ob<sup>t</sup> &c

J. I.

To R. Jackson Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Copy

## LETTER OF RICHARD JACKSON.

15 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1766

Dear Sir

I cannot avoid troubling you with a Letter though I have heard but once from you since your Arrival in Connecticut, & though I have long since answered that Letter. Possibly that Answer might not reach you: if it did I hope you have not been prevented by Illness from writing, for I am sensible, & shall always bear Testimony that whatever Connection you have unwillingly had with y<sup>e</sup> Stamp Act, you have done real services to your Country while you were here.

It is partly in hopes of hearing of my farm in Kent, that I now write to you. I have heard nothing of M<sup>r</sup> Elliot, of my Crop of Wheat, or of y<sup>e</sup> Inclosure or further Improvements on the farm, since I remitted the sum of 100<sup>£</sup> thither.

The Ministry is now such that America can never hope for a better; should there be a Change it must be for the worse.

Many important Projects are on the Anvil, some regard America. I hope the Number of Troops will be reduced. I have always thought that Number unnecessarily large; possibly there may be an Application to y<sup>e</sup> Colonies for somewhat to maintain y<sup>e</sup> Rest of them after y<sup>e</sup> present American Revenue has been first applied.

I am Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup> hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

R Jackson

## LETTERS OF JAMES PARKER.

New York, Feb 19, 1767

Sir,

Your Favour of the 14<sup>th</sup>. I received last night, as also one from M<sup>r</sup> Nathan Beers of New Haven, offering to take the Office,\* and pleading that the Posts put up there always, and it

\* The postmastership of New Haven, which had been held since 1765 by Benjamin Mecom, a nephew of Dr. Franklin and publisher of *The Connecticut Gazette*. Luke Babcock (Yale 1755) received the appointment about March 1, 1767.

would be most convenient for them:—I confess I have no Objection to Mr Green, yet I am a little afraid that D<sup>r</sup> Franklin won't like him: from a Prepossession against M<sup>r</sup> Green's Uncle, Jonas Green of Annapolis, who had the Post Office many Years, and never would duly account for it: so that the D<sup>r</sup> was obliged to displace him: Altho' I can't see why he should be thought unfit because his Uncle did not behave well in it. I seem to like M<sup>r</sup> Green very well, and yet I fear my Constituents will not. However, as you may know more of M<sup>r</sup> Beers, I will delay till I hear from you again, and will determine upon which you shall think most proper: for as there is a Bond to be given for due Performance, I fancy Beers the most substantial.—Yet I could rather Green, if my own Sentiment were to preponderate, but I would please my Masters rather. Indeed let who will have it, it can only be a Verbal Appointment yet because M<sup>r</sup> Foxcroft\* is gone to Virginia, and I must write to him for a Commission,—tho' he will send it to whom I request.

If it would not be too much Trouble to you, I would ask this Favour of you:—I claim a small Lot of Ground there near the College, which D<sup>r</sup> Franklin bought of M<sup>r</sup> Mix and which I bought of D<sup>r</sup> Franklin.† There is no Building on it, as I know of; but I am told, one Munson occupies it, without either Leave, Liberty, or paying me any Thing for: which is a Practice I don't understand: and Mecom is such a Stupid Wretch, that I can get no Account of it from him. Now, The Favour is to beg you to enquire about it, and to let it out for me, if others must use it, for Some Rent: It cost me I think 90 Dollars in Cash.

Holt‡ never will account with any if he can help it,—unless they are in his Debt: but if 'tis needful I have got his Original

\* John Foxcroft had succeeded William Hunter as Franklin's associate in the Postmaster-general's office.

† On the present College square, facing College street, just north of Phelps Gate.

‡ John Holt (born in Virginia in 1726, died in New York in 1784) married a sister of Colonel William Hunter (see above, p. 305). From 1755 he was associated with the writer as publisher and editor of the *Connecticut Gazette*, being also at the same time postmaster of New Haven, until in 1760 he removed to New York.

Post-Office Books, but they are a good deal defaced with marks. Those were during his Time; and Green's Accounts were delivered in by himself Sworn to, and Holt received the Money, as M<sup>r</sup> Green says, so that I see no Reason for such Delays. M<sup>r</sup> Foxcroft and D<sup>r</sup> Franklin of their own Accord allowed him all the Letters he ought to be allowed for, and how the Auditors can allow him more, is what I can't see: but I have no Business to judge in the Matter:—only I suffer all this while: tho' I have had Writs out for Holt these Six Months, yet I can't take him.—I think he has wronged me much: But Injuries is what I have been so used to, that I must be patient. Doubtless others have their Share at Times also. With all Respects remain

Your most obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>

James Parker

To Jared Ingersol, Esq<sup>r</sup>

New York, March 16, 1767.

Sir,

Your kind Interposition and Enquiry about the Lot of Ground, demands my best Thanks:—I am quite willing you should nominate two indifferent Persons to Value what he ought to pay me for the Time he has had it, and for the Year to come:—I never could get any Thing out of Mecom about it: but that one Munson had it, but no Offers or Proposals of any Kind.—I suppose, according to Law I could not sell it, tho' I paid 90 Dollars for it about 10 Years ago:—The Case being thus, M<sup>r</sup> Franklin bought it of M<sup>r</sup> Mix, and tis recorded in his Name: but when he sold it to me, not having Opportunity to make a Conveyance suitable to your Country, I have only his Acknowledgement in his own Writing, on the back of his Original Deed, that he had received the full Sum, and promised to make me a Conveyance as soon as an Opportunity offered:—But that Time is not yet come; altho' the Right is really mine.—I hope he will return this Spring, and such Opportunity may be had:—If it shall be found that indifferent Persons, shall think it worth any Thing worth While. he may probably continue in

the Occupation of it: but if not, I must try to see if others won't give more.—You'll please to settle it as soon as you can conveniently: and if I can satisfy you for y<sup>e</sup> Trouble I shall be pleased—I am glad the Appointment of M<sup>r</sup> Babcock is agreeable to you, because I know it will be agreeable to D<sup>r</sup> Franklin:—With respectful Compliments remain

Your most obliged Ser<sup>t</sup>

James Parker\*

[For

Jared Ingersoll. Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

New Haven

Free J Parker]

New York April 6, 1767

Sir,

If any Thing can be done in the following Case, whatever shall be the usual Cost shall gladly see it paid.

You know a little, that M<sup>r</sup> Holt carried on printing in the Name of me & Comp. both at New-Haven & New-York: which naturally implied I had some Concern in it: but notwithstanding my often repeated Demands, I never could get any Settlement or Account of him; nor of M<sup>r</sup> Green, tho' I am told Green has accounted with Holt, whilst I had as much Right to it as Holt: I apprehend from that Partnership I have much due, exclusive of my attaching the Tools on Col. Hunter's Account:—Also exclusive of that, I have Holt's Bond, for 320£ York Money now five Years on Interest:—Besides this Bond I apprehend a Considerable Sum is due to me: but what I cannot say for want of a Settlement—Holt having had many Goods of me, and I some Payment of him: but nothing on that Bond:—I have tried every possible Means I knew of to get him to a Settlement, but he eludes it continually.—I have had two Writs out for him,—one on that Bond, and one on an Assumpsit

\* This letter and the two following letters are from the manuscripts in Yale University Library.

Account, now above 6 Months,—twice returned *Non est*, and y<sup>e</sup> third likely to be so, he having secreted himself and kept close:—I yesterday heard he was gone privately to New Haven, I suppose to have the Post-Office Affair finished, at least I hope it will be: Now the Intent of this is, to beg of you to know, if he could be arrested there or not by me, and if he could be, would you do it before he returns: whatever Power is necessary for me to give in the Case, I hereby give, and will give any other Form that shall be lawful and will prosecute the Bond there:—possibly he may find Bail there, and if he does, I may have a Chance of my Money, or if he goes to Jail, he may then find Time to settle the Account, which is the chief Thing I want: for if he will settle Accounts, and give me Security for the Balance, even if his own Bond & Judgment, then I will drop the Actions, and pay all the Charges, at least all such as I ought to pay:—I suppose he will return here as soon as possible, so should be glad he could be arrested while there:—if he escapes from there, I must still try to take him here,—or if he can't be arrested there:—but if he is arrested there, I can drop the Actions here on losing the Costs, which I would gladly do, to get a Settlement of him:—I want Nothing but strict Justice of him; tho' my Conduct to him, might have intitled me to that and some gratitude with an honest Heart, but however smooth or placid his Behaviour is outwardly, he certainly acts like a deceitful Knave and Villain to me:—However every Man ought to have Justice, and I desire no more. You will doubtless know if he be there, and whether any Thing can be done for me, for which all legal Demands shall be satisfied by S<sup>r</sup>

Your very Humble Ser<sup>t</sup>

James Parker.

[For  
Jared Ingersoll, Esq<sup>r</sup>  
at  
New-Haven  
Free J Parker]

New York, June 24, 1767.

Sir,

Yours of the 20<sup>th</sup> per Post I duly received: I am quite obliged to you for your Kindness in relation to that Lot of Land:—It not only cost me 90 Dollars, but I paid Interest for that Sum for it to M<sup>r</sup> Franklin about seven Years, as well as for One Half the Printing Materials and all the Books and Stationary I had there: and which the Dishonesty of Holt has deprived me of any Return:—The Lot is paid for: and tho' I am not fond of keeping it, I think it never shall go from me if I can help it, under the first Cost:—I trust as I have weather'd sundry Difficulties, I shall this also:

M<sup>r</sup> Foxcroft writes me, he expects I must go up to New Haven, to be an Evidence in Holt's Affair: for which Reason he says he has or will write to you: to know when it will be a proper Time, and that the Auditors can meet.—I am properly interested in Holt's Behalf; because one Half of what is allowed to him, is my Right:—Yet it seems M<sup>r</sup> Foxcroft will have my Evidence and I must go when you think it proper.—then I will shew you all the Title I have to that Lot: Mean while I am respectfully

Your obliged Serv<sup>t</sup>

James Parker

[For

Jared Ingersoll, Esq<sup>r</sup>

@

New Haven

Free J Parker]

# LETTER OF RICHARD JACKSON.

20 feb<sup>y</sup> 1767

Dear Sir

I received both your Letters from M<sup>r</sup> Johnson\* who seems, from the little I have seen of him, a very sensible & a very wor-

\* Wm. Saml. Johnson (Yale 1744) was at this date in London on Colony business.



thy Man; to morrow, we shall dine at the Speakers,\* who you know to be a sincere friend of the Colonies. I shall serve the College as much as I am able, & M<sup>r</sup> Johnson's Address may when he comes to be known procure them something, but I dare promise for nothing. Somewhat for y<sup>e</sup> Benefit of the College I intend hereafter, but even that depends on Casualties. I heartily wish you may meet with a proper Token of Regard from Gov<sup>t</sup> here. I will do what I can to promote it, but am I confess uncertain as yet on that point. I have the honour of being known, & that too on Terms of Friendship to almost all the Administration, but cannot yet discover, either how long their Power is to continue nor what plan will be adopted in America that will open you a Door. I have indeed already proposed somewhat beneficial for Gov<sup>r</sup> Fitch,† & if he sh<sup>d</sup> not accept. for you, if it sh<sup>d</sup> take place; but I am not at liberty to disclose what this is, nor can I tell when it will take place, nor whether it will take place at all, nor even whether there will be room either for M<sup>r</sup> Fitch or yourself; all that I can say now is that it will not be, I believe, disagreeable to any body in America.

Should M<sup>r</sup> Grenville again come into Administration, which many People think he will soon, I shall ask him for no favour either for myself or any other Person, but you will have an Interest with him through Whately, who I believe sincerely wishes to serve you, & their Plans may better admit it, than those of my friends. . . .

I am Dear Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup> h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

R Jackson

\* The Speaker of the House of Commons was Sir John Cust (born 1718, died 1770), whose residence then was in Downing Street, adjoining St. James Park.

† Thomas Fitch (Yale 1721), born 1700, died 1774, had forfeited a re-election (in May, 1766) to the Governorship of Connecticut, by taking the oath to carry out the Stamp Act, and the rest of his life was spent in retirement. At the same election Ebenezer Silliman, John Chester, Benjamin Hall, and Jabez Hamlin lost their places in the House of Assistants, for having administered to Governor Fitch the unpopular oath.

## LETTER OF TITUS HOSMER.

Hartford April 14<sup>th</sup>. 1767

Sir

Mr. Isham presented me this morning with your favour of the 26<sup>th</sup>. Instant . . . Your New Haven plain facts\* was handed about yesterday, but did not prevent our freemen from giving Governour F——h Three Hundred Votes, & the four Enemies of Liberty something more than that number. At Weathersfield a large Majority in favour of the Jurors, & at least an Equilibrium at Hartford & Colchester; if the western parts do as well as the Towns on the River, we may see as great a Revolution next May as we did last.

I am Sir

with sincere respect

Your obed<sup>t</sup>. humb<sup>e</sup>. Servant

Titus Hosmer.†

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

New Haven.]

## LETTER OF REV. NEHEMIAH STRONG.

Turkey hills in Simsbury

May 5 1767

Sir

I have Receiv<sup>d</sup> no Information concerning the Situation of my Affairs at Newhaven since the Receipt of a Letter from your Self Dated Last Octo<sup>r</sup>.

If there is a good prospect that upon the whole I can recover against Burr and if he has any Estate so that I can get my Due or any Valuable part of it, I must Desire you to proceed on and

\* The reference in "New Haven plain facts" is to an article in the *Connecticut Gazette* for February 14.

† Titus Hosmer, born 1737, died 1780, was graduated at Yale College in 1757, and became a lawyer in Middletown, Connecticut.

do the best you can for me; otherwise I desire the affair may drop unless he should stir in it himself.

how the matter stands you can tell, Sir, better than I: I desire you would be so good as to manage & conduct the whole affair as prudently as may be, and so as to save me from being Exposed to Charge and costs as much as may be by Burr. 'Tis a perplexd affair which I wish was finished and settled, and must depend wholly upon you to do it, for I dont choose to have any further personal concern with it, any further than to pay Such charges as will arise from the management of y<sup>e</sup> affair, and receive what money I can get.

Be so good Sir as to write to me by the first opportunity

who am Sir

your very humble Servant

Nehemiah Strong

P S I have here sent you Inclosed a bill which with the Interest amounts as near as I can make to the Cost you mentiond in your Letter; Should have sent it before, if I could have had a Safe opportunity. Be so good as to give me Credit.

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

New Haven]

# LETTERS OF WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

London May 16<sup>th</sup>. 1767.\*

Dear S<sup>r</sup>

Having given the Gov<sup>r</sup>. a pretty full Account which you will no doubt see of all that has hitherto pass'd in Parl<sup>t</sup>. since they entered last Wednesd<sup>y</sup> upon Amer<sup>n</sup>. affairs, & the ship being to sail tomorrow morning, I have only time to be particular in

\* This, as well as the next succeeding letter, is taken from a draft in the Letter Book of the author, Dr. William Samuel Johnson, in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society.

what relates to yourself, as you was I assure you this Morn<sup>g</sup> about one o'clock in Person the object of Parliam<sup>y</sup>. Consideration & recommended with others y<sup>r</sup> Broth<sup>r</sup> suffer's to the Notice & fav<sup>r</sup>. of the Crown, M<sup>r</sup>. G having Indefatigably labour'd in the course of a very long & warm debate to bring the House to 2 resolutions, one (as the foundation for the other) That the Colo<sup>s</sup>. still persisted in denying & oppugning the sovereignty of this Country & the Parliam<sup>y</sup>. Right of Legis<sup>n</sup>. & Taxation in Am<sup>a</sup>., And the other what he call'd a necessary Political Test, That all Pers<sup>s</sup>. at entering into office & every Memb<sup>r</sup>. of Council or Ass<sup>y</sup>. in the Colo<sup>s</sup>. before he sho'd be allow'd to set & Act sho'd be obliged to subscribe a declarat<sup>n</sup>. in the words of the late declarative Act of Parl<sup>t</sup>, acknowledging the Sovereignty of Parl<sup>t</sup>. & their right to Tax Amer<sup>a</sup> &c; and having lost both his Motion's by a very large Maj<sup>y</sup>.. He then said since I now Esteem the declarative Act in effect repeal'd, & see you will not come into any effectual resolutions to support y<sup>r</sup> own sover<sup>y</sup>. & Authority, I hope you will at least do something for those who have endeavour'd to supp<sup>t</sup>. it in Am<sup>a</sup>. & suffer'd by their loyalty & Obed<sup>e</sup>. to y<sup>r</sup> Act's; he then ment<sup>d</sup> y<sup>r</sup> Case, & that of sev<sup>ll</sup>. others, & thereupon moved that an hum<sup>e</sup>. Address sho'd be present<sup>d</sup>. to his Maj<sup>y</sup>. that he would be pleas'd to bestow some Marks of his fav<sup>r</sup>. upon those Gov<sup>rs</sup>. & officers who had suffer'd in Conseq<sup>e</sup>. of their Obed<sup>e</sup>. to the Acts of this Legislature; he was seconded by L<sup>d</sup>. North who had been before applied to, & it passed Nem<sup>e</sup> Cont<sup>e</sup>. Y<sup>r</sup>. Name will certainly be in the list which goes up with the Address, & you have only to point out what you would have. I trust you have already said something to M<sup>r</sup> W or me in Cons<sup>e</sup>. of what both he & I wrote you upon this subject soon after I arrived here; if you have not, let us hear from you as soon as possible. I can only tell you in a word what is done & what is propos<sup>d</sup>., not whether they shou'd do anything, but whether this or something like it, more lenient or more severe. The Matters proposed & which are yet to be legislated are: The H<sup>o</sup>. have Resolv<sup>d</sup>. to suspend the Leg<sup>e</sup>. Pow<sup>r</sup>. of N Y till they submit to the Mutiny Act. Tax's are prop<sup>d</sup>. upon Wind<sup>o</sup>. Glass &c, Upon Wine &c with Lib<sup>y</sup> &c. A board of

Com<sup>s</sup> of Customs to be Estab<sup>d</sup>., And the Gov<sup>rs</sup>. & Judg<sup>s</sup>. to have 2000: the first & the latter 500:0 paid out of the Am<sup>n</sup>. Reven<sup>e</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup>. F. has been named for one of the Com<sup>rs</sup>. of Customs, but the doubt is wheth<sup>r</sup>. he would rem<sup>e</sup>. I wish I knew his sentim<sup>ts</sup>. upon this subj<sup>t</sup>., tho & shou<sup>d</sup> venture to write him but that I fear it will be imposs<sup>e</sup>. to receive his Ans<sup>r</sup>. soon enough to do him any serv<sup>e</sup>. in that reg<sup>d</sup>.; the sall<sup>y</sup>. will be 500:0 p<sup>r</sup>. Ann. A duty upon salt was intend<sup>d</sup>. but is given up; that upon Tea is post-pou<sup>d</sup> till the dispute with the E. India Co shall be settled. that is within the last 6 weeks become all in all in the H<sup>o</sup>. & if he do's not make some blund<sup>r</sup>. stands a very good Chance to have the lead in all public affairs. L<sup>d</sup>. Ch<sup>m</sup>.\* is Noth<sup>g</sup>; it is beliv<sup>d</sup>. his Under<sup>g</sup>. is gone. A change of Min<sup>rs</sup>. is expect<sup>d</sup>. but who will turn up is uncertain. I came from the H<sup>o</sup>. this Morn<sup>g</sup>., after one & it is now 12 at Night, so that I must have done. The Am<sup>n</sup>. Ag<sup>ts</sup>. were expressly ord<sup>d</sup>. not to be adm<sup>d</sup>. into the Gallery, but I found means notwithstanding to slip in at the last debate. M<sup>r</sup> G. in the midst of one of his speeches stop<sup>d</sup>. short & look<sup>g</sup>. up to the Gall<sup>y</sup> said, I hope there are no Am<sup>n</sup>. Agents here, I must hold such Lang<sup>e</sup>. as I w<sup>d</sup>. not have them hear, &c I expected to be taken into Custody being there in direct breach of the order of the H<sup>o</sup>; but the Speaker told him he had expressly orded the Sarg<sup>t</sup> to admit none, & he might be ass<sup>d</sup>. there were none present; nobody hapen<sup>d</sup> to discov<sup>r</sup>. me & I escaped. I long to hear from you & am with Comp<sup>ts</sup>. to y<sup>r</sup> Household, all the Brotherhood & all Friends most affectionately

Y<sup>r</sup> Friend & hum<sup>e</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

P. S. May 18<sup>th</sup>. As the Ship did not sail so soon as was expected I have the pleasure to enclose you a letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Whately which I dare say has superseded my adding any thing. I know not whether he has mention<sup>d</sup> to you that the Cheif Justiceship of N Y is talked of for you if it can be genteel<sup>y</sup> dis-  
engaged from another person (I imagine M<sup>r</sup> Gardiner) who had long since applied for it & had some encouragement. I ment<sup>d</sup>.

\* Chatham.

to him the object<sup>n</sup>. you had made to me with respect to that situation, but neither he nor I think it of suff<sup>t</sup>. weight, to prevent obtaining it if possible. One thing he desired me to mention which he had forgot, viz. that he would be much obliged to you to send him next Autumn a Cask or two of good Newtown Pipe-pins for his own Table.

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

London May 16<sup>th</sup>. & 18<sup>th</sup>.: 1767.

London June 9<sup>th</sup>. 1767.

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

I am now fav<sup>d</sup>. with y<sup>rs</sup>. of the 27<sup>th</sup>. of April. Three Days ago I receiv'd y<sup>r</sup>. of the 31<sup>st</sup>. of Jan<sup>ry</sup>., for both which I thank you. By my last you will see the turn things have taken here, & especially that part which immediately Concern's Y<sup>r</sup>. self. Nothing farther than I then acquainted you with has occur'd The Min<sup>y</sup>. have given up the Idea of Taxing Wine, fruit & Oil & opening the Trade to Portugal as being at this Juncture too great an Infring<sup>t</sup>. of the Act of Navig<sup>n</sup> & a dangerous Relaxation of the sovereignty of this Country, but they say if we behave well we shall have this Indulgence by & by. The business of Pap<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>o</sup>. too seems at present to be laid aside for this session, & Parliam<sup>t</sup>. are proceeding in the other matters which I have mention'd to you. M<sup>r</sup>. S. (who is appointed one of the C) will now be Convinced that something is to be done with the disob<sup>d</sup>. Colo<sup>s</sup>. The Min<sup>y</sup>. say this Meas<sup>e</sup>. adopt<sup>d</sup>. with respect to N. Y. is the most lenient they could devise, & if this do's not bring them to submit, they may expect more severe treatment. He Judg<sup>d</sup>. rightly that party Rage is here very predominant, but however they may be divided in other matters & hate one another heartily, it seems they are at present enough agreed in having an Ill Opinion of the Colon<sup>s</sup>. & in a Resolution to assert the supremacy of this Country. All Attent<sup>n</sup>. is now turn'd towards N Y & everybody will be anxious to know the part she will take upon this occasion. Georgia has not only refused the Troops, but the post office Act. which is highly resented, but I

do not yet find what steps are likely to be taken with respect to that Prov<sup>e</sup>. I am glad the Soldiers you have behave so well; it is still confidently said that the Troops gone out to A. are not to encrease the Establish<sup>t</sup>. there, but only to relieve a like Number, pursuant to the plan long since adopted. The general Liberty you have given M<sup>r</sup> W & myself we shall make as good a use of as may be in our Power. I was to the last degree cautious that nothing relative to this matter sho'd perspire till M<sup>r</sup> G. mention'd it publickly in the II<sup>e</sup>., after which it could no longer remain a secret that something was to be done, but what, in part<sup>r</sup>. is not even yet mentioned. I own I have had fears that the mention of it by M<sup>r</sup> G. & the Princ<sup>e</sup> he urg<sup>d</sup>. it upon would be in danger of exposing you to fresh Odium, But it could not be avoided, he will do everything in his own way, and I am willing to hope the best. It seems you have had more violent struggles about Election than the Import<sup>e</sup>. of the Object seems to Merit. But to me observ<sup>g</sup>. the violence of Faction & Party here, what has happen'd with you scarcely seems an object, & is like the light ruffle of the Fish Pond compared with the rough raging Wave of the Tempestuous Ocean. Tho' the Election here is yet 12 M<sup>os</sup> distant, they are already in the depth of Intregue about it, & every Party are striving to secure & support themselves, & to ruin & blacken their Opponents. As to Dear Conn<sup>t</sup>, tho' Party strife is in all Countries & at all times Mischeiv<sup>s</sup>., yet it will be peculiarly so to her at this Juncture, when she is watch'd with a Jealous Eye, & tho' pretty well in favour, I trust, if she go's much astray, may depend upon receiving a Box in the Ear. Temple's observ<sup>n</sup>. with respect to this Country which you mention was I doubt not very just; it requires a close & repeated observat<sup>n</sup>. to form a Just Estimate of its System; tho' in the gen<sup>n</sup>. as I told you it do's not Ans<sup>r</sup>. my Expect<sup>s</sup>., yet I own I find very many things to Commend & even admire, as well as many to Censure & not a few to detest. I shall not forget y<sup>r</sup>. Charge as to Westm<sup>r</sup>. Hall. I have always attended there whenever it was possible & shall omit no Opport<sup>y</sup>. to observe the course of Business in that yet uncorrupted & well Executed Department. L<sup>d</sup> Ns Infir-

mity or Inattention to Busi<sup>s</sup> or both hitherto prevent my foreseeing when I shall be able to return; I already wish for it & as soon as it is possible shall loose no time in embracing my Am<sup>n</sup>. Friends. I lament the death of Bror. Seym<sup>r</sup>\* whose too close attention to business has no doubt shorten'd his Days. M<sup>r</sup> Clap† (whose death I was inform'd of by the Papers before y<sup>r</sup>. fav<sup>r</sup>.) has been an extreme good steward of his £500 · · 0 · · & I know not how it was possible for him in his situation to amass such a fortune as you mention. Y<sup>r</sup> Son is I trust by this time perfectly recover'd of the small Pox of which I give him & M<sup>rs</sup>. Ing<sup>n</sup>. & you Joy & am with Compl<sup>ts</sup>. to all friends

Dr. S<sup>r</sup>. Y<sup>r</sup>. most aff<sup>e</sup>

hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

P. S. I tho't it not worth while to tell you, who are an old Sailor, of my tempestuous Passage, which was in truth bad enough. But I really forgot to acquaint you as I intended that I took Dyers lodgings at M<sup>rs</sup>. Wilsons in Lancast<sup>r</sup>. Court & find them very agreeable. M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson, who appears to be both your & my hearty friend, has had no time yet to make Trial of me on horseback, but we Promise ourselves that pleas<sup>e</sup>. as soon as Parl<sup>t</sup>. rises.

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
London June 9.<sup>th</sup>. 1767.

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LETTER OF REV. DR. RICHARD SALTER.

Mansfield Aug<sup>st</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1767

S<sup>r</sup>

I expect to have a Case depending at y<sup>e</sup> next Term of y<sup>e</sup> Superiour Court in y<sup>e</sup> County of Windham by an appeal from y<sup>e</sup> Judgment of y<sup>e</sup> Court of Probate. The facts are as follows.

\* Thomas Seymour (Yale 1724), a prominent member of the Connecticut bar, died in Hartford on March 18, 1767.

† Thomas Clap, the former President of Yale College, died in New Haven on January 7, 1767.



The Rev<sup>d</sup>. Eleazer Williams of Mansfield died Seized of an Estate in fee Simple. Left 3 Daughters, & one Grand Daughter. To his Grand Daughter he Left a Small Legacy; to y<sup>e</sup> 3 Daughters y<sup>e</sup> whole of his Estate besides, both Real & Personal. y<sup>e</sup> Estate was settled according to y<sup>e</sup> will to Sarah & Mary; Hannah Dying without Issue. Sarah Dies & leaves issue 2 Daughters, Hannah & Ann, by y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Hobart Estabrook. Ann Dies, & Hannah has Divided to her y<sup>e</sup> whole of y<sup>e</sup> Estate y<sup>t</sup> was her Mothers, & w<sup>ch</sup> descended from her Grand father. Hannah Dies a Minor, her father still Living with children by a 2<sup>d</sup>. wife, & her Aunt Mary also Living; since, both father & Aunt are Dead. The Question is whether y<sup>e</sup> Estate derived from her Ancestor, descends by Law to her father, as next of Kin by Propinquity, or to her Aunt as Next of Kin Hereditary. I am in favour of & stand to Defend y<sup>e</sup> Claim of y<sup>e</sup> Aunt as Sole Heir at Law. There is a claim set up on y<sup>e</sup> behalf of y<sup>e</sup> heirs of y<sup>e</sup> Niece before mentioned, Grand Daughter to y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Williams from whom y<sup>e</sup> Estate Descended. This I mean also to oppose. I should be Glad you would Think on y<sup>e</sup> Case before hand, & shall Depend on your Help in Conjunction with M<sup>r</sup> Huntington at y<sup>e</sup> Superiour Court at Windham as before, if y<sup>e</sup> Case should Then be Depending there, & hope to make you Recompense to Satisfaction. These are the Needfull from

S<sup>r</sup>.

Y<sup>r</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Richard Salter\*

P: S: The Widow of the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Estabrook deceased stands in Defence of his Claim to s<sup>d</sup>. Estate in opposition to me, & on behalf of his Children by her.

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

\* The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter (born 1723, died 1789) was graduated at Harvard College in 1739, and in June, 1744, succeeded the Rev. Eleazer Williams as pastor in Mansfield, Connecticut. He married Mary, daughter of his predecessor, in the following September, and she died in September, 1766.

## LETTER OF BERNARD LINTOT.

New Haven y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> August 1767

Sir

I have at length agreed with M<sup>r</sup>. Arnold\* to take y<sup>e</sup> Rumm at 2<sup>s</sup>/3<sup>d</sup> lawful per Gallon: also a parcel of Dry Goods at £50 lawful. The Freight Money is also to be paid to me, which I think will reduce the Sum due to about £160 lawful money, of which I can not be certain as I have not yet a perticular account of any thing except the Dry Goods. A difficulty seems to arise between M<sup>r</sup>. Arnold & me respecting the exchange, which M<sup>r</sup> Arnold calculates at the nominal exchange in this Colony: but as Bills rise & fall & are generally higher than the rate he calculates at, I think it but just that it should be calculated at the price I actually can buy Bills at; otherways I am not paid the proposed Sum; and this I also take to be the custome of Merchants. I suppose £180 York Curr<sup>y</sup>. for £100 Sterl<sup>l</sup> to be the present price of Bills. I shall desire M<sup>r</sup>. Isaacs to lay before you the amount of the Rumm & Freight Money when receivd—being obligd<sup>d</sup> to leave an order with him to receive it from Cap<sup>t</sup>. Goodwin. I must depend upon you Sir to see that the remaining Sum is fully secured as you can well imagin how much I should be blaimed to suffer the property to go out of my hands without adequate security. If these matters can not finally be settled until my return to N Haven (which I expect will be in four Weeks), leave the whole to your direction which will always be approved by me; and ashamed of being so troublesome remain S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>Ber<sup>d</sup>. Lintot†

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>]

\* The notorious Benedict Arnold (born 1741, died 1801), a druggist and shipping merchant in New Haven from 1762 to 1775.

In May, 1767, the writer as attorney for certain London merchants had secured from Arnold, in part payment of a debt, a sloop engaged in the West India trade and its cargo. Mr. Ingersoll had been the medium through whom this transaction was arranged, and the present letter relates to its further settlement.

† Bernard Lintot, a merchant who removed from the neighboring town of Derby to New Haven about this date. He removed in 1769 to Bran-

## LETTER OF AUGUSTUS JOHNSTON.

Little Rest\* August 13<sup>th</sup>. 1767.

Dear Sir

I have but just time by M<sup>r</sup>. Mumford of New London, who is attending the Court here, to Inform you that the Rage of the People in this Colony, agst me, on acc<sup>t</sup> of my late Appointment, Still continues, & I believe never will end, which has determined me to go for England, which I shall do, in about three Weeks; if you have any Commands there, you may be assured I shall take great pleasure in Executing them, & am

D<sup>r</sup>. SirY<sup>r</sup> much obliged hb<sup>le</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. Johnstou.†

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

in

New Haven]

## LETTER OF RICHARD JACKSON.

8 Sep<sup>t</sup> 1767

Dear Sir

I have yours of the 27<sup>th</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup> before me. I am heartily glad to hear both of your health & of the Quiet happily reestablished in the Colony. I heartily wish it may last long & shall certainly earnestly endeavour that it shall not be disturbed by the miscarriage of the Mohegin Suit. But Events are uncertain & of Law Suits most of all. I have in my Publick Letters spoke with more Confidence than perhaps my Opinion warrants, fear-

ford, where he remained until the Revolution, when he seems to have taken refuge with the British army.

He was presumably a relative of the London publisher, Bernard Lintot (born 1675, died 1736), made famous by his relations with Pope.

\* A village in Kingston, Rhode Island.

† Augustus Johnston was born in New Jersey about 1730, and had served for eight years as Attorney-General of Rhode Island (where his mother had removed), before his appointment as Stamp Distributor in 1765.

ing that an Expression of Diffidence, which could not but be known to y<sup>e</sup> Adversarys might be the means to encourage them. Yet I sincerely think the Cause a good one & as safe as a Cause of this sort can well be, but Prejudices abound, the Case is liable to a thousand misrepresentations that will meet the Prejudices of those who have got strange Notions of the Oppressions Poor Indians have met with from Europeans, the original Justice of whose settlements in America it is now the fashion to condemn, & that too in the lump, for you know a Condemnation in the lump saves trouble.

I shall not forget to further your Interests whenever it is in my Power. I think you will not want much Assistance, but will infallibly sometime or other be somehow remembered to your advantage, but Publick Affairs have been involved in a kind of Whirlwind ever since you left us. You know long before this, that there is a Parliamentary recommendation of those, who have suffered by the Violence & Disorders occasioned by the Stamp Act. No Persons are I think named in y<sup>e</sup> vote as it now stands, but both you & M<sup>r</sup> Fitch were named in the House. I mentioned you both\* & urged one of your Appointment as Commissioner of the Customs, before this Vote; I mentioned both afterwards as more proper since that Vote, but it was objected, that the Measure might be rendered obnoxious by naming unpopular People. This I suppose was y<sup>e</sup> ostensible Reason only; both of you however will certainly be remembered, either by M<sup>r</sup> Grenville, sh<sup>d</sup> he come in, or by any other Minister. We are now in great confusion caused by the Death of M<sup>r</sup> Townshend. There are a 1000<sup>d</sup> Engines at Work. I cannot guess what will be the Result. . . .

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir with much Esteem

Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

R. Jackson.

\* The writer was a Member of Parliament for Weymouth.

## LETTERS OF WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

London Nov<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>. 1767D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

*Put not y<sup>r</sup>. Trust in Parliaments nor in Princes* if I was you I would assume for my Motto. In Conseq<sup>e</sup>. of the Parliam<sup>y</sup>. recommend<sup>n</sup>. I expect<sup>d</sup>. very soon to have had the pleasure of acquaint<sup>g</sup>. you of some very beneficial Appointment. I was made to believe that it could not fail nor be delay'd. It was confidently expected & even relied upon that you or Gov<sup>r</sup>. Fitch & probably both would be appointed of the Board of Customs (or as Huske calls it board of Sallaries): beside the Vote of Parlt. you were both ment<sup>d</sup>. by y<sup>r</sup>. Friends to the Ministers & all proper Interest made for you, Yet we have seen that Board fill'd up & all the lucrati<sup>e</sup> offices dependant upon it disposed of without any Notice taken of you or any of those who were recommended to the fav<sup>r</sup>. of the Crown. And as to the Ch. J. I ment<sup>d</sup>., nothing is said; it seems to be looked upon as full at present, & that the Reversion is not to be disposed of. It has been hinted to me indeed, but I cannot say that I rely at all upon it, that it is reserv'd for a certain Gent<sup>n</sup>. now in Am<sup>a</sup>. & to a particular purpose which I durst not mention unless I could whisper it in y<sup>r</sup> Ear. Wh<sup>y</sup>. says the Recommend<sup>n</sup>. cannot fail to have its effect, & that the Ministry shall hear of their neglect of it in the filling up the board, & be call'd to Account for it, when Parliam<sup>t</sup>. meets, so that you are still to expect something very clever, but what or when or where I cannot at present tell you; it may come very soon & we have already seen it may be delay'd. I am obliged to M<sup>r</sup> W it seems not only for his friendship to me but for assuring you of mine to you; you may rely upon it that I have done & shall still do all in my Power to serve you. But if you did not already know this Country I shou'd tell you they are strange People here; Very unsteady, so exceedingly unsettled, that one is almost tempted to think all affairs go by Accident & are govern'd by Chance, rather than by design. Lord N. you have heard is Chan<sup>r</sup>. of the Excheq<sup>r</sup>. in lieu of Ch<sup>s</sup>. T. & there is now little talk of a Change, which

till very lately has been confidently expected. All that I can find the Ministry are upon relative to Am<sup>a</sup>. is the design of forming settlements in the Illinois Country & at Detroit, which they have in Consideration, in view to save the heavy expence they have been at in Indian affairs. The board of Trade have consulted the Merch<sup>ts</sup>. who Report in favour of it, so that G. L. [?] affairs now go on swimmingly. Tell y<sup>r</sup>. neighbour Tomson that Poor father Robinson died a few days ago of the small Pox, which is a sad misfort<sup>e</sup> to the N. Hampshire cause, & what I shall do without his Evidence which was of the last Importance I know not. When I may hope to return I cannot yet foresee, as L. President gives us no Opport<sup>y</sup>. for a hearing of the Mohegan Case. We have been ready this 7 M<sup>os</sup>. & the other side tell us they are so too. I am impatient to see an end of it & to return to my old System, for (to Ans<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>r</sup>. Queries) I never indulged myself with any expectation of a provision in this Country or my own which might exempt me from business. Industry in my Profession has been ever my only reliance, & tho' it may after so long an Interval at first seem a little odd to bustle again at the Bar, yet I doubt not after a while it will become again familiar. The story you had from I. H.\* I doubt not is very near the Truth & will be justified by the event, but (tho' it looks too like the usual cant in these occasions) I will venture to assure you that I am as Easy about all that matter as a Man can be. I am resolved to take no Pains to be in or out. I do not condemn the favours of my Country: on the contrary I set a proper Value upon them; but I cannot anxiously court them. While the Peop<sup>e</sup>. Imag<sup>e</sup>. I can do them any service, I am willing to endeavour it; when they shall be of a different Opinion, I shall readily acquiesce in it without murmuring, & I think without uneasiness, unless accompanied with other Circumstances than barely being neglected. I can never so much wonder at their leaving me out as I did at their putting me in. But this is too much of myself which you will however pardon because you led me to it. The establishm<sup>t</sup>. of

\* Joseph Harrison?

the Board at B. rather than at N. Y was owing to M<sup>r</sup>. Paxton's\* Int<sup>t</sup>. with Ch<sup>s</sup>. Townsend who conducted that whole affair. Gov<sup>r</sup>. Pitkins proceed<sup>e</sup>, with respect to the Troops was at first a little grumbled at, but the proper Excuses from our Circumstances & the Nature of our Const<sup>n</sup>. being made, it was pretty well approv'd. The next Questn you ask is a very shrewd one & I have been very anxious to know what was intended, & at present as far as I can discover there is no design to take any Notice of our Gov<sup>r</sup>. or Judges, but to leave them upon their present footing. There has never you know been any Compl<sup>t</sup>. of want of Salary from our Gov<sup>r</sup>. or Judges, & consequently no room for his Majesty to interpose where Civil Govern<sup>t</sup>. has been so well supported as with us & there has been so little alteration about it. In a word I think it was not an Object with those who plan'd & pen'd the Act, nor did they attend to the distinction between the Ch<sup>r</sup>. Gov<sup>ts</sup>. & the others. We had a Prince Born the 2<sup>d</sup> Ins<sup>t</sup> & the D. of Y. was Interd the 3<sup>d</sup>. with much Pomp, so you see notwithstanding<sup>e</sup>. our loss's we keep our stock of Royal Blood still Intire.

I am with Compl<sup>ts</sup>. to all friends very affectionately

Y<sup>r</sup>. F. & H. S.†

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

London Nov<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>. 1767.

London Nov<sup>r</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1767.

Dear S<sup>r</sup>.

I wrote you a gloomy Letter the 12<sup>th</sup>. Inst<sup>t</sup>., which I now wish you may never receive or at least not before this, since it

\* At the time this letter was written Charles Paxton (born 1704, died 1788) was collector of the port of Boston. On September 8, 1767, he (as head) and four others, Hulton, Robinson, Temple, and Burch, were commissioned the American Board of Custom Commissioners to sit at Boston, under the Townshend Act of June 29 of the same year. This board met for the first time in Boston on November 18. Paxton ceased to be collector on his appointment as commissioner and was succeeded by Joseph Harrison, who arrived in America probably in 1768.

† This letter from Dr. William Samuel Johnson, as well as the two next following, is copied from his Letter-book in the Connecticut Historical Society.

must give you some pain as it did me to find we had so little Expectations that anything would be soon done for you notwithstanding the great hopes conceiv'd from the Parliam<sup>y</sup>. Recommend<sup>n</sup>. I own I began to fear for you that it had been in a manner forgot, & would be neglected, But am now very agreeably disappointed. L. North it seems bore it in Mind, & of his own accord sent to M<sup>r</sup>. W. to know whether he tho't it would be agreeable to you to be appointed Judge of Admiralty with a sal<sup>y</sup> of £400.0 p<sup>r</sup> Ann at Philad<sup>a</sup>., Virg<sup>a</sup>. or S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, upon which M<sup>r</sup>. W. was pleased to Advise with me, & upon the whole, Judging for you as I would have done for myself, It was my opinion that you sho'd accept it if fixed at either of the 2 first places, but not at Carolin<sup>a</sup>, that being too far South for a North<sup>n</sup>. Constitution: in which M<sup>r</sup>. W. concurring with me, & after as mature a deliberation as we could give the subject, he waited upon L. N & accept<sup>d</sup>. with that limitation, & there seems no room to doubt that one of the two places agreed to will be pitch'd upon & you may depend will be accordingly appointed, of which I heartily give you Joy. As W. do's not chuse to be seen in the affair, it will be my part to [make?] out y<sup>r</sup> Commiss<sup>n</sup>, which I will do with all the dispatch I can. What the Fees will amount to I cannot yet tell, but doubt not you will very readily repay them. The office is Honor<sup>e</sup>. & lucrative & I hope will be agreeable to you, & if it sho'd not may probably be Exchang<sup>d</sup>. for something that is. The Intention it seems is that there shall be only three Judges for the Continent, so that you will have a large district, & tho' you are to have no part of the Forfeitures, I take it for granted you may in time of War especially take trial fees, so it must be much better than a C. Just<sup>p</sup>. at Common Law with the propos<sup>d</sup>. salary of £500:0:0, & from the diff<sup>e</sup>. of Fees in those two kinds of Courts probably not inferior in time of Peace. The session was opened the 24<sup>th</sup>, when upon the Motion for an Address in Answer to the Kings Speech M<sup>r</sup>. Burke & y<sup>r</sup>. Friend Wedderburn each of them gave us a fine spirited Declamat<sup>n</sup>. ag<sup>t</sup>. the Ministry, & upon the sd State of affairs both at home & abroad. M<sup>r</sup>. Greenville pursued the same general plan but could not let poor America escape,



having taken up two or three peices wh<sup>h</sup> I have not seen, published in the Boston Papers, which he said were Infamous libels upon Parliam<sup>t</sup>., tended to stir up the People of that Country to sedition & rebellion & ought to be punish<sup>d</sup>. &c &c, but they are at present deliberating upon the high Price of Provis<sup>s</sup> & the distress's of the Poor, but seem at a loss what to do for relief.

The next day he made a formal Compl<sup>t</sup> of those Papers, wh<sup>h</sup>. occasion<sup>d</sup> a good deal of debate. But finally the House, tho' they tho't them Papers of a very Ill Tendency, seem'd to think them beneath their Notice, & avoided determining upon the Compl<sup>t</sup>. by puting the previous Question to adjourn the debate for six Months. M<sup>r</sup>. Whately assures me he will write you by this Convey<sup>e</sup>., so I need say no more upon Politics but with Compl<sup>ts</sup>. to all Friends am

sincerely y<sup>r</sup>. Friend & humble

Serv<sup>t</sup>.

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
London Nov<sup>r</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1767.

London Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. 1768.

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

I thank you for y<sup>r</sup>. fav<sup>r</sup>. of the 29<sup>th</sup>. of Oct<sup>r</sup>. which I have just now received & am very happy that you approve the department assign'd for you in the Partition made of the Judgeships. You must before this time have received y<sup>r</sup>. Commission which went with the others to Judge Auchmuty of Boston with a request to forward it to you; & I hope it came safe to hand. Happily the Fees at Doct<sup>rs</sup>. Commons\* did not rise so high as we were told they would, the whole sum amounting to no more than £12.9.4 which I have paid. . . .

Boston has indeed made a most insignificant figure, & exposed themselves to Infinite Ridicule in this Country. They

\* Doctors Commons, the place of residence of the doctors of civil law, who practiced in the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts, was located at this time in the City of London, on St. Bennet's Hill, south of St. Paul's Churchyard. The buildings consisted of the dining-hall or commons, the hall where the courts were held, the library, and the doctors' chambers.

were certainly very unwise to talk of their Arms when they did not intend to use them, indeed they sho'd have known that the Weapons of their warfare *were not Carnal*, & that they can make a much better figure upon Paper than they can in the field—and have more effectual Arms to Combat this Country with than Musquets or Bayonets. Their Resolutions to import no goods & encourage Frugality & Industry could they keep them & engage their Neighbours to join with them would have Infinitely more weight here than any other opposition they can make, but one is apt to suspect now that they have no more firmness in that respect than with regard to Arms, & mean only to bluster & make believe which will never answer the end. . . .

Administration flushed with the success they have had in humbling the Bostonians now seem to think it their Turn to talk big & bold & hitherto seem inflexible in their Resolution not to Repeal their Laws compl<sup>d</sup>. of by the Colon<sup>s</sup>. at least for this session of Parl<sup>t</sup>. nor until the Colon<sup>s</sup>. submit to give up, or at least wave the point of Right. . . .

L. T. I believe & some others fancy that the Colo<sup>s</sup>. are coming about, & that if they put on a face of firmness & hold a strict hand over them for a while they will submit; others even in Ad<sup>n</sup>. doubt it but are willing to try; yet I believe with you that the difficulty is not yet over, that the same uneasiness & the same opinions &c will continue & will continue till some Agreement & mutual understand<sup>g</sup> is bro't about, but when or how this shall be effected I do not yet see, tho' it is most earnestly to be wished. This Country cannot yet bear the humiliating Idea of treating with that; Shall we submit to treat with our Subjects, say they? No let us rather ————. Yet the Day will come I think, & the sooner the better for us both. . . .

Heaven will I yet hope open to us some door of Reconciliation & not leave us to destroy one another as we must do in the way things are now proceeding . . . .

Y<sup>r</sup> sincere Friend

& aff<sup>e</sup>. hum<sup>e</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Hon<sup>l</sup>.

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## LETTER OF RICHARD JACKSON.

Southampton Buildings

12 Mar 1768

Dear Sir

It is so long since I wrote to you or heard from you that I have really forgot who is the Debtor of the two. No man can more sincerely rejoice at y<sup>r</sup> succeeding in your wishes than I do, & therefore at a venture I should have risked the rejoicing with you, though I was not quite certain you would relish the offer made you of a seat on the Bench of Admiralty Jurisdiction,\* had I not known that Wheatly had communicated that offer before† & had I not at the same time been taken up in a close Attention to my father & Brother Bridges, both of whom are since dead,‡ & then lay as they had done for some weeks before in the tortures of the Stone & Gout. This long illness of two persons for whom I had a sincere Affection & with whom I have lived so much, has perhaps left abundantly more impression on my mind, than their Deaths at a distance could have done, & the Impression is not at all lessened by the Increase of fortune I receive from them, & even little by the Consideration of the Age of one & y<sup>e</sup> Infirmities of both.

I hope the offer I speak of will be acceptable to you; if it be not, be so good as to signify what you think will suit you best; sh<sup>d</sup> it be in my Power, the little Assistance I can give you is at your Service.

\* Owing to the stricter measures adopted after 1763 to check smuggling and enforce the acts of trade a reorganization of the system of vice-admiralty courts took place in America. The old courts remained unchanged but in 1764 a single court for all America was constituted to sit at Halifax. Later this was given up and four courts, at Halifax, Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston, were established with power to exercise both original and appellate jurisdiction. These are the courts referred to.

† A letter from Mr. Wheatly to William Samuel Johnson, November 15, 1767, mentions that Lord North had asked him if a Judgeship in the new Courts of Vice Admiralty, with an annual salary of £400, would be agreeable to Mr. Ingersoll.

‡ Mr. Jackson's father, Richard Jackson, died on January 10, 1768, and his sister's husband, Thomas Bridges (for whom see above, p. 279), on the following day.

I wish any thing could be thought of for that worthy Man Governor Fitch. I know not what to move for him; there is no man I more wish to serve, & hope it would not be difficult to succeed if one knew what would suit him.

One Reason of my now writing to you is I care not to write quite explicitly to Gov<sup>r</sup> Pitkin on y<sup>e</sup> Subject of y<sup>e</sup> Mohegin Suit,\* because such Letters are read publickly & come to y<sup>e</sup> knowledge of y<sup>e</sup> adversary. I sincerely think y<sup>e</sup> Merits are with us, & that no such Commission ought to have issued originally, & as it has issued, it ought after this length of time to rest on y<sup>e</sup> Determination of y<sup>e</sup> last Commissioners; but I cannot answer for the Opinion of the Privy Council, especially considering y<sup>e</sup> Disposition Mankind here have to believe the English Americans in general have dispossessed y<sup>e</sup> Indians unjustly, & considering what complaints of that sort are lately come over from other parts of America, which you know enough of this Country to know, will probably be confounded with our Case.

I have wished therefore to stop the progress of the Suit without appearing to oppose the Sol<sup>rs</sup> of the Indians obtaining Money from the Crown (which they cannot do without) by disclosing enough of the Affair to put the Ministry on its Guard ag<sup>t</sup> the fine Impression of a plausible story, & by intimating that if after one such Trial asquiesced in for 20 years they advance

\* A controversy had long subsisted between the Mohegan Indians of Eastern Connecticut and the Colony, respecting the validity of certain purchases of territory from the former in the seventeenth century. After protracted efforts at settlement here, the case had been transferred to England, and in October, 1766, Wm. Sam'l. Johnson had been sent by the Connecticut Assembly to London as a special Agent in this matter.

The Mohegan case was not finally disposed of until Jan. 15, 1773, when the Privy Council dismissed the appeal of the Mohegan Indians, thus affirming the decision of the commissioner of review of Aug. 16, 1743. For twenty years the appellant, Samuel Mason, acting as "guardian" for the Indians, had persisted in his effort of obtain possession of the Mohegan lands and the expenses of his appeal had been paid out of the British Exchequer. From 1769 to 1773 the colony's case was conducted by its agent-solicitor, Thomas Life. Johnson returned to America before the final decision.

more money, they may expect like Applications from 100 worn out Tribes in all the different Colonies of America; & this I have done. . . .

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir sincerely  
y<sup>r</sup> faithfull  
hble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
R. Jackson.

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## LETTER OF AUGUSTUS JOHNSTON.

Newport February 7<sup>th</sup>. 1769.

Dear Sir

I came to Town late last Evening, & found your favour of the 29<sup>th</sup>. of last Month, but as the Post goes out early this Morning (I mean at 10 O'Clock) I have but to acknowledge the Rec<sup>t</sup> of that, & the just sense I have of your Friendship, but before I set off for Carolina, I will write you more freely. I cant help saying that I am well pleased at our late appointments,\* not only for our sakes, but as it shows a design in the Administration at Home, to support those Americans, who have endeavoured at acquitting themselves good subjects. God knows I am grieved at the Distresses of my Country, but can't help thinking they have brought it upon themselves, by being led by a few hotbrained people, & I don't doubt, but in a short time, the misguided ones will see their error & will know who's advice it would have been most prudent for them to have followed. M<sup>rs</sup>. Johnston joyns me in Complim<sup>ts</sup>. to M<sup>rs</sup>. Ingersoll which includes me in hast.

Y<sup>r</sup> very hble. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. Johnston.

\* Mr. Johnston had received, at the time of Mr. Ingersoll's appointment, the appointment of Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Southern District, comprising the Carolinas, Georgia, and the Floridas, with headquarters at Charleston, where he arrived in May, 1769.

During the Revolution he took refuge with the British in New York City, and is said to have died there about 1779.

I agree with you, in your Sentiments of writing to Lord North, & Sir Edward Hawke, & shall enclose them, to be delivered by our Worthy Friend M<sup>r</sup>. Whately to whom I shall write at the same time.

Y<sup>rs</sup>. A J.

Honble. Jared Ingersoll

LETTERS OF WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

London March 8<sup>th</sup>. 1769

Dear S<sup>r</sup>.

I have the pleasure of y<sup>rs</sup>. of the 7<sup>th</sup>. of Jan<sup>y</sup>. inclosing y<sup>r</sup>. Bill on Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Brown's & Collinson for £20:0:0. You will have seen by my last that the Estimate made of the fees upon y<sup>r</sup> Commission, which I communicated to you, was much too high & that the sum I have advanced (including the price of 5 lb Bacon which I delivered M<sup>r</sup>. Life\* to be cons<sup>d</sup>. with y<sup>r</sup>. Stat<sup>s</sup>.) is no more than £13:14:4. I have therefore made no farther use of y<sup>r</sup>. Bill than for reimbursing myself that sum. I explain'd the matter so minutely to M<sup>r</sup>. Brown, & have Indorsed the Order<sup>s</sup> in part only & so particularly that I think no mistake can happen among us in Consequ<sup>e</sup> of the Orders being larger than the sum rec'd. You would certainly enjoy this Office with much more pleasure & we sho'd be all much happier were those unfortunate disputes betw<sup>n</sup>. G. B. & the Colonies settled, & I do with you most sincerely lament our unhappy situation. But at present I see little prospect of the compleation of y<sup>r</sup>. hope that we shall soon either untie or Cut the Gordion Knot. I fear yet farther provocations on both sides, severities on this side & reluctance & Opposition on that. Perhaps we must both *feel* more effectually the folly of Quarreling before we shall have the Wisdom to be reconciled, tho' the longer it is

\* Thomas Life, of Basinghall St., Cripplegate, London, was appointed in 1760 co-agent for the Colony with Jackson, acting as attorney. Jackson was the regular agent, W<sup>m</sup> Samuel Johnson the special agent in the Mohegan case.

delay'd the more the wound festers & rankles, & the Cure becomes every day more doubtful & difficult. However, I will still hope & pray God that some proper Remedy may be found before it becomes totally incurable. Part of the present Manager's, & those who have now most Influence, are obstinate in their own Opinion, & believe or at least affect to believe that the uneasiness is not gen<sup>l</sup> in Am<sup>a</sup>, that they are only a factious few that disbelieve the Parliam<sup>y</sup>. Right of Taxation or reluct at the Exercise of their Power to &c And that by standing firm or at least assuming the app<sup>e</sup> of it, & by a few Troops & some little severities they may bring the Colon<sup>s</sup> into a state of humble submission. Another part think it w<sup>d</sup> be best to ease away & give up for the present at least the Actual Exercise of their Power in the litigated points, but doubt whether they can do it with Hon<sup>r</sup>., & that doubt compells them to conform to the first ment<sup>d</sup>. part of Adm<sup>n</sup>. & agree tho' faintly in the present measures. They are all indeed as you observe angry, but many of them at the same time fear. Nothing farther has however been done since the Resolutions which I communicated to you, tho' we are told that adm<sup>n</sup> do not intend to be silent with respect to N York, & the opposition we know propose if they can, in some mode or other, which they have not yet agreed upon, to bring American affairs again upon the Carpet; but what the Issue will be no body can pretend to say. Wilks you see has been Expelled, reelected & Expelled again, But the popular Clamour is high in his favour; his friends have set on foot a Subscription to support his Cause, which it is said fills very fast, & it may be expected he will yet occasion much bustle. I long much to see you & my other friends in A: but am still detain'd by this endless Mohegan Case & can yet fix no time for my return. In the mean time present my best Compl<sup>ts</sup>. to M<sup>rs</sup>. Ingersoll & y<sup>r</sup>. Son & all friends, & believe me to be always

Y<sup>r</sup>. affect<sup>e</sup>. Friend & H: S<sup>t</sup>✱

To Hon<sup>l</sup> Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

London March 8<sup>th</sup>. 1769.

\* This letter by Dr. William Samuel Johnson, as well as the next following one, is taken from his Letter-Book in the Connecticut Historical Society.

West<sup>r</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>. 9<sup>th</sup>. 1769D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

You have I see had a great affair before you at N York, which after all you have not the good fortune to Quiet. M<sup>rs</sup>. Bayard & Livingston are Arrived to litigate it with renew'd Vigour at the Cock Pit.\* I know nothing of the Controv<sup>y</sup>. tho' I have heard them both talk of the branch's of Delaware, of the Latitude of old & new Lines, of Ancient Poss<sup>s</sup> & Mod<sup>n</sup> Claims—One Circum<sup>e</sup>. is at least m<sup>h</sup>. in fav<sup>r</sup>. of y<sup>r</sup>. Decree, that you have pleased neither Party, & Truth very generally lies in the Mean between the extremes into wh<sup>h</sup>. all contesting Parties are too apt to run. We have had indeed fine Confusions here enough to amuse a sober Man, but they are in some degree subsided. Whether the approaching Parl<sup>t</sup>. will renew or more effectually quiet them, he must be more of a Prophet than I pretend to be who can determine. To them howev<sup>r</sup>. all our attent<sup>n</sup>. is now turn'd & we anxiously expect the Event of their deliberat<sup>s</sup>. With regard to Am<sup>a</sup>, Minist<sup>y</sup>. are rather *puzzled* than *Converted*. They hardly know what to do. They want to unite Extremes which must be Eternally seperated, the full Exercise of Prerogat<sup>e</sup>. with the complete Enjoy<sup>t</sup>. of Liberty. Surely they had better try to hit upon some Medium. I will not say they will, tho' I will give Credit to the good Intent<sup>s</sup>. of some of them. Provid<sup>e</sup>. above I begin to wish must extricate us out of the Dilemma we are in, if we are extricated. It is now I fear beyond the reach of mere human Policy to Effect it. Let us hope the best & wait the Event. You have I confess Reason to laugh at me, & I to be ashamed that I have not merited the good Opin<sup>n</sup>. M<sup>rs</sup>. Ing<sup>ll</sup>. was so kind as to entertain of me. Had

\* The Cockpit was the building on the North side of Whitehall in which the Privy Council sat and where the Secretaries of State had their offices: portions of it still form the interior construction of the Treasury building.

William Bayard and his associate had been sent over as special agents for managing the protest of New York against the decision of the thirteen Commissioners appointed to settle the boundary between New York and New Jersey: Ingersoll had been the Connecticut representative on this Commission, and was present at every one of their meetings (July-October, 1769).





the insuperable Barriers which are interpose<sup>d</sup> between me & them. I look forw<sup>d</sup>. to the Comm<sup>t</sup>. Bar with satisfaction where I have enjoy'd much pleasure & think I may again. I have no Obj<sup>ns</sup>. to it, but that it must keep me too much from my family & is rather too fatiguing. But why should not one be busy? Indolence is the Rust of Life. I know indeed it can afford no wealth, but I have long since settled it that Prov<sup>e</sup>. never intended I should be rich, & if it would not be vain I would add that I think I have almost acq<sup>r</sup><sup>d</sup>. Philosophy enough to be very well contented without it. Be it as it may I am always

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

Y<sup>r</sup>. most ob<sup>t</sup>. H. S<sup>t</sup>.

You do not say a word wheth<sup>r</sup>. you have rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>r</sup>. Books or not or my Letter relat<sup>e</sup>. to the Order you drew in my fav<sup>r</sup>. I hope both came safe to hand.

To Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

LETTER OF DR. BENJAMIN GALE.

Killingworth 29<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1769

Dear S<sup>r</sup>

I receiv<sup>d</sup> y<sup>r</sup> Fav<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup> post; cannot be at Hartford, but Intend for N Haven as soon as I possibly can come over.

You need not be under any Anxiety of my mentioning your Name<sup>\*</sup>; I have carefully avoided that. I was a little sorry I mentioned it in my Former, but still was thoughtfull it would not be unacceptable as I know the Body of the Freemen hate & fear the Consequences of the Susquehannah Affair.

This has been Co<sup>ll</sup> Dyers Hobby Horse by which he has rose

\* The writer here refers to a work which he is printing, *Observations on a Pamphlet . . . of which the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer is the reputed Author*. He had already printed, earlier in 1769, *A Letter to J. W.*, which was also largely directed against Colonel Dyer and the Susquehannah Company in which he was so much concerned.

& as he has been unmercifull to Gov<sup>r</sup> Fitch & Yourself I never design to Give him rest untill I make his Hobby Horse throw him into the Dirt.

If what I have now wrote dont Effect it, I design to republish his Letter to Gov<sup>r</sup> Fitch which he published soon after his return from England in w<sup>h</sup> he says he had done Nothing on Susquehannah Affairs, & had given himself wholly up to the Affairs of our Gov<sup>t</sup> respecting the Stamp Act. A trusty Agent for the Comp<sup>y</sup>!

Some of our side seem willing almost to take Coll Dyer in on our side. He is too fond of Popularity, has but few friends he can bring over, & has been too Cruel to be Admitted; I had rather have S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Himself.

I think my Answer to him is pretty well Calculated. I wish it was out, but the Printer is very dilatory.

I am S<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>r</sup> Freind & Hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Benj<sup>a</sup> Gale.

[To

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

N Haven]

## V. PHILADELPHIA AND NEW HAVEN, 1770-1781

Mr. Ingersoll did not remove his family to Philadelphia until April, 1771; and in September, 1777, he returned to New Haven, where he died in August, 1781.

Of the few records of this period, the most interesting are his free and confidential letters to his nephew, revealing his longing for his old home while enjoying much in the varied life of a larger social circle.

At the close of this section are added his son's letter on hearing of his death, and his epitaph.

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LETTER OF DR. JACOB OGDEN.

Dear Sir,

When I had the pleasure of seeing you last Summer at Newark, you requested my Method of Cure in the Sore Throat Distemper, which I promised you to publish; and accordingly did 2 or 3 months after in the News Papers. But agreeable to the Request of several Gentlemen as well of the medical Profession as others, I propose, as soon as I conveniently can, to publish a Treatise on said Disorder. And as I design to give a brief history of its fatal Effects, especially in North America, I beg the favor of you to inform me as soon as convenient, the Numbers as near as you can that died in N. Haven in 1739. The numbers in such families where it was most fatal. And of the greatest Mortallity in any other Towns in your Colony, or Massachusetts, especially in Cambridge, and the year it was most fatal in that Town. And also what Success has attended my method of Cure in your parts since I published it.

I also beg the favor of you to send me, if to be had among your Doctors, Dr. Duglass's Treatise on the aforesaid Disorder. I had one formerly, now lost, and am not able to procure one in New York. It shall be returned with Thanks. It may be ordered to be left at Mr. Nich<sup>s</sup>. Hoffmans, between Coenties & the Old Slip Markets, N. York. . . .

From, Sir, your old Friend & humble Serv<sup>t</sup>. (with my best regards to your good Lady)

Jacob Ogden.\*

May 10, 1770.

[To

The Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

New Haven]

#### LETTER OF ARODI THAYER.

Sir,

Fearful lest something bad or disagreeable had taken place with your health, your Lady or son, I had set down to write by this post, when your obliging favor of the eighth came to hand.

By the middle of next month I shall have the pleasure to wait upon your honor in the city of Philadelphia by water, God willing.

"Judge Auchmuty has received no part of his Salary owing to the fines and forfeitures in his district not yet being brought to the King's chest."

Mr. Sewall grows more fond of his district; in a late conversation he told me, Sir, of being about resigning the Attorney-Generalship of this Province, and quitting the seat of Barristers, to attend & receive his twelve hundred pounds Sterling due in September. He says the Commissioners of the customs have money enough, the yielding of his district, to pay him, & *some to spare over*. The sign manual, or Certificate for payment, seems hard to be procured. The Commissioners & my friends are so very silent I have it not in my power to com-

\* The writer was born in Newark about 1722, and was a contemporary of Mr. Ingersoll in College, although he did not graduate. His half-brother, Judge David Ogden, was graduated at Yale in 1728.

Dr. Ogden practiced medicine in Jamaica, Long Island, and is supposed to have been the pioneer in introducing (about 1750) into America the use of mercury in the treatment of inflammatory diseases. His proposed treatise never appeared, although he lived until 1780.

municate any thing material to your honor from this place or the Castle where they are—save Mr. Temple, who certainly hath weighty interest at the Treasury. He lives in this town. Mr. Robinson\* is after Mr. Sewall's appointment. Franklyn, Sir, Lieut. Governor of N. Scotia, married Mrs. Robinson's only sister—Ladies of Fortune.†

May I beg the favor of my Respects to your Lady and for Mr. Ingersoll.

I am with all possible deference,

Your honors most obedient humble servant

A. Thayer.‡

Boston August 13th. [1770.]

The hon. Mr. Ingersoll.

#### LETTER OF JUDGE AUGUSTUS JOHNSTON.

Newport 21<sup>st</sup>. August 1770.

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 8<sup>th</sup>. Instant I did not receive timely to send you an answer last post, as I was not in Town. Whatever may be the Fate of some other Things, that the People clamour about, I can't think the Admiralty Courts upon the late Plan will be abolished. I lately rec<sup>d</sup>. a Letter from Dummer Andrews Esq<sup>r</sup>. from London, dated at the Navy Office the 5<sup>th</sup>. June last, who is appointed Register of the Court established at Charlestown, S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina, enclosing me a Blank Deputation, desiring me to appoint some proper Person to act in his Behalf, & to agree with him respecting the Terms, as I find he is to reside in England. He writes me that he delayed sending it

\* Hon. John Robinson, former Commissioner of Customs.

† Michael Francklin, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in 1766, married in 1762 Susannah, daughter of James Boutineau, of Boston; Mr. Robinson married her sister Anne in 1769.

‡ Arodi Thayer, born in Braintree, Mass., in 1743, was the Marshal of the Massachusetts District of the Vice-Admiralty Court, as well as of Judge Ingersoll's District.

'til he saw the Issue of the business in Parliament, and that he is now well assured from his Friends, both in, & out, that it is the determination of the Principals of both sides to support that Plan. I have not as yet rec<sup>d</sup>. any Part of my Salary. When I was in Boston last October, M<sup>r</sup>. Auchmuty\* showed me a Letter he had rec<sup>d</sup>. from M<sup>r</sup>. Hollowell† in London enclosing him a copy of the minutes of the Treasury Board wherein it was determined, that we should be allowed our Salaries from the dates of our Commissions, provided we entered upon the Execution of our Offices in six months from the date. M<sup>r</sup>. Hollowell further informed M<sup>r</sup>. Auchmuty that an Order would be soon made out for the Payment thereof, since which I have not heard any thing more; but as M<sup>r</sup>. Hollowell is expected every day in Boston I expect by him to hear something agreeable. As soon as I hear any thing that concerns us, you may be assured I will advise you. I have not done any Business in the Office myself yet. I left Carolina the 6<sup>th</sup>. of May, & a few days after I left it, there were two Seizures made, which have been tried by my Deputy in my absence. I propose to set off for Charlestown the beginning of November again, & shall stay the Winter there. M<sup>rs</sup>. Johnston joyns with me in Complim<sup>ts</sup>. to you & M<sup>rs</sup>. Ingersoll which concludes me.

D<sup>r</sup>. Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>. hble. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

A. Johnston

LETTER OF THOMAS WHATELY.

Esher 11<sup>th</sup>. Oct<sup>r</sup> 1770

Dear Sir

You complain of my Neglect so much in your Letter of 16<sup>th</sup> August, that tho' I wrote to you in June, & nothing has since

\* Robert Auchmuty, Jr., had been appointed Judge of Vice-Admiralty for the New-England district, and both he and Mr. Ingersoll were in active service: but Mr. Johnston does not appear ever to have actually held Court in Charleston.

† Robert Hollowell of Boston was Comptroller of the Customs.

occur'd. I write again to prove that I do not neglect your Correspondence. We have received the News of the Non-importation Scheme being broken at New-York,\* the Ministry with Exultation, & the People with Indifference; for we had found out that the Non-importation Scheme itself was a meer Bravado: now your Merchants have found it out also; some of your People carried on the Trade clandestinely, while the Agreement subsisted; & now who please may carry it on openly; that is all the Difference; we have exported the whole time large Quantities to America. The Ministers however rejoiced at the Dissolution of that Combination, because it relieved them from the Difficulty of proposing the Means to break it: & since, the Alarms of an approaching War have diverted the Attention of all from the Colonies to our own immediate Situation; it is not yet certain, but it seems very probable, & has all the usual Effects already. The Parliament, which was to meet soon, before the Intelligence came from New York; & which was not to meet soon, when that Intelligence was received: is now to meet in a Month on account of the Apprehensions of a War: what melaucholy Subjects wait for our Deliberation!

I am very glad to find that you are at last determin'd to settle at Philadelphia; it was a necessary Precaution; tho' at present I do not hear any Talk of the Admiralty Courts; & I suppose we have too much Business on our hands to take them into consideration. Dr Johnson I conclude is sail'd, as I have not heard of him lately; you will remember me to him, if you see him; he is a very valuable Man; I shall always respect him. The Apples you mention to have sent me, I did not receive; I believe very few, if any, came sound last Winter. I received your Letter while Mrs Norths happen'd to be with us; & immediately presented your Compl<sup>ts</sup> to them & to my Mother; they all desire theirs in return. My Mother's Abode at Old Windsor was but temporary; she is now fixed at Esher in Surry, about

\* The Non Importation agreement was broken by the New York merchants in July, 1770, because they were satisfied with the partial repeal of the Townshend Acts.



15 Miles from town, & eight from Nonsuch; I have spent the Summer with her; but am now going to town; continue your Direction to the Care of my Brother.

Dear Sir

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> & faithful Serv<sup>t</sup>

Thomas Whately.

[To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Jared Ingersoll Esq

New Haven

Connecticut

New England]

LETTER OF WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Stratford June 15<sup>th</sup>. 1772.

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>.

. . . I have ever since y<sup>r</sup>. Arrival amongst us intended to spend a day with you at New Haven if I could not get you over to Stratford. One way or other we must meet. The only thing I have to urge is that you have more leisure than I have. The want of leisure is almost my only misfortune, & I have less now than I hope to have by & by when I have a little arranged my Affairs after so long neglect of them. At present I am absolutely engaged, but in a week or two if you cannot come here I will certainly ride over to N Haven.

I feel but too sensibly the Evils you complain of in this Colony, & know perfectly well that you impute them to their true Cause, an Ill Judged fear of the People, which will infallibly ruin this fine Colony unless we can have the spirit to rise superior to it. At present I fear few or none will do it, but such Men will I trust be found before it be too late to save us from destruction. It is in vain, as you hint, to Complain while we should be looking out for remedies. I am extremely glad to find you have turn'd y<sup>r</sup>. Attention to this part of the subject,

& shall be happy in the Communication of your thoughts upon it. Pray consider it in the manner the Importance of it merits.

The sentiments of our Friends in England is a subject of too great length for this hasty Letter. I defer it till we meet. Junius Amer<sup>s</sup>. is one D<sup>r</sup>. Lee a Virginian,\* late a Physician, now a Lawyer, a sensible but very sanguine Man, who is Connected a little with L. Shelburne, & most heartily hates L. Hillsborough because Shelburne does not love him. He delights in the fire and fury of a Party, & is perfectly well adapted to please the Bostonians. These Countrymen of ours have acted a very Idle part, & have, inter nos, made themselves very ridiculous on both sides of the Atlantic. I am in utmost haste

D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>. Y<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup>.

humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Johnson

[To

Jared Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

New Haven]

#### LETTER TO ELIAS SHIPMAN.

Mr. Elias Shipman:

Sir,—Please to keep the Homelot altogether free from depasturing this Fall & next Spring. In the Season get it mowed, next year, & put the Hay in the Barn. Get the Dung made by the Stable carried on the Lot & spread this Fall, and the Chip Dung next Spring put on the Garden. Inform Henry Toles, when he calls on you, by what Vessel he shall send to New York on the Way to Philadelphia, eight barrels Cider, which he will provide, and write a line by the Master to Mr William Dinning at New York to store the same & ship p<sup>r</sup> first Conveyance to me at Philadelphia. Call on Jonathan Ingersoll for Money to pay Freight &c. Prindle will bring five or

\* Arthur Lee (born 1740, died 1792) was the author of *Junius Americanus*.

six barrels of Cider, which store in the Cellar. In the Spring early rack off & put again into the same Barrels.

Buy 30 or 40 Posts in the Course of the Winter, if you can conveniently, thrifty White Oak, 9 feet long, of a proper Size to replace those round the wood yard. Put them under the Hovel to Season. Enoch Baldwin has promised to bring some on Acco. of his Note. I do not depend much upon him. Sell Jerry's Desk; it cost £7; is new; get what you can for it. Perhaps it will be best to send it to Sea.

Pay Newman Trowbridge for 8 Barrels, for the Cider that Toles is to furnish. Call on Jonathan for the Money. Mr. Ebenezer Townsend, Junr. may call upon you for about 30 sh. to pay for Sticks for Trough to the House; if so, call on Jonathan for the Money.

Lay in 20 Bushels of Oats for me next Season. Put out a locust Tree in the Yard near the Gate where that was which blew down; also remove that in the Garden opposite the Kitchen about 2 feet into the Middle of the Border. In the Spring get a Hand to cut from the Cedar Posts in the Chaise Room. little pieces to drive into the Ground in the Garden & nail anew where 'tis wanting, the alley Boards. Let Capt. Maltbie of Paug have his two, or any two old Barrels, when he wants to get them.

J. Ingersoll.

Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1772.

[Signed and dated by Jared Ingersoll: the rest in the hand of his nephew, Jonathan Ingersoll.]

#### LETTERS TO JONATHAN INGERSOLL.

Philadelphia Nov<sup>r</sup>. 22<sup>d</sup>. 1773

S<sup>r</sup>.

You tell me "I have doubtless seen in the papers who are appointed Judges in the County Court & an Account of Co<sup>l</sup>. Hubbards death." I tell you I have not seen nor heard a word

of these matters. I have seen indeed just a word in Goddards paper of the death of Co<sup>l</sup>. Hubbard\*—and that is all; & have, as you may easily guess, been greatly distressed ever since to know who supplied his several Offices; and when I saw your Letter, knowing it was yours by the hand writing of the Super-scription, I feasted on the full expectation of being amply informed upon this head—but instead of that, I am only told, “that I have doubtless been informed by News papers”! It would not have cost you a whit more Ink or time, to have told me who these persons were. As for Greens paper† I have never seen more than one since my coming here, and that happened to be a most barren one; tell Green if he dont take care to get them to me, he must not expect I will pay him for them. As to our News, Printers here, you know, they dont care a groat who is Judge of Probate, or of any thing else in that Country of Selectmen & Grandjnrors. I assure you this disappointm<sup>t</sup> has so Chagrined me, that I recieved little, or no pleasure in the News of D. Lymans Marriage,‡ or even at Parson Birds§ Misfortune. Oh! dreadfull! this affair of his, however, upon recollection is no Laughing matter; if things are come to that pass, that some folks maynt say what they please about those they dont like, I think its very hard indeed. All my remaining Comfort is that when the Susquehannah Com<sup>e</sup>. come here, I shall be able to find these and several other matters.

We have not received any Letter from Jerry since being here, tho we have heard of him by a hint in a Letter to M<sup>r</sup>.

\* Colonel John Hubbard was partly disabled by a paralytic shock in May, 1772, and died on October 30, 1773, in his 70th year. His successor as Judge of Probate was John Whiting (Yale 1740), who was a brother of Mrs. Jared Ingersoll, and whose first wife was a sister of Jonathan Ingersoll.

† Thomas Green was the publisher of the *Connecticut Journal*.

‡ Daniel Lyman, Jr. (Yale 1770), of New Haven, married Statira Camp on November 15, 1773.

§ Rev. Sammel Bird (born 1724, died 1784) was the pastor of the White Haven Society in New Haven from 1751 to 1767, and continued to reside here.

Reed from his brother M<sup>r</sup>. Debert\* as late as the 20<sup>th</sup>. of Aug<sup>t</sup>. . . .

We are glad to hear of the welfare of the family, to whom please to present our kind Compliments. I hope M<sup>r</sup>. Shipman has forwarded the Sider from Toles and the Cane I left at Beldens in my way hither.

I am

Y<sup>rs</sup>. &c

Jared Ingersoll.

You dont tell me whether M<sup>r</sup>. Isaacs† has Executed the bond for the purpose of Spreading a little Gospel among the back Carolinians. Moses Tuttle‡ has been here lately. I imagin he would gladly take the Shovel in hand upon that Occasion.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

New Haven

Connecticut.]

Philadelphia Dec<sup>r</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup>. 1773

S<sup>r</sup>.

it never can rain but it must pour—is an old saying. You have told me at last who is Judge of Probate and all that, when the Connect<sup>t</sup>. Plenipo's§ have been able to tell me that and

\* Joseph Reed, a prominent young lawyer in Philadelphia, had married in 1770 a daughter of Dennis De Berdt, of London, the Colonial Agent of Massachusetts.

† Ralph Isaacs (Yale 1761) was a prosperous and high-spirited merchant in New Haven, one of whose daughters subsequently married Jonathan Ingersoll. He was a prominent adherent of the Church of England.

‡ Moses Tuttle (Yale 1745) was an eccentric Congregational preacher, now living in Windsor, Connecticut, but always in financial straits.

§ Eliphalet Dyer, William Samuel Johnson, and Jedidiah Strong, members of a committee appointed by the Connecticut General Assembly in October, 1773, to treat with the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania concerning the Connecticut claim to certain lands in the western part of that Province, conferred with Governor Penn at Philadelphia in December, and printed a Report of their mission in 1774.

twenty times as much. I have had a pretty agreeable as well as plentiful meal upon the whole.

these Gentlemen will be able to tell you in few words, the number & Kind of Agreements which they have brought M<sup>r</sup> Penn to Enter into with them, respecting y<sup>e</sup> Connect<sup>t</sup> Claim.

I have recieved a Letter from Son dated Sept<sup>r</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup>.; he sais he hopes you will be the better for M<sup>r</sup>. Hilhouses\* proposition (here I find he is mistaken) but says you never can hope to rise on the political List if you fire guns late at night & walk before Sunset on Sabbath days—and that his only Comfort is that you are not as yet quite so bad as they are in France where he says he has seen em after Service in the Country dancing to the Violin—the Priest himself playing at hundreds—and Card-playing, at the Taverns—oh! terrible—but they are Roman Catholicks—Rank Papists—& so one cannot much wonder at any thing they do.—Jerry was just setting out with a M<sup>r</sup> Henry,† a Templer from Maryland, upon a tour to Portsmouth, Bath, Bristol, Oxford & Cambridge, and then says, he finds he shall spend so much time this year in travelling that he suspects he shall want another year to study in.

the reciept which Jerry took from Cap<sup>t</sup>. Clarke for Floyds money, is not here. I hope you will be able to find it; if you shall, let me know it, for my Ingersoll temper will not allow me to be quite Easy until I know how the matter stands.

the Sider is arrived here—desire M<sup>r</sup> Shipman to Enquire out the Cane. . . .

But one word about tea. We have just heard that a tea Ship is arrived at Charlestown S<sup>o</sup> Carolina; and what is worse, that the Boston tea has found its way into Town notwithstanding all the blood which the Boston people Declared they—intended—to Spill upon the Occasion. I hope this Story is not true—indeed, now I think ont, it cannot be true, for here is a Man from Boston sent on purpose to tell us what Clever fellows they are, and to watch *us* to see that we do our duty; never

\* James Abraham Hillhouse (Yale 1749), a leading lawyer in New Haven, and at this time one of the Upper House in the Colony Assembly.

† John Henry (born 1750, died 1798), a graduate of Princeton College (1769), afterwards Senator and Governor of Maryland.

fear us, we say but little, but we are as firm as so many rocks. Our Ship has not yet been heard of, but she is never to touch a wharf in this place nor be allowed to take out anybodys goods. Dont let what I have said upon this head get into the Boston Spy<sup>\*</sup>—for if it should, some people will Spy high Treason, in every word; besides, to tell the truth, I have a little feeling for America upon this Occasion—as much as a Judge of Admiralty is allowed to have. Master Pope, you know, says—whatever is is right: I will try to be of his opinion.

I am &c

J. Ingersoll.

Mr Johnson tells me your father is mending which I rejoice to hear; remember me to him in much Affection.

24<sup>th</sup>. poor M<sup>rs</sup> Babcock!† Oh dear! Sic transit gloria Mundi.

25<sup>th</sup>. Oh brave Boston‡—If you and I are not furnished with a little bit in our way, after this, I shall wonder. I wish you a Merry Christmas.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N Haven.]

#### LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Greens,

Please to insert the following in your next, as my answer to all that has been, or that may hereafter be published, in the New London, or other newspapers in Connecticut, respecting me, and

\* *The Massachusetts Spy* was the title of an intensely patriotic weekly paper published since March, 1771, by Isaiah Thomas in Boston.

† Colonel Henry Babcock (Yale 1752), of Stonington, Connecticut, had begun to show symptoms of insanity.

‡ The final postscript was added after receipt of the news of the tea having been thrown overboard in Boston harbor on the evening of December 16.

the part I have taken in the affair of the Susquehannah Company.\*

When I went to England in 1758, a gentleman,† since deceased, for whom I had the highest esteem, furnished me with a copy of the act of assembly in favour of the Susquehannah Company, desiring that I would inform myself, in the best manner I could, of the sentiments of people in power, and others in England, upon the matter; this I took care to do, and upon my return home in 1761, I communicated to the Company, by letter fully and frankly, what I had met with, and as every thing I had to communicate wore a very discouraging aspect, I took the liberty to advise them to give up early, a project, which, I thought in the end must prove abortive.

This step brought upon me a suspicion, among many of the adventurers, that I had been bribed in England, by Mr. Penn. A story which however idle and groundless, many of these people have been fond of believing; or pretending to believe, ever since.—The affairs of that Company have taken various turns since that time: through the whole of which, I have never taken any part, or troubled myself with their concerns, until the last summer, when being at my former home, at New-Haven, I accidentally met with a pamphlet wrote on the side of the Susquehannah Claim, addressed to J. H. Esquire: in this performance I found mention made of antient memorials respecting the history and title of the colony, some of which were quite new to me—this put me upon searching more fully into the matter, the consequence of which was, that I became more convinced than ever of the groundlessness of the colony's claim to the western lands: and in order to preserve the train of my own ideas of the matter, I committed them to writing.

The materials and papers which I had thus collected, I obtruded upon none: at the same time I shewed them freely to every one who desired to see them, and one of the Susquehannah Gentlemen took a complete copy of the piece, which I wrote, and

\* *The Connecticut Gazette*, of New London, had published on February 11 some reflections on Mr. Ingersoll for having cast aspersions on the Susquehannah settlers.

† Mr. Edwards [note by the author]. This was Judge Daniel Edwards (Yale Coll. 1720), of Hartford, born 1701, died 1765.



I own I should have been happy, if by these, or any other means, the assembly had been prevented from taking the steps which they have since taken.

When I came to Philadelphia, I said nothing to any one of my having any papers relating to this matter; but after a few weeks it became known that I had such papers; when Dr. Smith the Provost of the College here, came to me and requested a sight of them, informing me that he was writing upon the subject of the Susquehannah Claim—other Gentlemen applied to me to the same purpose.—At first I declined doing any thing in the matter, merely from motives of my own quiet, and to avoid a quarrel with the Susquehannah people, who I knew were always disposed to think the worst of every thing I said or did relating to their affairs. I determined at least not to take any steps until after the Gentlemen Committee had had their treaty with the Governor.

In the mean time I considered of the matter—I was told that the colony claim to the western lands was now become a serious affair to this province—that every material paper of a public nature ought to be known to both the parties, and that I ought to consider myself in my present situation, as equally a friend to both—in a word, I found that I was in danger of giving umbrage by withholding, as well as by giving up the papers. Further, I recollected that several Gentlemen in Connecticut, in high estimation for their friendship to America in general, as well as to that colony in particular, had expressed their wishes to me, to have the whole of this matter laid open to the public view, by some person who was not in the Susquehannah interest, that so the public might have a chance of seeing both sides of the question; and finally I was aware, from experience, that in case I should communicate nothing, I should be suspected of communicating every thing, and even more than everything that I knew.—Upon the whole therefore, I concluded to deliver to Dr. Smith, to be published, the records and papers which were in nature of proofs, as I had been able to collect them, taking care to publish every thing that I thought material, as well for, as against the claim.—I also gave him the manuscript, which I had wrote upon the subject, for him to take from thence,

and make use of any of my thoughts upon the matter, or not, as he should think proper.\* And I cannot but think my conduct in these particulars, has been right.

Thus much then I have done, and now I have nothing more to do—the public measures are taken, and I suppose are to be pursued, and I will leave to time to discover, who have been the colony's best friends, those who have urged, or those who have dissuaded from these measures—A defeat will be very detrimental, but a victory must be absolute ruin to the colony, at least, I think so—And who shall hinder me from speaking, or publishing my sentiments, if I am disposed to do either? Will any one presume to interpose his authority, in a squabble about a tract of land, and command that nothing shall be wrote or said, except on one side only? Or do those who are loudest in the cry for the freedom of the press, mean that the press should be free only for themselves? Away with all such language—and away with all low squibbing, and base insinuation.

I am not in the secret of the counsels of this province, nor am I actuated by any lucrative or sinister views.—I have believed the people were going wrong, therefore have I spoken.—I have an interest in the colony and have a right to speak; and I wish, since there is like to be a dispute between the two colonies, that the same may be carried on, on both sides, with a temper and spirit becoming men, who shall appear to act from principle, and not from wild enthusiasm, or party heat. There are certain people at this time, who if a word is said against dear Susquehannah, behave as if they thought an open attack was made upon their honour and their property; and impute all that is said to the worst motives—They can charge nothing of the kind upon me, but what I may just as well charge upon them, with this difference however, that they have confessedly a personal interest in the matter, when I have none.—I am

\* Dr. William Smith published in 1774, in the Appendix to his (anonymous) *Examination of the Connecticut Claim to Lands in Pennsylvania*, the copies made by Mr. Ingersoll from original papers.

A manuscript entitled *The Claim of the people of Connecticut, to Lands within the Province of Pensilvania, Considered*, is preserved among Mr. Ingersoll's papers, but it has not been thought necessary to print it here.

aware that people who take opposite sides of a popular question naturally fall into parties, and a party spirit is apt to gain ground—but this again is mutual. Was the dispute about the constitutional rights and liberties of the people, great allowances might be made—but this is a controversy about property and provincial lines—Will it be said that as I have no interest of my own, I ought not to meddle in the matter, but I have an interest in the colony, and with its welfare—Further, what have I done that so alarms these gentlemen? I have divulged no secrets committed to my trust—I have only brought up to public view, a few more ancient records than they themselves published—and will any one of those people openly avow to the world, that they would willingly, if they could, attain a cause of this magnitude and complexion, by the suppression of records, which, from the circumstances their antagonists could not come at? they might as well move the assembly to destroy all the records which make against their claim. What I wrote upon the subject is of no consequence, if the reasonings are not just, and if they are, I think they ought to have a weight. — —

Shame on those then, who under feigned names, in news papers, attack those who venture to oppose them—not with arguments—this would be fair and right—but with abuse, and even with intimidation.

They don't consider that it is equally in the power of others, to trace the conduct of the principal leaders and managers among the Susquehannah company, through all their negotiations for twenty years past, and with the help of a few groundless reports—ill natured hints—and wicked innuendoes, to explain their motives—their views—and their conduct, in a manner, that would do them little honour; but I will not myself so far forget the rights of humanity as to follow the vile example.

Philadelphia, }  
March 7, 1774 }

J. I.

From *The Connecticut Journal, and the New-Haven Post-Boy*,  
March 18, 1774.

## LETTERS TO JONATHAN INGERSOLL.

Philadelphia March 12, 1774

S<sup>r</sup>.

Yours of the 27<sup>th</sup>. Ult. arrived two days ago. I am much obliged to you for the Sundries by way of News & shall observe your Caution. The Councils of this Province are very Secret. The people here are all of one mind as to the Connecticut Claim, and they leave to the Gov<sup>r</sup>. & his Council to devise the proper methods to oppose the Same, about which, I assure you, they say nothing to me or I to them. A Scurilous piece or two having appeared ag<sup>st</sup>. me in the New London paper, I thought proper to send a short Narrative to be published in that and the New Haven paper, which I suppose you will see next week. Our news publishers here I find do not republish any thing wrote upon the subject in Connecticut. I cannot but think the Assembly of your Colony were guilty of an imprudence little short of madness, when they passed the Votes of last Jan<sup>y</sup>. making & planting a Town in this Province,\* and I think it is a great Chance if you dont live to see much greater Consequences flow from it, than most people are aware of. The people here begin to Consider the Northern New England men as a Set of Goths & Vandals who may one day overrun these Southern Climes unless thoroughly opposed, and to this End they will naturally Court the friendship of the Mother Country.

I dont know of any thing that appears more likely to work a Separation of the Colony Interests, than this Step. New York looks with a jealous eye on the Massachusetts, expecting that they will follow the Example of Connecticut, & I suspect it will not be very long, before these several Colonies will hate even old England, less than they will one another.

the following is the history of "Russell" and the late publications here. The Collector awhile ago made a Seizure of one of the river Vessells called a Shallop for a Cause that is very interesting to the people in trade. Great preparations have been making and the Cause is expected to come on in about a

\* Westmoreland, in the Wyoming country.

fortnight. This threw the Town into a fret. Russell proves to be a M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Rush,\* a young Gentleman of the Law and with whom Jerry had some little Acquaintance. This M<sup>r</sup> Rush by all accounts is not wanting in his Understanding, but is so overloaded with a family disorder commonly called Vanity & Self Conceit, that he is seeking every opportunity of rendring himself famous, but hitherto without Effect. He had heard so much said in News papers about the Extension of the powers of Admiralty Courts that he thought there must needs be something in it, & so went gravely to work to shew his profound Learning in evincing it. This gave me an opportunity, under the signature of Civis, of shewing his Mistake, and I am credibly informed that M<sup>r</sup> Rush's own freinds advised him to drop the Controversy. The Consequence of the whole, I beleive, has been the fixing me more surely in my office: indeed, however, the people here, as every where else, are disposed not over much to like Courts of Admiralty, so far as they have any thing to do with Seizures, upon the late Obnoxious Acts, yet they know that if there should come a war, they would want such Court, and they know their own interest too well to wish to have this Court of Appeal carried away from themselves to New York or elsewhere. . . .

Y<sup>rs</sup>. &c.

J. Ingersoll.

The Jersey College Lottery begins drawing the 25<sup>th</sup> May.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

New Haven

Connecticut.]

\* Jacob Rush, born 1746, died 1820, a younger brother of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and a graduate of Princeton College in 1765. He became a lawyer of distinction in Philadelphia, and Chief Justice of the State. \*

The article by him, signed 'Russel,' appeared in *The Pennsylvania Journal* for January 26, 1774; Mr. Ingersoll's reply, signed 'Civis,' in the same paper for February 2; and a second article by 'Russel' in the *Journal* of February 9, and also in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* of the same date.

Philadelphia Oct<sup>r</sup>. 24<sup>th</sup>. 1774S<sup>r</sup>.

. . . . Present my Comp<sup>s</sup>. to M<sup>r</sup>. Chandler\* & tell him that if you forgot to acquaint me with his being chosen Deputy, M<sup>r</sup>. Shipman did not—and that I had the pleasure to acquaint M<sup>r</sup>. Sherman with it. By the way Co<sup>l</sup>. Dyer & M<sup>r</sup>. Dean & I, have smoakt the pipe together at my house.†

tell M<sup>r</sup>. Chandler I sincerely congratulate him on this his Success, and that I must suppose he owes the same in part to his so openly keeping my Company last Summer. Here again, to what you observe of my not being very well received here—if I am not, I have the pleasure not to know it; my friends & Acquaintance are just as they used to be, as to other persons, whatever they think of me, they keep it to themselves.‡

And now what shall I say to you further? I intended to have wrote largely by the Delegates to M<sup>r</sup>. Whiting§ & other friends, but I find myself under a difficulty in that respect, both with regard to them & you, for whatever I write must Savour of politicks at least, and as to that, I have first of all to remember *Lots Wife*—that is Parson Peters,|| & to take care not to sin after the Similitude of his transgression—but then how to avoid this is the question, for if I write the word *Yes* ever so plainly, good people have a right at this day, to read the same as plainly *No*. Every one has his Eyes & his thoughts fixt just now upon the Congress, anxious to know what they have done—what they have said—and what they have thought. Nothing else therefore can amuse you; but as to the first

\* Joshua Chandler (Yale 1747) was one of the deputies to the Connecticut General Assembly from New Haven in October, 1774.

† Roger Sherman, Eliphalet Dyer, and Silas Deane were members from Connecticut of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

‡ Silas Deane in a letter to his wife writes on September 3, 1774, of finding that Mr. Ingersoll is much condemned by public opinion in Philadelphia. See *Collections* of the Connecticut Historical Society, ii, 170.

§ Deacon & Judge John Whiting (Yale 1740), a brother of the writer's wife.

|| Rev. Samuel Peters (Yale 1757), of Hebron, Connecticut, had exposed himself in August and September, 1774, to visitation by angry neighbors on account of disloyal utterances, and had now taken refuge with the British in Boston.

I dont know what they have done, that is I dont know it authoritatively, & if I were to undertake to tell you a long Story of what I have heard it—& then to morrow out should come in print all that they have done, & differing in several particulars from my account of the matter, I shall be charged at once with having had some sinister views in telling the Story as I did—and why should I trouble you with guesses of what they have said, & thought, when the Delegates themselves are coming directly to you and will themselves inform you of the whole matter. I will therefore only acquaint you in general, that I understand they have sat till they have found out pretty clearly, that the Parliament have no kind of Authority over us, tho for prudential reasons they are willing that some of their Laws respecting the Course of trade should remain for the present, that is, as I understand, till they can do better; and that they have adjourned themselves to next Spring in order to see how the people on either Side the water will Relish their politicks. I could tell you long Stories of what one said, and another had a good mind to say—but I wont; You must find it out by your learning. Tell Green not to forget to send my paper.

I am

Y<sup>rs</sup>. &c

J. Ingersoll

. . . Let me know as soon as you can how the nomination stands.

25<sup>th</sup>. . . . Pray tell me whereabouts in the Green Liberty pole stands and who are the principal members of the Patriotick Club which meet at Steph: Munsons in order to take care of the N. Haven Tories.' John Sherman I perceive by the publick papers, is Clerk.

A M<sup>r</sup>. Devotion was at my house last Evening and gave me the particulars of the Norwich meeting; the Story of my Letter writing I find by him came to nothing upon Examination. Co<sup>l</sup>. Dyers tells me he never did hear much said upon that Score; it was Parson Trumbull who Communicated my Treasonable principles & Conduct to y<sup>e</sup> good people of the East. The

Anonymous Letter was wrote from Norwich but the persons name is withheld from me.

I perceive one poor lad has sacrificed his life at Southington in the Cause of Liberty-Pole

the Delegates will, I believe, break up to-morrow. . . .

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>: Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

p<sup>r</sup> favour of

R: Sherman Esq<sup>r</sup>.]

Philadelphia 11<sup>th</sup>. Feb: 1775

S<sup>r</sup>

Your Aunt thanks you for a little, of what she hoped to have had a great deal, viz home news; but says she finds she must not expect much till you & I both get politicks out of our heads.

in answer to your queries I have to inform you in the first place, that it is well known here, that M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson in the Provincial Congress the last Summer, took a Strong part against non importation agreements, and every kind of forcible measure, and was for moderation, that is for a Decent & firm application for a redress of greivances; in a spirited Speech which he made upon that Occasion he told the Com<sup>te</sup>. that Philad<sup>a</sup>. was a trading City, and that if they went into Schemes of non importation they might expect to have grass grow in their Streets. He afterwards went into the Continental Congress, tho' late in their Session, where he joined and took a part with them in their System, and is appointed one of the Com<sup>te</sup>. to carry thier resolves into Execution, but seldom, if ever, attends thier meetings—and in general is very Silent upon the head of politicks.

the more warm Patriots are rather out with him for the part he took in the Provincial Congress last Aug<sup>t</sup>., and for his Seeming want of Zeal Since; yet they are fond of having it thought he is of their side, for the sake of that weight which



they think his name & Character give to their Cause—and they Account for his not attending on thier Com<sup>te</sup>. meetings, and perhaps justly, from his living three Miles out of Town, and the Season disagreeable for travailing. Add to this, that he may Consider himself rather above putting his hand to the exective part of the business, and that his name was added to the Com<sup>te</sup>. principally to give them a weight and respectibility; others will have it that he Spoke his real Sentiments in the Provincial Congress last Summer, and that in his Judgment he disapproves the Violent part of the resolutions of the general Congress and is much Alarmed at the Consequences which he apprehends from them; but that he joined, or rather acquiesced in those measures in order to give weight & force to the Counsels of America & to prevent the ill Effects of a disunion.

the Quakers have, not long since, publicly disavowed all *unwarrantable Combinations*; it is said they are not all of a mind as to this Step; at the same time it is well known they never openly disagree, or divide one from another.

the Committees of the Several Counties, except one that declined coming, were lately Convened at this place, in order, among other things, to Consider of the expediency of arming the Province. This measure was Considerably and openly opposed by many people of weight & influence, and the matter dropt. The Com<sup>te</sup>. indeed passed a Vote that they would arm if necessary, but the measure is generally Considered as given up.

in the meantime the body of the people so far give in to the Ideas of the Congress, respecting Trade, as to suffer the Com<sup>te</sup>. without any interruption to proceed to carry into Execution their plan of opposition, from that quarter, & wait to have you New England men drive the English Troops into the Sea, whenever you shall think it proper, and when you have done this I beleive we mean to deal generously with you, and reward you properly for your trouble.

I have received several letters lately from Jerry who I dare say has Communicated nothing to me, of Substance, but what he has also Communicated to you. It is a time of anxious & most important expectation. We shall soon have all our Con-

jectures fully explained to us. I only wish matters may end better than my present fears Suggest. . . .

Ridgfield\* I find speak their mind plainly and not in parables. I delay giving any directions about buying Oats, because I dont know whether I shall Choose to be placed in New England or not, next Summer.

I expect to be able to form a better Judgment of y<sup>e</sup> matter by the beginning of April at farthest.

I am

Y<sup>rs</sup>. &c

J. Ingersoll.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>: Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

in Connecticut.]

Philadelphia March 10<sup>th</sup>. 1775

S<sup>r</sup>.

You judged very right when you thought I wished to know what your Assembly were about. Your Aunt had jogged me several times to call on you for information, but I told her, I was very sure you would not fail to Communicate Every thing that was proper to be Communicated and as soon as it should be proper. Never was that House Employed on a more important or a more delicate & Critical business. The same thing may be said of the highest Assembly in the Nation. We have here just arrived some Accounts from England a little flattering; you will see what it is in the next weeks papers; it is what comes by the way of Bristoll. For my part I dont stand to make any remarks upon the prologue or the detached parts of the great Scene that must soon fully open upon us. I Charge you however at the Close of the Session, to give me a pretty

\* At a Town Meeting held in Ridgfield, Connecticut (where Mr. Ingersoll's brother was the minister). on January 30, 1775, resolutions of loyalty to the King had been passed by a large majority.

ample Account of persons, as well as things, as they Stood in the Assembly. You may depend on my prudence to the point of Secrecy; besides there are scarce any persons here, who know or think any thing about individuals with you; add to this, Every thing will come out, that is transacted in so large a popular Assembly. Your Narritive in your last gave me very particular pleasure. Pray why is not Danbury as deep in the dirt, as poor Ridgfield & Newtown are in the mire? According to Rivington they ought to be so.

Your Aunt & I jump in Judgment intirely with M<sup>r</sup>. Silliman & M<sup>rs</sup>. Noyes, in their opinion of the propriety of their Coming together\*—& we wonder how we came not to think of it before: to whom present our respectfull Compliments, with our sincere & hearty wishes for their United happiness. . . .

M<sup>r</sup>. Webster† desires you will procure & send to me for him, the Queries from the Board of Trade 1773 to your Gov<sup>r</sup>. and the Answers, which it seems are printed in a small Pamphlet. You must send it with wrapper open at Each End & get it Frank'd by M<sup>rs</sup>. Kilby‡ or it will come to hand too dear.

You will observe that I give no directions about laying in oats this year—not being yet clear that New Haven will be a proper asylum next Summer for a Tory, and yet I think I ought to pass for a Patriot, for I have drank no Tea since March came in—thin Chocolate in the morning, & Baume & Sage in the afternoon, are the honourable & healthy Substitutes; to tell the truth I was willing to try an Alterative this Spring in favour of the blood. I suspect you & I too can tell better a month hence how the times are like to be at N Haven the next Summer, than we can just now.

Every thing here is very quiet outwardly, tho' tis said the workings of party are not wanting amongst us. We do things

\* Gold Selleck Silliman (Yale 1753), of Fairfield, married in May. 1775 (being then a widower), Mary (Fish), widow of John Noyes (Yale 1753), of New Haven. They were the parents of Professor Benjamin Silliman.

† Pelatiah Webster (Yale 1746), of Philadelphia, later became widely known as an authority on economic and financial questions.

‡ Captain Christopher Kilby, Postmaster at New Haven, died on March 1. 1774; and the office remained with his family until January, 1775.

more covertly and with less noise here than they do in New England. I trust in Case the Connecticut forces should be called forth against the Kings Troops, that you will not degrade yourself by going in a Character below that of a Colonel.

by the way a Pamphlet is lately come out Entitled A Candid Examination of the mutual Claims of G. Britain and the Colonies &c said to be Compiled principally by M<sup>r</sup> Galloway\*; as I happen to have two of these I send you one frankt by the Post. M<sup>r</sup> Galloway I understand openly inveighs against the ruling party in the Congress.

the Secretary of State for America has sent a Circular Letter, it seems, to the Governours letting them know that his Majesty was ready to receive any Petitions upon the score of Grievances, that should come from the respective Assemblies, which at least strongly implied that Congressional Petitions would not be so agreeable. The Gov<sup>r</sup>. of this Province lately laid the Letter to him of that nature before the house of Assembly for their Information. This brought on a question whether the house would Petition the King or Parliament or not. M<sup>r</sup>. Galloway was very strong in favour of the motion; however it was overruled. The Assembly tell the Gov<sup>r</sup>. that they think the Petition preferred by the Congress is sufficient. In the Debate upon this Subject I am told Rivington† was somehow mentioned with a Sneer, perhaps Alluding to his being supposed to have been Employed by Galloway, upon which M<sup>r</sup>. Galloway said, Rivington was an honour to his Country. I suppose no man in N England dares say so much. . . .

I find Fairfield County Com<sup>tees</sup> talk the language of Patriots: are they really so, excepting the excepted, or not? Are Norwich people in general really & in Earnest Engaged to Stop all Ex: & im: &c? pray give me a gentle touch upon this head—and upon as many other heads as you can possibly croud into

\* Joseph Galloway, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, who had long been Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, but now and henceforth an active Tory.

† James Rivington, an English bookseller, who came to America in 1760, in 1773 established a newspaper in New York, which remained the organ of the British until that city was evacuated.

your whole Sheet. Remember you place your lines at a great distance from one another.

Y<sup>rs</sup>. &c

J: Ingersoll.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>: Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

Connecticut.]

Philadelphia March 25<sup>th</sup>. 1775

S<sup>r</sup>

Your Aunt & I thank you kindly for your last—it was a feast of good things, and a plentiful repast. You are desired in your next to give some Account of Th: Wooster\*; and here before I go farther and while I think of it I have to inform you that Terrys last to me bears date the 22<sup>d</sup>. of Decemb<sup>r</sup>. at which time he had little to say on the Score of politicks, save only that he had received the proceedings of the Congress, which I sent him, that he had read the same with a mixture of surprize, hope, & fear, and that no body could know, until after the holidays, what measures would be persued toward America. . . .

Your Aunt thinks she cannot get along comfortably through the Summer without at least paying a Visit to her New Haven friends. You are therefore to Desire M<sup>r</sup>. Shipman to lay in forty bushels of Oats as Usual & which you must pay for. I shall come with her or not according as business & other Circumstances will admit. I fancy I shall be able to tell pretty nearly how those matters will stand by the middle or latter end of May. Your Aunt is afraid you dont in a formal manner remember her to her Brother & his family, M<sup>r</sup>. Whittelsey & his & to all our particular friends, so if you please you may go the rounds like a lister or Surveyer of highways & deliver the

\* Thomas Wooster (Yale 1768), son of General David and Mary (Clap) Wooster (the latter being the child of a first cousin of the writer's wife), was a shopkeeper in New Haven.

Message in the most particular & polite manner; as you are an Ingersoll, I know it will be a most acceptable piece of Service to you.

I am &c

J: Ingersoll.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

Connecticut]

Philad<sup>a</sup>: Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1: 1775

S<sup>r</sup>.

I Set down to write you a Letter, because M<sup>r</sup>. Sherman your Neighbour is going home and because it would appear Strange not to Embrace so good an opportunity of writing to an old acquaintance, and yet I have nothing to say to you: hard! is it not? I at head Quarters where more great and important Steps are taken than perhaps were Ever taken by the National Council itself, and yet every thing Carried on so Secretly that we See and Know but in part, and the little we do know we dont think it best to communicate, or even to comment upon. Very hard this! for people who love News as well as Some Folks do.

You dont write your Aunt any more about the times with you. She thinks & talks a good deal about New Haven. As for me, I dont know what to tell you. I pretty much expect to hear soon from England such things as will render it very probable that this Country will be a troublesome one to live in, & yet foreseeing the evil, I do not hide myself or flee from it. I am Conscious of having done no wrong to my Country & so I am inclined to fear none from it. Add to this that my present Situation which is Easy, and my native love of ease, not to say my Laziness, keep me from taking any Steps to alter my Situation: at the same time I consider myself like a Saint of old, as a Pilgrim and Stranger in the Earth having no Abiding City.

Pray be so good as to write us a line informing how Mr. Whiting gets along, and how—Every body get along. In short

write all you can or may write & let us dream the rest. You certainly may tell us whether Mr. Daggett is married or not,\* that being a Question that has been asked and answered for a great while in the best as well as the worst of times; and I cannot doubt but that you may inform of many more such matters which may appear to you to be trifling, but you may be assured that they are not so to us; for every thing that respects New Haven carries a kind of importance with it.

I would ask you how Dr. Johnson gets along if I dare, & whether Mr. Hillhouse dont think, all things considered, that the day of one's death is better than the day of one's birth. Tell him if a man will live righteously he must suffer some kind of persecution.

Present our Comp<sup>s</sup>. to all friends.

I am &c

J. Ingersoll.

Jonth. Ingersoll, Esqr.

Philad<sup>a</sup>. Oct<sup>r</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>. 1775

S<sup>r</sup>

I duly received your favour of the first, and am glad to find that you & M<sup>r</sup> Whiting are so far recovered from your late indisposition, & at the same time am Sensibly touched for M<sup>r</sup> Hillhouses declining state of health.† In my opinion, whenever he dies, the world will lose a Valuable member of Society.

I am glad to be informed that M<sup>r</sup> Shipman can continue in my house through the Winter without detriment to his affairs. I hope he will think of nothing else. In the meantime, he and you & I too will see who will offer to take his place next Spring, who will be agreeable. The same thing which you suggest with respect to the Gentleman I mentioned to M<sup>r</sup> Shipman, occurred to me, but I hoped better things than to indulge the thought;

\* President Naphtali Daggett (Yale 1748), of Yale College, had been a widower since March, 1772, but did not again marry.

† James Abraham Hillhouse (Yale 1749), an eminent citizen of New Haven, died four days before the date of this letter.

however I at this time pretty much give into his & your Sentiments about the matter. So we will think of some other less exceptionable person. Oh Shame to the times which oblige me to apply such an expression to so good a man!

I am not anxious about the political Character of the family who shall occupy the house, but you know I should not like to have it abused by the Tenant—and for many reasons shall not be willing to have the same stand Empty.

Who knows what next Spring may bring forth—perhaps I may Enjoy it myself—tho' Alas! the prospect is not very flattering.

I believe by the Accounts I have received we have had a more cool, and in that respect a more agreeable Summer here, than you have had nor has it been remarkably Sickly here. The next lies as yet in the womb of Unknowns.

I hope you are out in your guess about Sons Letter to you, as you have been quite misinformed with respect to me. I enjoy, thank Heaven, an undisturbed repose & have good reason to believe the same may Continue. Your Aunt joins in Comp<sup>s</sup>. to all friends.

I am &c

J: Ingersoll.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

Connecticut.]

Philad<sup>a</sup>. Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1775

S<sup>r</sup>

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3<sup>d</sup>. & also that of the 11<sup>th</sup>. p<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Sherman. My last to you very much anticipates anything I have to say on the Score of Letting my house. Your Aunt will not incline to live with a family to whom she is an intire Stranger, if with any. I believe therefore that business must be left till the Spring.



poor Mr. Douglass!\* what unexpected Attacks has death made of late in New Haven? I sometimes think all my old Acquaintance will be gone without my Seeing 'em again. Indeed how another Summer will dispose of us all, if living, is more than I can tell you. We had an agreeable day with Col<sup>l</sup>. Hubbard† lately, & from him were able to get our fill of home intelligence; we thought we had askt him so many questions that none were omitted, but we have since found out that we overlookt some pretty material ones. Had it not been for him we should never have known that Sal: Sloan‡ was married: I suppose if her Aunt Peggy, or even Cous. Mabel Trowbridge should marry, you would not think it worth while to tell a body of it. Apropos of marrying, you intimate in your last, that was it Convenient you should be glad to marry yourself§ in order to accommodate your Aunt, and you bring the matter over again and tell us that you should be glad to marry on *other accounts also*. Now we are sadly put to it to guess what those other accounts are. . . .

go directly to Mess<sup>s</sup>. Greens & stop my paper. I have never received it more than twice since the New Post was set up—and it failed very often before.

Money you say, you get none for me. This is hard when there is such a plenty of it Stirring, Especially in N England, where you do all the fighting, & consequently get all or most of the Cash. Jemmy Lockwood—(I beg Jemmys pardon) Major Lockwood,|| I suppose is by this time at least Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Montreal; thus we see how little men may grow to be great ones.

I dont hear of your having rose above a Col<sup>l</sup>. Yet—was it not for your ill fated name, I dont see why you might not

\* Benjamin Douglas (Yale 1760) died in New Haven on December 3.

† Dr. Leverett Hubbard (Yale 1744) had been a Colonel in the Militia.

‡ Sarah Sloan, of New Haven, married James Gourlie on November 22, 1775.

§ Jonathan Ingersoll married Grace, daughter of Ralph Isaacs, in April, 1786. He abstained from taking any part in the Revolution.

|| James Lockwood, a classmate at Yale (1766) of Jonathan Ingersoll and Jared Ingersoll, Jr., and a shopkeeper in New Haven, had lately joined the Northern army in Canada.

expect soon to be a General—for I am told you are sufficiently orthodox, and Every body knows that you are not wanting in the Article of Courage, and that you have a very particular turn for the Labour & fatigues of a Military life. I should like to sit Perdu'e behind some tree, & see you Engage with a great, Brawny, whiskered Russian. . . .

I am

Y<sup>rs</sup>. &c

J. Ingersoll.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

Connecticut.]

Philad<sup>a</sup>. Feb: 20<sup>th</sup> 1776

S<sup>r</sup>

I am obliged to Co<sup>l</sup>. Wyllys for remembring me, to whom present my Comp<sup>s</sup>. when you shall see him, & let him know, that the present are times which I believe neither he or I prayed for. Civil wars but ill agree with his natural turn or mine—our Characteristick prayer being “Lord give Us peace in our day.” But it seems we are to have Commissioners soon from England, to settle all these Disputes; and what think you, Shall we settle them or not? Some people will tell you that if we have *Common Sense*\* we shall not. If you ask my opinion I will give you a Cybeline Answer, which is, that we will Settle if we have a mind to, if not we wont; whether we shall Incline to a Settlement, or a total Separation, I will\* tell you after I know the Issue of the Conference. One thing however I will Venture to tell you before hand, which is that England will not leave to us to make our Election, I believe, whether we will Separate from them or not, so that I infer we shall Either have Universal peace within the Course of perhaps a few weeks,

\* This powerful pamphlet by Thomas Paine, then of Philadelphia, first appeared on January 10, 1776.

or months at furthest, or a downright, bloody war. And now, I am thinking, if any one should take in hand to open this Letter, whether he would deem me Conjuror or Traytor for making such wonderful guesses. M<sup>r</sup>. Babcock has given us great pleasure by an ample Account of Occurrences—some disagreeable & some Laughable. Oh! how I did run round the Chair & laugh, to hear the prayer that was not made at Town Meeting—Cum multis aliis.

We are waiting for the first of April to arrive—and yet we know that is an unlucky day; we wait for it, your Aunt at least, in hopes of being able about that time to set out for N. Haven. Should we be made April fools by finding ourselves all at full Liberty to go where we please—and a full pacification taken place, we will not regret having the Epithet applied to us.

it is a long time since we have heard from Son, owing, I suppose, to the times—all Communication between the two Countries being nearly cut off.

I am &c

J: Ingersoll.

And pray what has M<sup>r</sup> Chandler done, that he should have a fit—he is neither a Glutton or Wine bibber nor yet Idle. I hope he is well again. Make my Comp<sup>s</sup>. to him with my Congratulations for his recovery.

Receiving in your last another Goad<sup>g</sup> to Exercise, from the frequency of Apoplectick & other disorders I hastily ordered up the old horse & rode about two Miles to M<sup>r</sup>. Hamiltons\*—'twas pretty cold; so I got down & spent an hour with my old friend & then came home again. While I was unbooting I told your Aunt I hoped now, I should have no more of your hints & your rules about Exercise & temperance; that you knew I had left off drinking grog & Eating meat Suppers, & that I should take care to acquaint you with this Journey.

\* James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, born 1710, died 1783, had repeatedly served as deputy-governor of the Province.

This Journey! says she, what, a ride of two miles ha! Well, but, says I, you know I rode more than twice as far last Oct<sup>r</sup>.

Mar. 6. What shall be done with the Garden? if M<sup>r</sup>. Shipman moves away I wish some one would take the Garden, plant it & have all the profits; whatever your Aunts family may want out of it shall be paid for. I doubt whether she will come to you as soon as we have talkt of. What can we say or think upon that head, when Every thing is so Unsettled, & when we at least hope Every thing may be Settled before very long.

J. I.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>: Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

Connecticut

p<sup>r</sup>. favour of M<sup>r</sup>. Babcock\*]

Philad<sup>a</sup>: Mar: 13<sup>th</sup>. 1776

S<sup>r</sup>

I wrote you lately by M<sup>r</sup>. Babcock, since which I have received yours of the 3<sup>d</sup>. I just now learnt that M<sup>r</sup>. Sherman sets out for N. Haven to morrow, so I just put pen to paper. . . . Cap<sup>ts</sup>. Chew & Hughes, who called to see me two days ago, gave me some reason to believe that M<sup>r</sup>. Shipman will not remove from N Haven very soon. It would give me pleasure to hear that he was not going, as I begin to suspect your Aunt will not get to you, so soon as we talkt of—and we know that he would take better care of the Garden and all that, than a certain other Gentleman, whom was it worth while I could name.

poor Doc. Whittelsey!† well; he cannot be recalled—all the kindness we can now shew him is to love & cherish his widow,

\* "Mr. Babcock" was probably the Rev. Luke Babcock (Yale 1755), formerly of New Haven, but now of Philipsburgh (Yonkers), N. Y.

† Dr. Samuel Whittelsey (Yale 1764). of Milford, born 1745, died January 15, 1776.

He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Leverett Hubbard, of New Haven, and left to her his entire estate.

to whom he has been so liberal. We trust you will not be wanting in this particular—and we hope all is for the best.

You ask me several political questions, some of which I believe are of too delicate a nature for me to answer, was I able; however, M<sup>r</sup>. Babcock will be able to inform you of Every thing that he knows; and I am very certain he knows to the full as much as I do. I will only tell you that the same guesses were early made here respecting the real Author of Common Sense, that you make. There is just published here an Answer to that performance called plain truth by Candidus—also a Course of Letters in the News papers signed, Cato. We have the same report also which you mention, respecting a certain Gentlemans going to Europe, but how well founded I will not say.

A Packet is arrived at N York by which I hope to receive a Letter from Son.

I am obliged to M<sup>r</sup>. Darling for remembring me. The Scene begins to thicken. I think we shall have News Enough soon & I should be fully willing to canvas these Subjects a little in a litterary way—but you know how critical Letter writing is become.

I am &c

J: Ingersoll.

I perceive by the publick papers, they have Split the *old Sow* and Crackt the *Congress* near Boston.\* I shall be glad to be informed whether these breaches are, by the people your way, thought to be irreparable.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

N: Haven

p<sup>r</sup>. favour of R. Sherman Esq<sup>r</sup>.]

Philad<sup>a</sup>. Ap<sup>l</sup>. 4<sup>th</sup> 1776

S<sup>r</sup>

I have at length Concluded to break up house Keeping at this place, carry my household goods to Burlington & transport

\* The reference is to cannon used in the siege of Boston.

the family, at least all besides myself, to N. Haven, & all some time in the Course of the present Month.

Now S<sup>r</sup> I have to desire of you to transmit to me full and particular Answers to the following Queries.

1 Does M<sup>r</sup>. Shipman remove away from N: Haven or not; it will be very agreeable to me & to your Aunt to have him, or *you*, with a small family live in the house.

2 Will it be prudent or not for her to come up in the Chariot. Your Aunt wishes, for the Conveniency of it, to ride up in it, but does not think of keeping it in Use after getting there; she will be Content with one horse & some old riding Chair just to carry her now and then to the water side.\*

3 May I come & live at N. Haven or may I not. It is not very likely to me that I shall ever again officiate in the office I hold, but I shall by all means Choose to draw the Salary until I shall be able to part with it upon some Composition with Government. By the late law of Connecticut a person, I think, forfeits his Estate by taking refuge on board a Man of War. I think it must be rather hard for a Man who owns an Estate in that Colony, not to be allowed to live on nor yet to leave it. I can live here without any kind of difficulty from the people, but you know it would be most convenient for me to be with the family. . . .

I am &c.

J: Ingersoll.

We have heard from Son as late as the 23<sup>d</sup>. of Dec<sup>r</sup>.

We send our goods up to Burlington as I said, about 20 Miles, with M<sup>r</sup> Reeds who moves to that place. When he will get away he cannot tell exactly. So, of course, I cannot tell you just when we shall move. Further we expect M<sup>r</sup>. Webster & a daughter of his, will go to New England & Escort your Aunt, in case I dont go with her myself, which is the reason

\* Mrs. Ingersoll died in New Haven on October 8. 1779. aged 66 years; and her husband was again married, about three months later, to Hannah (Miles), widow of Enos Alling (Yale 1746), of New Haven. She was eleven years his junior, and survived him.

why I have not called on you or M<sup>r</sup>. Shipman, for that purpose. If that plan shall fall through, I may yet write you, to meet us at least as far as Paulies hook ferry,\* N: York.

I hope the needfull will, by some means, be done to the Garden.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>: Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

Connecticut.]

Philad<sup>a</sup>. April 13<sup>th</sup>. 1776

S<sup>r</sup>

I duly received your favour p<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Sherman & am glad to find that M<sup>r</sup>. Shipman thinks of tarrying still at N Haven.

M<sup>r</sup>. Sherman, who by the way talks of taking my house here, furniture & all, for the Summer, tells me, as do Co<sup>l</sup>. Dyer & others, that they think I may go to N. Haven without difficulty. I hope to hear you more fully on this head in a few days.† In the meantime, know that people here generally say Doc<sup>r</sup>. Smith is the Author of *Cato*—& that some one in Jersey, I dont know who, wrote *Plain Truth*.‡ There is a M<sup>r</sup>. Wells of this place also, said to be the author of certain pieces on the same Side with *Cato*—one piece last week signed R, on the same Side is

\* Jersey City.

† The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania issued on August 4, 1777, a warrant for the arrest of Judge Ingersoll, and for his being held on his parole in Winchester, Virginia, or (at his option) in Hartford, Connecticut. Four days later they advised him to remain in Philadelphia for a few weeks longer. On September 4 they directed him to depart to Connecticut, which he did.

His son returned from Europe early in 1778, after about five years' absence, and settled in Philadelphia.

‡ It is now believed that the Rev. Dr. William Smith was the author of *Plain Truth*; a series of *Letters to the People of Pennsylvania*, signed Cato, which appeared in *Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet*, in March and April, 1776. are here referred to as also his.

The article signed R. appeared in the issue of the same paper for April 8.

The articles addressed to Cato by Cassandra appeared in the same paper for March and April.

supposed to have been wrote by the Pensilvania Farmer. This Gentleman, I suppose you know, is warmly for a Reconciliation & of course opposed in that particular to Messrs Adams's & Others. I may not add at this only that I have this day Delivered to your M<sup>r</sup>. Austin a number of Articles to forward to New Haven. We shall hardly get away under two or three weeks.

I am &c

J: Ingersoll.

Doc<sup>r</sup>. Rush it is said writes Cassandra, ag<sup>t</sup>. Cato; tis not unlikely that several other persons have a hand in it as in writing Common Sense.

[To

Jon<sup>th</sup>: Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at

N: Haven

p<sup>r</sup>. favour of M<sup>r</sup>. Austin]

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LETTER TO DR. BENJAMIN GALE.

New Haven Octo<sup>r</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1779.\*

Dear Sir

I duly received your favour of the 28<sup>th</sup> two days ago, and soon after that, the Manuscripts. I have gone through the first number & shall take care to send it to you, agreeable to your desire, by the very first opportunity.

I do assure you I read this first N<sup>o</sup>. with great avidity—with much pleasure; but not without some pain. When I found you promising not to be intimidated by Councils, or influenced by popular names, I gave you full Credit from my knowledge

\* The latest known product of Mr. Ingersoll's pen is a series of eight letters, written between October, 1779, and May, 1781, to his old friend, Dr. Benjamin Gale, on the subject of the Scripture prophecies: the first (and briefest) of these is here given, from a copy in his own hand, preserved in the Yale University Library, by way of specimen.

Mr. Ingersoll's comparative sanity of judgment appears in refreshing contrast to Dr. Gale's wild and prejudiced assumptions.



of the Man, and when I found you advancing as a general principle, that we ought to look for a literal fulfilment of prophecies—urging that a Spiritual, mystical Accomplishment, not warranted by the common and usual import of the words, was no Accomplishment at all, as carrying no kind of proof with it, I was highly delighted. I went forward—read your account of the Creation—Clever, said I, *plain simple narration of facts—no room to imagine a thousand hidden mysteries*—right. Then come the Story of the Judgment denounced on the first pair and upon the Serpent. Notice is taken of the plain & obvious import of the words “that the Serpent was more Subtil than the other beasts”—the probability that he could talk—the probable Alteration in his Shape &c all arising from the literal meaning of the words made use of. Notice is also taken of the well known general Antipathy to Snakes, on the part of man; it is also very well known that men often kill the Snake by Stamping on the head with the heel and that the Snake in his turn sometimes gets a Chance to bite the Man in the same part This is all very well, thinks I—and when I further found that Adams Sin was personal—the Soul probably material tho’ immortal—and Christ the first of all Creatures, why; where is the Doctor going, said I; instead of quarreling with him for Servilely treading the ground beaten by Schoolmen, I shall for ever admire him as a kind of original, who dared to think for himself, and to speak what he thought; but how were all my Joys & flattering hopes Chilled, when I found that this same good Doctor had discovered the Devil & the Messiah, in the plain simple Story of Adam and the Snake!

I took of my Spectacles—hung them gently across my left little finger—threw myself back in my Chair, and Exclaimed, Oh Doctor, Doctor! Physician heal thyself.

After recovering a little from my Surprise, I had recourse to my bible—I turned to the sad Story of Adams fall, and read it all over again, as I had done before a great many times; I peeped for the Devil, and look’t hard to see if I could discern the least glimpse of his glorious Counterpart, but could see nothing that look’t like Either.

how have I known people in a Delirium, with Eager Eyes, and Anxious looks, point to some part of the room & cry out—there—there is such a thing or such a Person—do you not see it, why there it is, right before you—and after all I could say to them, I could not convince them that there was no such thing as they thought they saw—nor could they convince me that there was. But why should we be angry at one another for Seeing, or not Seeing, what we cannot help Seeing, or cannot See at all? I am resolved I will not—and now to proceed.

I hope, from what I have seen of your general plan, that I shall find myself placed, where I have often placed myself, in the Situation of an honest Jew or Gentile, with the old Testament in his hand, at the time when our Saviour came into the world—hearing his pretensions & that of some others, such as Theudas & Judas mentioned in the fifth Chapter of the Acts, and Examining with the utmost Care the Several Claims, to See which of them, or whether Either, were warranted and supported by those Scriptures. Such person would, you know, have to throw out of his way a deal of learned lumber, compiled by Hebrew Doctors, before he could come at the naked text, and had he been bred a Jew, he would find by much the hardest task would be to divest himself intirely of all preconceived Opinion: but this both he & I ought to do, to the best of our power.

here then I will stand, Jew or Gentile which you please, and with the truest Satisfaction will follow you, through all the Mazes of that Miscelanous Book, & will Examin with the greatest freedom and at the same time with the utmost Candour, the important question, what is the real Character, office and business of that Personage, commonly called the Messiah, as described in the old Testament.

your first prediction, I have already taken some notice of. *It* (that is the Seed of the woman) *Shall bruise thy* (i. e. the Serpents) *head and thou shalt bruise his heel.* You tell me this intimates the future appearance of a great Personage who shall set a Church in the world, and wage a long war with the Devil

& all that; to this I can only say that I, poor Jew, or Gentile, can discover nothing at all of any Such thing.

You next urge the declaration made to Abraham Gen: xii. and xxii. and in several other places "that in him and in his Seed, all the nations—and Sometimes it is said, all the families of the Earth shall be blessed."

Jew—I see nothing particular in this; it appears that God had repeatedly declared that Abraham & his posterity (by the way the word *Seed* is nomen Collectivum like the word Cask, and may be used either singularly or plurally) should possess the land of Canaan—that they should be a great and powerfull Nation, able to give the Law to other Nations—or as it is said, "*Shall possess the gate of his Enemies,*" and that the other Nations should be happy to be under their wing & protection. I see nothing mysterious in this matter, nor any thing that relates to what you call the Messiah—that word, you know, signifieth a Crowned head. I am informed by this book that Abraham's posterity after many disappointments did get possession of this same Country, and am only puzzled to account for it, consistently with other declarations, that they so soon lose that possession.

You next quote Deut: xviii. where God saith, "I will raise them (the Children of Israel) up a Prophet from among their brethren like unto thee," Moses.

Jew—Well, and what then? it is abundantly Evident from many after passages in the book of Deut<sup>y</sup> that the Successor of Moses alluded to in that declaration, was Joshua, who took the Command upon the death of Moses, and conducted the Israelites into Palestine. I cannot see any thing here about a Messiah.

these I think are all the proofs you bring from the five books of Moses so called. Your next is taken from Isaiah, many a hundred years after the Creation & fall of Man: but let us hear what Isaiah saith Chap: vii. "behold a Virgin shall Conceive & bear a Son and shall call his name immanuel." I will here give you the Answer which a learned Jew actually gave me many years ago, upon my Urging this text upon him.

Jew—the whole of this Story as related in this and the Succeeding Chapter, appears to be as follows.

Jerusalem was invaded by two Nations of Enemies. Ahaz the King was fearfull of the Consequences. Isaiah the Prophet assures him that he shall not be Conquered by them, & in Evidence of his declaration gives him this Sign or proof—that a Virgin shall have a Child—that his name shall be immanuel (by the way Christs name was Jesus) that this Child should be fed upon butter & honey—and that before he should arrive to years of discretion and know the difference between Moral good & Evil, the Country of these his Enemies should be forsaken—that this same Prophet went & lay with a Prophetess (who must have been a Maiden). She had a Child—his name is Ma-her-Sha-lal-hash-baz, and before this Child shall be old enough to begin to talk—to say Papa & Mama, the two Enemy Nations shall become desolate. Now whether these two names have or have not similar meanings—and whether it was strictly proper to call a young womans first child, the child of a Virgin, as we say a heifer calf, and whether the Event turned up agreeable to the prediction, we are not now Concerned to know; it is Enough that we do know that the point & design of the prophecy was to have an Event happen that should be proof to King Ahaz of what the Prophet had said—and this must have happened then, at that time, in the Course of a few years at furthest—nor is here the least hint that this Child should be a King either temporal or Spiritual, nothing that looks like a Messiah in the whole Story. When you have recourse therefore to this passage in Isaiah in proof of this or that Person claiming to be the Messiah, it is by no means fair to tell me that Isaiah said, A Virgin should have a Child, & say no more: you ought to repeat the two following Verses at least & tell me that Isaiah further said that before that Child should know to refuse the Evil & Choose the good, the land that Ahaz abhorred should be forsaken of both her Kings. I will not insist, said the Jew, on the difficulty of my being able to know whether this reputed Child of Joseph was differenced from his other Children in the manner of his Conception, or not.

We are now come to a period in the Jewish history, when mention is made of an Expectation that some Extraordinary Person should arise who should retrieve their affairs and reform the people; this period is the time of the Babylonish Captivity.

but before I go into a Consideration of the passages relating to this matter it will be proper to take a Summary View of the State of the Jewish Nation at that time. Before I enter upon this I will give you & myself a little respite and will then resume the argument, after which you shall hear from me again.

in the mean time, I remain

Your obed<sup>t</sup>. humb<sup>e</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J: I.

To Benj<sup>n</sup>. Gale Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Copy

LETTER OF JARED INGERSOLL, JUNIOR.

Philadelphia Sept<sup>r</sup> [missing]

D<sup>r</sup>. Sir,

I have received your's & M<sup>r</sup>. Whittleseys favours, giving me the Account of the Death of the best of Fathers. At any time, the loss would have been very severe; particular Circumstances concurred to render it additionally so, & to occasion my suffering with the most particular Sensibility; will explain myself in a future Letter. At present I am not sufficiently composed. present my most affectionate Compliments to my good Mother. I feel almost as much for her as for myself. assure her that she may rely upon the first moment I can, I will come up & pay my Respects to her—by the middle of next month at the farthest.

I am D<sup>r</sup>. Sir your very afflicted friend

J. Ingersoll.

P.S. My thanks to my Uncle Whittlesey for his Attention to me.—J. I.

[Jon<sup>n</sup>. Ingersoll Esq<sup>r</sup>

New-haven]

## EPITAPH

in the Crypt of the First Church, New Haven

In Memory of  
The Hon<sup>ble</sup> JARED INGERSOLL Esq.  
Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty  
in the Middle District  
in America.

A man of an uncommon Genius,  
which was cultivated  
By a liberal Education at Yale College,  
And improved by the Study of Mankind,  
And of Laws, Policy and Government,  
He distinguished himself at the Bar,  
Where his perspicuity and Energy in Reasoning  
And Equality in Conducting Causes,  
Elevated him

To the First Eminence in his Profession.  
Under the appointment of the General Assembly

He was twice honoured  
With the AGENCY from CONNECTICUT  
At the Court of Great Britain.  
His Morals were unblemished.

He was thoughtful, collected and sagacious,  
open and sincere,  
mild, affable, and courteous.

Adapting himself to all  
By a rich Variety of sentiment and Expression  
Yet preserving in his whole Behavior  
A graceful and majestic Dignity.

He died Aug. 25<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1781  
Ætat. 60.

By his side lieth also interred,  
His amiable Consort

M<sup>rs</sup> HANNAH INGERSOLL  
Who departed this Life

Oct 9<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1779  
Aged 66 Years.













JAN 75



N. MANCHESTER,  
INDIANA

